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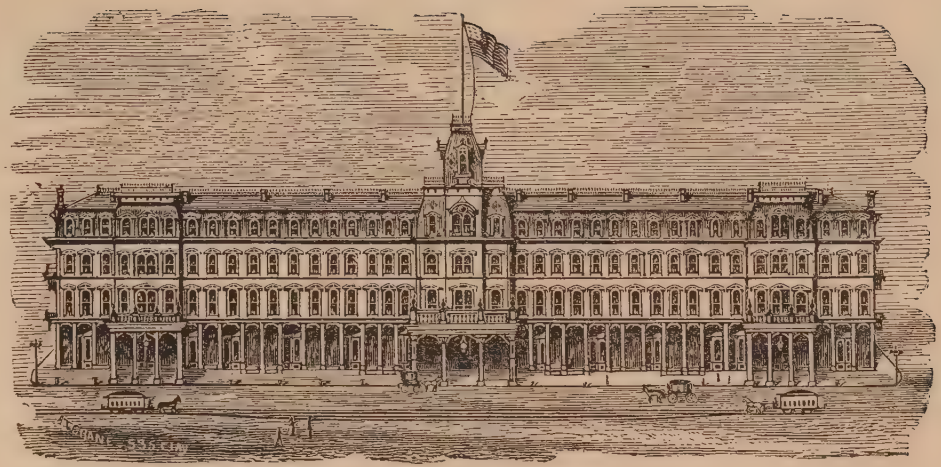

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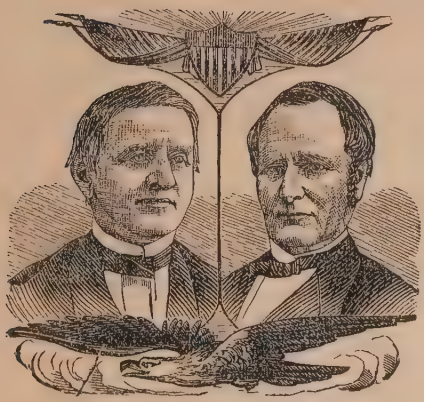

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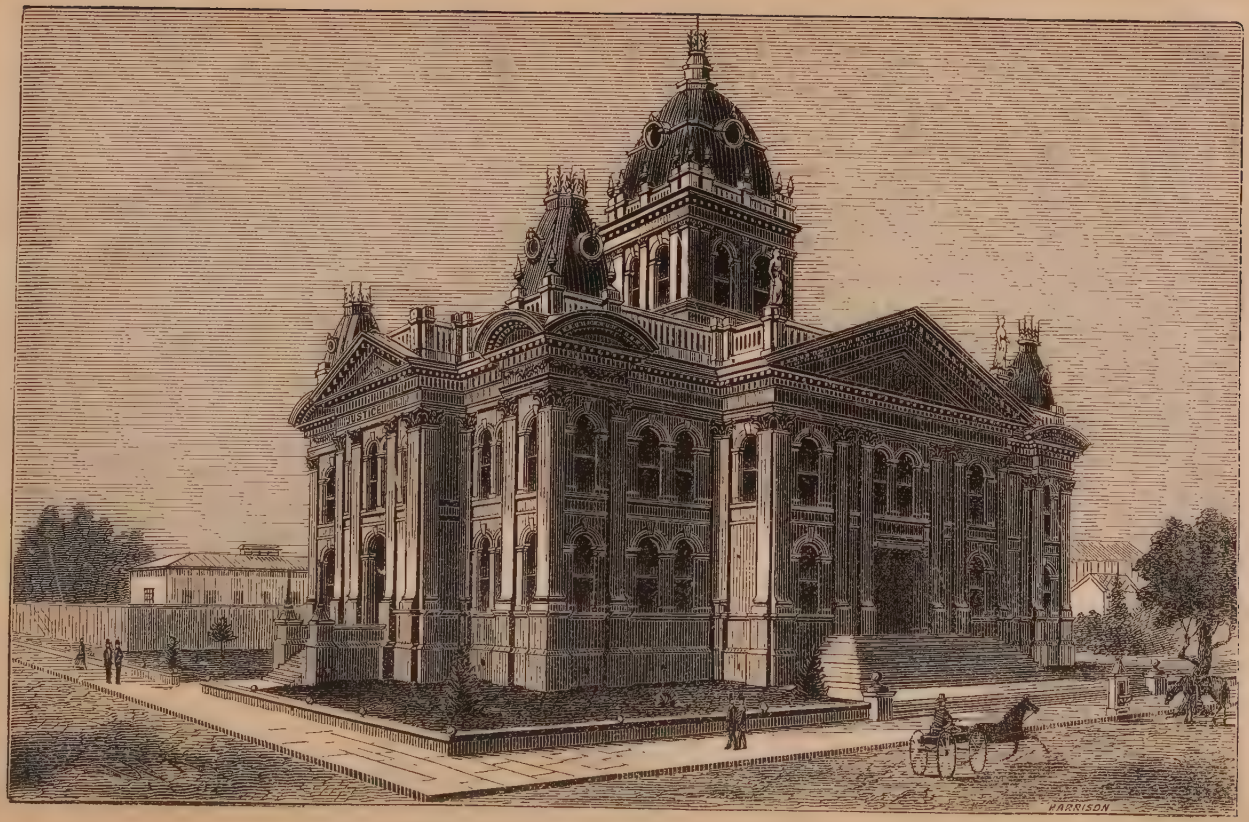

ALAMEDA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, OAKLAND, CAL.

THE

CENTENNIAL YEAR BOOK

—OF—

ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,

CONTAINING

A SUMMARY OF THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF CALIFORNIA;

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTRA COSTA UNDER SPANISH, MEXICAN AND AMERICAN RULE;

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT OF ALAMEDA COUNTY, WITH A YEARLY SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, DOWN TO THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, TOGETHER WITH THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1876.

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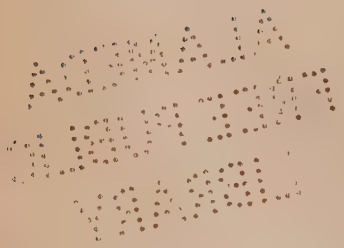

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PREFACE.

For the following chapters no particular literary merit is claimed. They are simply the result of steady research and persevering labor. Some years since, while conducting and publishing a local newspaper, the author conceived the design of compiling and publishing such a volume as this. His duties had brought him in contact with the people of the county, and he became interested in their history and progress. He has learned to love the country and admire the people. The desire to compile their annals and note their deeds became strong within him. Circumstances compelled him for a time to relinquish his project, but the presence of the Centennial year of American independence, when all American communities were expected to "take stock" of the past and review the present, offered a most fitting opportunity to put his temporarily abandoned plan into execution.

The work is not now all that he designed, and is wanting in several features that he wished to present. He has found that there is a limit to space, and that even a book will not contain all that one wishes to print. Indeed, it is found necessary to reject or lay aside nearly sufficient materials to make another volume. This fact will account for the absence, in the latter portion of the book, of several matters that are referred to in the beginning.

In preparing this volume the author had the advantage of personal acquaintance with all the localities mentioned, and many of the people whose names and acts appear in a subdued form or a conspicuous shape within it. In many instances he had heard the narration of their personal experiences in their sunlit fields or by their bright firesides. For omissions he has been compelled to make, he is sorry. There are some things in our short history that are pleasant to dwell upon. There are others that are painful. Candor and fairness are the lights by which he has been guided. There may be an instance or two where parties will consider themselves aggrieved. The knowledge obtained in the course of his inquiries, however, satisfies the author that, in some cases, his pen might, with justice, have pierced more deeply and condemned more freely. Wrongs, wilfully and persistently perpetrated, should ever be condemned. When justice fails and iniquity triumphs, the sufferer should, at least, have the poor privilege of protestation left. Where public opinion is not strong enough, nor sensitive enough, nor just enough, to keep evil in check, or punish the wicked, it must be created and fostered.

To the old settler, to the pioneer citizen, who has made the pleasant Alameda valleys or bright hill-sides his home, the recounting of the events of the past, in which he has figured, and which have been gradually fading away, it is hoped the revival in these pages, of old memories, will be pleasing. A new generation will seize upon and perpetuate them. The spirit of the parent will be revived in the child. The ground that he contended for,

rescued from the wilderness and subdued, will be made holy. The child will cherish it as he does his life; the feeling of reverence will be excited, and the fire of patriotism made to burn.

The day has not yet exactly come when we can boast of our sages and our soldiers, of our bards and our orators, sprung from the soil and racy of its valleys and glens, and bold mountain holds; but there is, notwithstanding, when we look around us and reflect, much that is promising and to be proud of in the second generation of Alamedans. The deep cañons, the sylvan glens, the sun-flooded valleys, the high mountain tops, the opaline fields and the burnished waters of our great bay, have already photographed their forms on the minds of our children, and inspired them with their geniuses; and as bright and beautiful and bold a race of men and women as the world has ever yet seen, is preparing to assert itself and show how much of Heaven and earth there is in it. In the colleges of the East, in the studios of Germany, Italy and France; as cadets at West Point and Annapolis, they are making their mark. Others are already competing in the professions and the marts of commerce with the old and experienced, and achieving successes and triumphs.

Few localities have ever been honored with as superior a race of sires. In the walks of literature, science and education, we can with commendable pride refer to our Browne, Strong, Gibbons, Leconte and Durant; in law, legislation and oratory, to our McKee, Tompkins, Haight and Felton; in surgical and dental science, to our Pardee and Knowles. The list of prominent figures in the various walks of life might thus be largely extended. The sweetest poetess on the Pacific shores makes her home among us: and it seems as if Alameda is destined to become the Attica of the Pacific, and Oakland the Athens of California. But, unlike the old classic State of Greece,

> "Her fruitful soil it teems with wealth,
> With gems her waters, her air with health."

The new-comer, it is hoped, will find in this humble volume much to instruct and inform him regarding our early aspects, our abnormal conditions, our Spanish and American pioneer life. How settlement progressed, how the Spanish and Mexican immigrants had to contend with untutored savages and wild animals; with droughts, floods and earthquakes, and leagues of arid acres. How that quaint communism of the Missions arose and flourished and forever subsided; how a pastoral people appeared, prospered for a period, and disappeared; how the American pioneers, who everywhere expected to obtain land for the taking it up, everywhere found themselves trespassers and encroachers upon the rights of a preceding people; how American law had no adequate remedy for the evil of American land-grabbing; how titles were clouded, and men had to pay more than once for their possessions; how the virgin mold yielded the abundant golden harvest; how lawlessness had to be combatted; how schools were established, churches erected, colleges and universities founded, commerce created, arts encouraged, railroads and steamboats built; and all the plain and complex machinery of a high civilization set in active motion.

This is the first local literary production, beyond the newspaper, directory and pamphlet, that has ever been offered to the people of Alameda County for their appreciation and patronage ; and whether another will follow from the same source, will depend upon the encouragement extended to this.

The advertising feature of the book is not altogether novel. It has been copied from another similar publication. Let not the fastidious be offended by it. Without it, the Centennial Year Book of Alameda County would never appear.

The author has to return his thanks to the many who encouraged him at the outset with their patronage ; to the printers, Messrs. Francis & Valentine, whose liberal arrangements enabled him to proceed ; and to the kind friend in the back-ground who came to his assistance when assistance was needed.

OAKLAND, Dec. 6, 1876. THE AUTHOR.

TO THE

PIONEERS OF THE CONTRA COSTA,

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

UNDER SPANISH RULE.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT.

On the 12th of October, 1492, Columbus discovered America. He gave a new world, not alone to Castile and Aragon, but to mankind. On the 25th of September, 1513, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, from the heights of Panama discovered the greatest of oceans and obtained for the civilized world its first knowledge of the broad Pacific, the sea that washes our shore.

In 1519 Hernando Cortez conquered Mexico; and in 1537 his pilot, Zimenez, discovered Lower California. The first "overland" travelers we have heard of were Caliesa de Vaca, Castillo Durantez, Spaniards, and a negro named Estavanico. They belonged to Narvaez' party of three hundred, which landed in Florida, in 1527, in pursuit of conquest and discovery. Ten years after they fell in with Zimenez' party, in Lower California, and went with them to Mexico. They were all that was left of that adventurous three hundred.

In 1542 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made a voyage of discovery along our coast, and on the 5th of July of that year landed at Cape St. Lucas, in Lower California. On the 28th of September following he entered the beautiful harbor of San Diego, in Upper California, and was the first white man to land there. He named the place San Miguel, but it was subsequently changed to San Diego by Viscaiño.

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In 1579 Sir Francis Drake, the English navigator, sailed along our coast, and it is an unsettled point whether or no he was the first to discover the harbor of San Francisco. The first "tramp" is said to have been his Spanish pilot, Movera, who is accredited with having left him at Oregon, and walked alone thence to Mexico, a distance of 3,500 miles, which speaks well for the hospitality of the native savages in those days, as well as his own courage and endurance. Drake called the country New Albion, and thought to secure it for his own sovereign.

Not until 1602 did the Spaniards seriously determine to possess the country and colonize it. Early in that year the Viceroy of Mexico, acting under instructions from King Philip III., dispatched Don Sebastian Viscaiño on a voyage of discovery up the coast, with three small vessels. Various points of Lower California were visited, as also San Diego, where the explorer and his companions remained ten days, and departed well pleased with the appearance of the country and the disposition of the natives. On the 10th of December he discovered and entered the harbor of Monterey, our ancient capital, and, for the first time, its sands received the impress of the conquering white man's foot. It he named in honor of Count de Monterey, the Mexican Viceroy, under whose orders he acted. Part of this expedition reached as high up as the Columbia River. The whole subsequently returned to Acapulco. Whether it discovered the port of San Francisco is as much a matter of conjecture and doubt as Drake's visit. At any rate, his expedition was considered satisfactory, and a glowing description was given of the country. The time of the expedition was winter, and the land was covered with verdure, clearly showing it was not a "dry year."

Although much knowledge had been gained of the country by this expedition, from one cause and another it was not taken advantage of, and 168 years were allowed to elapse before the conquest and settlement of Upper California was successfully undertaken. A plan, with this purpose, was formed in 1683, but, although under the united management of Church and State, it failed. Admiral Otondo represented the State, and a Jesuit Father, named Kino, the Church. La Paz was their point of operation, but they did not at all visit Upper California.

Finally, the religious society of Jesuits undertook the settlement of the peninsula, in 1697, under Father Salva Tierra, who founded sixteen missionary establishments in that barren region. The order,

however, subsequently fell into disgrace in Europe, and was banished from the Spanish dominions and from Lower California after a service of 70 years, in 1768. They had never set foot in Upper California. They were succeeded by the Franciscans, an order of which the reigning Pope was himself a member; and they, in turn, were relieved by the Dominicans, the former proceeding to the conquest and conversion of this part of the province, under the guidance of Father Junipera Serra, who is recognized in the Catholic Church as the Apostle of Upper California, and in history as its founder.

In 1769 the first permanent settlement was made and the first mission established at San Diego. That place was made the base of operations for further explorations and the founding of other missions. The ruling spirit in this new movement was José de Galvez, the new Visitor-General from Spain, who was afterwards Minister-General for all the Spanish possessions in America. The governor of the Californias at this time was Gaspar de Portala. He commanded the expedition by land that had halted at San Diego. On the 14th of July, 1769, he left that place for Monterey, which, it will be remembered, had been discovered by Viscaiño in 1602. He stopped at Monterey and set up a cross there, but never knew it was the place he sought.

> "Pious Portala, journeying by land,
> Reared high a cross upon the heathen strand,
> Then far away,
> Dragged his slow caravan to Monterey."

He pushed on further north with his party, which included Father Junipera Serra, and discovered the broad and beautiful bay which washes our shores. Whether Drake or Viscaiño sought shelter with their ships here before, may remain in doubt; but there is no uncertainty about Portala's discovery; and that was just 107 years ago. Father Junipera recognized the locality as a desirable place for a mission, and in honor of the founder of his order, Saint Francis of Assis, in Spain, christened it San Francisco. Seven years later, on the 27th of June, 1776, the sand hill peninsula was taken possession of, and the presidio established near the entrance to the harbor, on a low piece of ground. The mission was located on the site where the old church now stands, and the foundation of the greatest city on the western shores of America was quietly, religiously, slowly, but certainly laid, and the 8th of October of the present year was celebrated as its centennial.

The establishment of missions, according to the plan adopted, rap-

idly followed the journey of exploration. That of San Diego, the first, was erected in 1769; that of Carmello, near Monterey, was built in 1770; in 1771 were built those of San Gabriel, in Los Angeles County; San Luis Obispo, in the town and county of that name; and San Antonio, in Monterey County; in 1776 followed the Mission Dolores de San Francisco, and San Juan Capistrano in Los Angeles County; in 1777 was started the Santa Clara Mission, in what was then called the San Bernardino Valley, but now Santa Clara County; in 1782 San Buenaventura, in Ventura County, and in 1786 Santa Barbara; in 1787 La Purisima Conception, in Santa Barbara County; and in 1791 La Soledad, in Monterey, and Santa Cruz, in the town and county of the same name. In 1797 three missions were established—our own, San José, San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo County, and San Fernando, in Los Angeles County; in 1798 San Luis Rey, in San Diego County; in 1799 San Juan Bautista, in San Benito County; in 1804 Santa Inez, in Santa Barbara County; in 1817 San Rafael, in Marin County; and in 1823 San Francisco Solano, in Sonoma County—twenty-one in all.

CHAPTER II.

CONJECTURES CONCERNING THE FIRST VISITORS TO OUR TERRITORY—DRAKE—PORTALA—DE ALBERNI—THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND THE INDIANS.

Who the first white man was to tread our virgin soil and breathe our salubrious air, is, we fear, a vain conjecture. Was he of Drake's or Portala's parties, or some unlawful roamer of the seas, on wild adventure bent? Or did the first foreigners drift over upon our shores from China or Japan, and thus give the despised Mongolian preference over the pale faces of these latter days? Whomsoever entered our glorious bay by the headlands could hardly avoid being won to the opposite side, where the mists of ocean are dissipated by the early sun, and the shores sloped gently to the dimpled and brown-faced mountains, where the encinals stretched out their arms in welcome, and the oak groves gave shade and shelter. There, too, was the light from the wigwam to be seen glimmering in the distance, and the reflection of the shell mounds shimmering over the waters. Of what unrecorded romance may have this been the early scene; what un-

written history, what lost traditions may have been attached to the ground which now we tread or turn over: the lost heritage of a savage race, and which now blooms as land never bloomed before.

Ere we proceed further with our narrative, it is necessary that we should take cognizance of the conditions discovered here on the arrival of the Fathers. All was a vast aboriginal wilderness, but by no means an untenanted solitude, for the native savage had increased and multiplied; the coyote's call was heard on every hill, and the emblematic grizzly roamed at large. Father Junipera stated that, even on the arid plains of San Diego, he saw a great many naked savages, whose unwholesome habits he described. They were, however, for a time hospitable and friendly, until their cupidity led them to revolt and murder.

In 1577 Sir Francis Drake, if he did not actually enter our great bay, tarried some time in its vicinity, and had friendly intercourse with the natives. The historian of that celebrated voyage to our shores, wrote as follows:

"They here discovered a bay, which, entering with a favorable gale, they found several huts by the water side, well defended from the severity of the weather. Going on shore they found a fire in the middle of each house, and the people lying round it upon rushes. The men go quite naked, but the women have a deer-skin over their shoulders, and around their waists a covering of bull-rushes, after the manner of hemp. These people bringing the Admiral a present of feathers and cauls of net-work, he entertained them so kindly and generously, that they were extremely pleased, and soon afterwards they sent him a present of feathers and bags of tobacco. A number of them coming to deliver it, gathered themselves together on the top of a small hill, from the highest point of which one of them harangued the Admiral, whose tent was placed at the bottom. When the speech was ended they laid down their arms and came down, offering their presents; at the same time returning what the Admiral had given them. The women remaining on the hill, tearing their hair and making dreadful howlings, the Admiral supposed them engaged in making sacrifices, and thereupon ordered divine service to be performed at his tent, at which these people attended with astonishment.

"The arrival of the English in California being soon known through the country, two persons, in the character of ambassadors, came to the admiral and informed him, in the best manner they were able, that the king would assist him if he might be assured of com-

ing in safety. Being satisfied on this point, a numerous company soon appeared, in front of which was a very comely person bearing a kind of sceptre, on which hung two crowns and three chains of great length; the chains were of bones and the crowns of net work, curiously wrought with feathers of many colors.

"Next to the sceptre-bearer came the king, a handsome, majestic person, surrounded by a number of tall men, dressed in skins, who were followed by the common people; who, to make the grander appearance, had painted their faces of various colors; and all of them, even the children, being loaded with presents. The men being drawn up in line of battle, the Admiral stood ready to receive the king within the entrance of his tent. The company having halted at a distance, the sceptre-bearer made a speech, half an hour long, at the end of which he began singing and dancing, in which he was followed by the king and all his people—who, continuing to sing and dance, came quite up to the tent; when, sitting down, the king taking off his crown of feathers, placed it on the Admiral's head, and put upon him the other ensigns of royalty; and it is said he made him a solemn tender of his whole kingdom. All of which the Admiral accepted, in the name of the Queen, his sovereign, in hope these proceedings might, one time or other, contribute to the advantage of England.

"The common people, dispersing themselves among the Admiral's tents, professed the utmost admiration and esteem for the English, whom they considered as more than mortal—and accordingly prepared to offer sacrifices to them; but they were told, by signs, that their religious worship was alone due to the Supreme Maker and Preserver of all things. The Admiral and some of his people, *traveling to a distance in the country*, saw such a quantity of rabbits that it appeared an entire warren; they also saw deer in such plenty as to run a thousand in a herd. The earth of the country seemed to promise rich veins of gold and silver, some of the ore being constantly found on digging. The Admiral, at his departure, set up a pillar with a large plate on it, on which was engraved her majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) name, picture, arms and title to the country, together with the Admiral's name, and the time of his arrival there."

One cannot help thinking that the chronicler of this remarkable visit drew largely upon his fancy, and prepared his narrative with a special view to the pleasure of royal eyes. It was exceedingly considerate of the savage king to proffer his crown to the bold buc-

caneer; and how gracious it was of the latter to accept it, in order that it might possibly contribute to the advantage of England, and become the pretext for future claims! The judiciously-prepared chronicle had its effect, for we are told by the writer of it that Queen Elizabeth afterwards knighted Drake for his services, "telling him at the same time that his actions did him more honor than his title."

It will not be uninteresting to note here what Father Junipera had to say of the country and people generally on his arrival at San Diego. On July 3d, 1769, he wrote:

"The tract through which we passed is generally good land, with plenty of water, and there, as well as here, the country is neither rocky nor overrun with brush-wood. There are, however, many hills, but they are composed of earth. The road has been in some places good, but the greater part bad. About half way the valleys and banks of rivulets began to be delightful. We found vines of a large size, and in some cases quite loaded with grapes; we also found an abundance of roses, which appeared to be like those of Castile. In fine, it is a good country, and very different from old California.

"We have seen Indians in immense numbers, and all those on this 'coast' of the Pacific contrive to make a good subsistence on various seeds and by fishing. The latter they carry on by means of rafts or canoes made of tule (bull-rushes), with which they go a great way to sea. They are very civil. All the males, old and young, go naked; the women, however, and the female children, are decently covered from their breasts downwards. We found, on our journey, as well as in the place where we stopped, that they treated us with as much confidence and good-will as if they had known us all their lives. But when we offered them any of our victuals, they always refused them. All they cared for was cloth, and only for something of this sort would they exchange their fish or whatever else they had. During the whole march we found hares, rabbits, some deer, and a multitude of berendos, a kind of wild goat."

No doubt this was a pleasant change from the barren wastes of Lower California; but had the time of year been January instead of July, the picture of the beauty of the country would be less open to the suspicion of exaggeration. It is to be supposed that the grapes and the roses of Castile were the fruit of the seed scattered by Viscaiño, or other adventurers who had preceded the devoted father many years before.

The first mention anywhere found of this section of the country is

in Palou, the first historian of California. Speaking of the land journey of Captain Juan Bautista's party from Monterey, in search of San Francisco, in the year 1773, that writer mentions the following interesting incident:

"*In the Valley of San José*, the party coming up by land saw some animals which they took for cattle, though they could not imagine where they came from; and supposing they were wild, and would scatter the tame ones they were driving, the soldiers made after them and succeeded in killing three, which were so large that a mule could with difficulty carry one, being of the size of an ox, and with horns like those of deer, but so long that their tips were eight feet apart. This was their first view of the elk. The soldiers made the observation that they could not run against the wind by reason of their monstrous antlers."

The San José Valley here mentioned evidently had reference to the plain in the southern part of this county, near which the Mission of that name was subsequently established. Indeed, the level portion of Washington Township is yet often mentioned as the San José Valley, as well as a portion of Murray, in which was some of the mission lands. It is an important matter to have it on record that here was seen, for the first time, that magnificent animal, the elk, which no doubt was in the habit of crossing over through the passes of the Mount Diablo Range, from its home in the San Joaquin Valley, to seek the waters of the Alameda. We further learn from the same source that "after the presidio and before the mission was established (in San Francisco) an exploration of the interior was organized, as usual, by sea (the bay) and land. *Point San Pablo* was given as the rendezvous, but the captain of the presidio (Moraga), who undertook in person to lead the land party, failed to appear there, having, with a design to shorten the distance, entered *a cañon* somewhere near the head of the bay, which took him over to the San Joaquin River. So he discovered that stream."

Here it will be seen that after the Spaniards had effected a lodgment in San Francisco, this part of the country was the first to be visited. One party proceeded *via* San Pablo, and the other down to the head of the bay on the San Mateo side. Thence they crossed over to the Alameda Cañon, and followed its tortuous course until the Livermore Valley was reached. They continued thence through the Livermore Pass, thus reaching the San Joaquin River and Valley, in the same course that is now pursued by the Central Pacific

Railroad. Moraga conferred his brother's given name on the newly-discovered river.

The first official reference to the locality of this county was made in 1796. The authorities in Mexico had at the first commanded the establishment of two towns, or *pueblos*, independent of the missions, in Upper California. The first of these was San José, the second Los Angeles. It was determined by Governor Diego Borica, to establish a third, to be called Branciforte. With this view he instructed Don Pedro de Alberni to examine certain localities and report to him on the most desirable place in which to establish the town referred to. Alberni accordingly proceeded on his errand, and this is his report:

"Having examined the points set forth in the foregoing Superior Official Communication, as well as those requiring me to set forth all that I might think necessary, I might reply as follows: The principal object and view of the whole matter may be reduced to the project formed by Don José Maria Beltram, and forwarded by the Royal Tribunal de Cuentas to the Most Excellent Viceroy, in relation to the establishment of a Villa or Poblacion; and its being necessary to remember that in order to attain the desired end, an eye must be had to such favorable circumstances as are required to give the inhabitants of the same the necessary advantages, such as a plentiful supply of water, wood, irrigable and arable lands, forest, pastures, stone, lime, or earth for adobes; and having been commissioned to this end for the examination, which I made with the Señor Governor, Don Diego Borica, of the country, from the Mission of Santa Cruz, Arroyo del Pajaro, and the Mission of Santa Clara, to *the place of the alameda*, and the country around the Presidio and Fort of San Francisco, and the mission of the same name. After a careful and scrupulous examination of these places with the Engineer Extraordinary, Don Alberto de Cordoba, I found that *the place of the alameda*, although it contains a creek, still that it affords but little water, and that the channel is so deep [sunken?] that it is difficult to obtain water therefrom for irrigating the extensive plains of what appears to be good lands; but as the place is without fuel, timber and pasturage, which cannot be obtained save at the distance of many leagues, it is clear that it is unsuitable for the project under consideration."

What follows of this document is not particularly relevant, but it will be interesting as showing what the Don thought of San Fran-

cisco at that remote date as a location for a town. It is, therefore, quoted:

"In the district of the Presidio of San Francisco, as also that of the Fort or Battery, and in those of the Mission, at the distance of a league, there is not only wanting irrigable lands, but there is a very small extent of such as are suitable for grain. The water is so scarce that it is barely sufficient for the few families that reside at the Presidio, and from a few holes from which, at intervals, they obtain water with much labor, they have to supply themselves. Groves of timber are found at a distance of twelve or fourteen leagues, and pasturage for the little stock of the garrison is only found at a distance of five or six leagues. The wood used in cooking is some matorales, or chiamisos, as it is there called, which grows upon the sand-hills. And, therefore, I am convinced that *the worst place or situation in California is that of San Francisco*, for the establishment of such a villa as is proposed by the Señor Contador, Don José Maria Beltram."

That *the place of the alameda*, above referred to, means the country watered by the Alameda Creek, there can be no doubt. The county receives its name from that river, which, when first discovered, as now, was lined with willow and sycamore trees, giving it the appearance of an alameda or road lined with trees, while the rest of the valley was bare. The first thought was it must have had reference to the alameda between Santa Clara and San José, but reflection showed that the town of San José was already established there, and there would be no sense in setting down another alongside of it. Besides, the celebrated alameda referred to was not planted till three years later. There is no doubt but what the gentleman was somewhat prepossessed in favor of Santa Cruz, because he lays stress upon the importance of possessing *forest, lime and stone*, all of which that place possessed in close proximity, together with pasturage and water. Although the vicinity of the alameda possesed no redwood forests like Santa Cruz, there certainly was plenty of wood for fuel; and although the mouth of the Alameda possesses, close to its mouth, a deep bed, its waters are not only now used for the purposes of irrigation, but they have been secured to supply fresh water to the City of San Francisco. How he could make out that there was no pasturage in the place, is a mystery; as, in the following year, the mission was established in its vicinity, and thousands of cattle found there abundant subsistence. Why Don Pedro de Alberni did not push his

observations to the Oak Grove Encinal, and find there the finest site in the world for his proposed villa, can only be attributed to his woeful short-sightedness. His *Branciforte* was established at Santa Cruz, on the east side of the San Lorenzo, near the present town, but it never amounted to more than an adobe hamlet, and soon dropped into decay. There are now no less than four towns on the line of the rejected river—Sunol, Niles, Centerville and Alvarado (the latter having been our first county-seat), not counting the mission town, situated on one of its tributaries, three miles distant, and Washington, also close by.

CHAPTER III.

THE SYSTEMS ESTABLISHED BY THE SPANIARDS FOR THE REDUCTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY—HOW WE CAME TO HAVE A MISSION.

The order of the establishment of missions and their various localities has been already stated. It will be proper to give the plan with which the Spanish government entered upon the conquest and civilization of the country. Three agencies were employed—military, civil and religious. The *presidio*, or garrison, represented the military; the *pueblo*, the town or civic community; and the *mission*, the church. The latter played the most prominent part. The Spaniards had then what we are lacking to-day—a complete municipal system. Theirs was derived from the Romans. Under the civil Roman law, and the Gothic, Spanish and Mexican laws, municipal communities were never incorporated into artificial persons, with a common seal and perpetual succession, as with us, under English and American laws; consequently, under the former, communities in towns held their lands in common; when thirty families had located on a spot, the pueblo, or town, was a fact. They were not incorporated, because the law did not make it a necessity, a general law or custom having established the system. The right to organize a local government, by the election of an alcalde, or mayor, and a town council, which was known as an *Ayuntamiento*, was patent. The instant the *poblacion* was formed, it became thereby entitled to four

leagues of land, and the *pobladors* (citizens) held it in *pro indivisa*. The title was a natural right.

The missions were designed for the conversion and civilization of the Indians. The latter were instructed in the mysteries of religion (so far as they could comprehend them) and the arts of peace. Instruction of the savage in agriculture and manufactures, as well as in prayers and elementary education, was the padres' business. The soldiers protected them from the hostility of the untractable natives, hunted down the latter and brought them within the confines of the mission, to labor and salvation.

It is shown that 21 missions were altogether established in Upper California. There were but four presidios, however; those of San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara. Each mission was allowed a few soldiers, officered by a sergeant. The pueblos were only two: San José and Los Angeles, besides, subsequently, the *Branciforte*, near Santa Cruz. Not any other pueblos existed before the secularization of the missions, in 1833. Indeed, it has been stoutly maintained that even San Francisco was never a pueblo, and it was to prove its existence that John W. Dwinelle prepared his celebrated argument in the United States District Court in San Francisco, which resulted in his compiling the "Colonial History," a work to which we are indebted for much valuable information. The suit involved the pueblo lands of San Francisco, which were finally won from the United States and sold. It was the possession of pueblo lands that furnished the City of San José with a revenue, which has enabled her to make such fine improvements and leave her to-day without a dollar of debt.

The Contra Costa had neither presidio, pueblo nor mission. With that portion of territory received from Santa Clara at the organization of the county, in 1853, Alameda received the Mission of San José. That might also have brought us a pueblo had not Don Pedro de Alberni willed otherwise with his Branciforte.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MISSION OF SAN JOSE, OUR HISTORIC RELIC.

The Mission of San José is the cradle of Alameda County. It was established when San Francisco was an adobe hamlet of very small pretensions, and second in importance even to San José. There was no other site of civilization on the Contra Costa. Over all the broad expanse of country to the north and east of it, there was nothing but what was savage. Not a rancho, not a hut, inhabited by a white man. Occasionally a small party of soldiers from the Presidio of San Francisco, out in pursuit of their game, the unfortunate "Digger," would break the solitude of the wilderness. It may, however, have been that at that early date, a solitary vaquero attended the herds of the Mission Dolores, pastured out on the San Pablo flats.

As has been already shown, this mission was established June 18th, 1797. The order for its establishment, nor the actual circumstances attending its institution, have not been found, although diligent search has been made for the same. Indeed, the documentary information to be gathered regarding it is very meagre. The person who was most identified with the mission, since its secularization, was Father Gonzales, late Superior of the Franciscans in this State. To him a letter was addressed for information concerning the mission papers. His residence had been latterly the Franciscan College at Santa Barbara. Under date of May 13th, 1876, an answer was received from the present Superior of the college, Rev. J. M. Korno, stating that Father Gonzales had died on the 3d of November last, in that place. In his letter the reverend gentleman expressed the fear, "if the records of the old Mission San José are not under the guardianship of the pastor, a great deal of information regarding that mission is lost to history." He further stated that they had no records there of the place. A personal visit to Santa Clara College led to no better result. There was nothing there concerning the old neighboring mission, and Father Varsi, the Superior, subsequently wrote that he could not even guess where any documents could be found. General Vallejo, who is now the best authority on all matters pertaining to the Spanish-American history of the State, was next appealed to, but that interesting old relic of the past maintained a stately silence. The

Spanish archives in custody of Mr. R. C. Hopkins, San Francisco, have been searched with only fragmentary results. Father Gleeson, in his "History of the Catholic Church in California," is nearly altogether silent regarding the Mission of San José, although he was a resident of this county when his work was put to press. A gentleman who occupies an official position in Washington Township, where the mission is situated, and who claims a knowledge of nearly all the other California missions as well as this, and an acquaintance with many of the old padres, expressed the opinion that the documents are in the city of Mexico; but even if known to be there they could not be conveniently followed. The author, however, has been able to glean a good deal of oral information, which, with some fragments of documentary evidence furnished by Mr. Hopkins and others, enables him to convey to his readers a tolerable idea of what the old relic was in its palmiest days, and what became of it after its decline and fall.

Although founded twenty years later than San Francisco and Santa Clara, it soon outstripped them both, and exhibited a greater degree of prosperity. It was established while Diego de Borica, who occupied the position from 1794 to 1800, was Governor of the Territory. A view of the documents of his time shows that there were order and system in the transmission of public affairs. Every year the missionaries were compelled to make a report of the condition of their respective missions. The number of Indians under tutelage, their sex, age, etc., were carefully recorded, as well as the number of animals of every kind belonging to them, together with the extent and value of their crops. Even the very first year's report shows it to have received an excellent start.

Its site was well chosen. Its position was a plateau in the southern portion of the county, indenting the foot-hills of the Contra Costa range, and facing the southern extremity of the Bay of San Francisco, from which it was distant about nine miles. San José, to the south of it, was about ten miles, and San Francisco, to the west, about forty miles. A beautiful and fertile slope stretched between the two. Behind it were the handsome Calaveras and Sunol Valleys; and at some few leagues' distance the magnificent tract from whose beautiful bosom rises the majestic mound of Diablo, and which stretches a distance of some forty miles, or more, from the Livermore foot-hills to the Straits of Carquinez. Mission Peak stood like a giant sentinel immediately at its back, and indexed its location. Every want was

here abundantly supplied. A fine site, a healthy climate, abundance of the purest water (which ran perennially from unfailing springs through the Mission garden), with the Calaveras and Alameda Creeks close by. Wood was near and abundant. Game was ever within shot. The pasturage was all that could be desired. The soil was as rich and mellow as a ripe apricot. The belt on which it was situated was warm and ever free from killing frosts. An embarcadero was only a few miles distant, and within an hour's walk were warm mineral springs, possessed of potent healing qualities. hat more could possibly be desired? If this was not the foundation of an earthly paradise, it is hard to say where it could be found.

The country all around was known as the Valle de San José. The Alameda and San Lorenzo Creeks and tracts were tributaries to them, and it would be strange, indeed, if the mission did not flourish and the Fathers roll in wealth.

They who had charge of the foundation of this mission and made a report of its first year's progress, were Friar Ysidro Barcinallo and Friar Augustin Merin. As was the custom with all the missions, presidios and pueblos, an annual report was made. The chapel at first was a small adobe structure, and it became necessary, during the second year of its existence, to add seven varas to its length. There also was constructed a wall forty-seven varas long, four high, and six wide, thatched with tules. Water-flumes were also laid down. Belonging as it did to the presidial jurisdiction of San Francisco, a number of soldiers were sent from there to protect it, and bring in Indians for education and conversion. Many, however, came of their own free will for the benefits offered them.

The first year much was not done. Thirty-three baptisms and five marriages were registered. At the end of the second year there were, altogether, 162 baptisms and twenty-nine marriages, and 154 Indians under instruction. The young institution, at the same time, was able to count 150 head of cattle, including six yoke of oxen; 180 sheep and goats; fifteen tame horses and six head of others; and six tame mules. The harvest was small, consisting only of thirty-three fanegas of wheat, twelve of beans, one of barley, and two of beans. There were sown, in the year 1788, 434 fanegas of wheat, two of beans, one of corn, and one of barley, from which there was produced an abundant yield.

Having thus seen the mission established and in ship-shape for the

work for which it was intended, let us now take a glance at the material which its founders had to work upon.

It will be seen that, contrary to what is sometimes supposed, the men who set themselves down to the work before them were far from leading lazy lives. It was not only a moral and religious education that they undertook to impart to the California savage—the festive "Digger"—but also an industrial one. The neophites, or converts, were also instructed in agriculture and some of the simplest manufacturing arts, such as tanning, soap-making, weaving, etc. For two men, speaking a strange language, to take hold of, educate, even in the simplest rudiments, teach them the doctrine and practice of religion, the use of raiment, the cooking of food, the cultivation of land, the care of horses, sheep and cattle, the construction of houses, flumes and fences, the tanning of leather, the preparation of soap, the spinning of wool and the weaving of thread, seems almost incredulous. This statement is not made for the purpose of either approving or criticising the conduct of these men towards the creatures brought under their charge. Only what the records disclose and what the facts truly represent, are stated. Of the value of their services, readers can judge for themselves. Others have condemned the Fathers, and accused them of taking advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of the savages to place burdens upon them; while, again, on the other hand, their conduct has been extolled as partriarchal, wise and humane, in the extreme. All that is here to be remarked is, as the sequel shows, it was unfortunate that so much care, patience and zeal were used to no lasting purpose.

CHAPTER V.

THE CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

The truth of the matter is, the California Indian was a hard subject for civilization. He was one of the most degraded of God's creatures. He was without knowledge, religion or morals, even in their most elementary and perverted forms. He lived without labor, and enjoyed all the ease and pleasure he could. Physically, he was not prepossessing, although having considerable endurance and strength. His skin was nearly as dark as that of the negro, and his

hair as coarse as that of the horse, while his features were repulsive. To gratify his appetite and satiate his lust were his only ambition. He was too cowardly to be warlike, and did not possess that spirit of independence which is commonly supposed to be the principal attribute of his race. In so genial a climate as ours, nature easily provided for all his wants. The best part of his time was spent in dancing and sleeping.

The aborigines of Upper California had no history, and but a meagre amount of tradition. Their remains consisted of earth and shell mounds, which were used as places of interment. They buried their dead in a sitting posture. They also used cremation. Their tongues were various, and when the Spaniards arrived in the country, the natives of San Diego could not understand the natives of Los Angeles or Monterey. They led a wandering life, moving from place to place, for the purposes of fishing, hunting, and gathering supplies. The country teemed with game of all kinds, and the flesh of deer, rabbits, etc., was plentifully used. Fish was abundant, and ran in every stream. Berries, nuts, and a variety of vegetables entered into their diet. Acorns and pine nuts, roots, and wild oats, all formed articles of consumption. The wild oats grew very plentifully, and the crop was general. It has been asserted that the natives were in the habit of eating vermin; but it must be remembered they were not trained to prejudice against certain things, as are our fastidious tastes. It was not want, therefore, that compelled them to do this. What can be more repulsive to the civilized man than the idea of using the flesh of reptiles for food. Yet when hunger compelled, men have been known to eat even rattlesnakes, and praise their flesh as dainty. Of course, they rejected the rattles. In savage days rodents, such as rats, gophers, and squirrels, were little known. Commerce and the wheat fields have caused them to multiply.

The dwellings of the Indians were the meanest of huts, made of willows and thatched with *tules* or rushes. They were generally like conically-shaped baskets, made by taking a few poles and placing them in the ground in circular form and gathering them together at the top. These were interlaced with thin willows and covered with mud or brush. They were very small, and in winter time the burning of a handful of twigs inside of them, would keep them warm for a day. When they became intolerable with vermin (if they could so become to them), they were easily converted into ashes and others made instead.

The skins of wild beasts made them comfortable coverings; but it was no uncommon thing, even as late as the early days of the gold discovery, to see them sleeping naked on a couch of rushes, like a litter of pigs. In winter weather, the frost, acting on the heat of their bodies, would cause smoke to ascend from them. An eye-witness has stated that he has observed them in this attitude, and it was amusing to see the "outside" ones, as is ever the case, even in better society, try to get on the "inside" of the row! Their cabins or wigwams were usually built on the margins of rivers and creeks, or in the dells of mountains, but always near some stream to which they had access for their ablutions, which were frequent. The first thing they would do in the morning, after rising from their litters, would be to plunge into the river or wash themselves in the stream. They would then dance and play around a large fire until they had acquired sufficient appetite to relish a hearty meal. This was their practice in the cold mountain regions as well as the more temperate valleys; in winter as well as in summer. Colds came with clothing. The latter they did not take kindly to, excepting for the purpose of ornament. When they ran away from the missions and rejoined their tribe, the first thing they would do would be to doff their mission garments, which were emblematic of Christianity and servitude. An anecdote is told of an old chief (perhaps old Napa himself), who paid General Vallejo a visit once on a very cold day, and when all that he wore was his war paint. "Are you not cold," asked the General, "with no covering on your body, such a day as this?" "Is not your face cold," asked the Indian in reply, "with no covering upon it but your beard?" "I never make it a practice to cover my face for protection against the cold, Napa," replied the General, "it is not necessary." "Well, Napa's body all face and want no covering, ugh," replied the Indian, who made his point tell.

The Upper California Indians, as I have already stated, had no religion; they had no moral code nor even practical superstition. They worshipped no Supreme Being, and observed no sacred rites. They sometimes, however, set up a stuffed coyote, around which they lazily danced. They were devoid of ambition and seldom were stirred by passion. They were passive, like all Indians, but they were, nevertheless, cruel in exercising resentments. They troubled themselves little about the cares of life, for they were sure of a living anyhow;

and rivalry, envy or emulation never took passionate possession of their souls.

The natives of the South Sea islands, no doubt, possessed more abundantly laborless supplies of food; but they had to defend themselves and their possessions against the incursions of their neighbors. Hence they were fierce, jealous and warlike. They were troubled with ambition and jealousy; and, although naturally indolent too, they did not drone and dance away their days and nights as our Indians did. The Californians were festive in their way, but they allowed the burdens of labor to be mostly borne by the women. They had many dances and dance-houses, and indulged in many and hideous midnight orgies. They were, too, shamelessly sensual. There were a few of a particularly depraved class among the tribes. These, however, were among the men, not the women. Down our valleys they were called Goyas, and were regarded as outcasts. They assumed the habits and appearance of women, and lent themselves to the lusts of both sexes. They were found all over the province, but are said to have been more numerous about Santa Barbara, where heathen morals were not even as good as here. Although not possessed of large families, their numbers were great. The whole country was covered with them, and the men of the leather armors did not have to penetrate far to fetch them to the missions. When attacked and forced to fight, they would sometimes make a pretty formidable resistance, but generally they were not well calculated to stand the shock of battle.

Having had no religion or code of morals of their own, it is not to be greatly wondered that the Fathers found them prepared to fall readily under their influence. Hence, the large number of their conversions. They were unacquainted with intoxicating drinks, and consequently led sober lives. The exercises of the chase and the dance gave them considerable physical strength. They were remarkable athletes. As swimmers and runners they were unexcelled. Their young would float and gyrate in the water like so many fish.

To catch, subdue and educate a race like this, to whom freedom was everything, it will be seen at a glance, was no easy task. To accomplish it, even remotely, demanded all the elements of success. Force and persuasion must be commingled. The soldier of the presidio represented the one, the padre at the mission the other. Good treatment must have been used, to keep them from running away, and their employments congenial. The novelty of a semi-civilized

situation, with the attractiveness of new objects and strange ways, with good diet and kind conduct, could alone have kept them, even for a time, together. On no other theory can we understand how the missions were universally so successful, not only in Upper California, but in the other portions of the Spanish dominions.

CHAPTER VI.

LIFE AT THE MISSIONS, AND HOW THE MISSION OF SAN JOSE PROGRESSED.

The mission buildings generally consisted of a quadrilateral, two stories high; there was usually a court yard with fountain and trees. The various apartments consisted of a chapel, Fathers' apartments, store-houses, workshops and barracks. The whole were built of adobe blocks, of unburnt clay.

The mode of life observed at the missions was as follows: The entire management of each establishment was under the care of two "Religious," or Friars. In spiritual matters they were altogether directed by the head of the Franciscan order. In temporal matters they accounted to the Governor; and in the Spanish archives of San Francisco will be found many reports from them of the condition and increase of the respective missions, of which they made statements regularly at the end of each year. The elder of the Fathers attended to the interior and the younger to the exterior administration. One portion of the building, which was called the monastery, was inhabited by the young Indian girls. There, under the care of approved matrons of their own race, they were instructed in the branches necessary for their condition in life; they were not permitted to leave until of an age fitting them for marriage. In the schools, those who exhibited more talents than their companions were taught vocal and instrumental music—the latter consisting of the flute, horn and violin. In the mechanical departments, too, the most apt were promoted to the positions of foremen. The better to preserve the morals of all, none of the whites, except those absolutely necessary, were employed at the missions.

At sunrise all arose and proceeded to the chapel, where, after morning prayer, they assisted at the mass. Breakfast next followed, after

which they proceeded to their respective employments. Toward noon they returned to the mission and spent the time from then till two o'clock between dinner and rest; after which, they again repaired to their work and remained engaged till the sound of the evening bell, about an hour before sundown. All then betook themselves to the church for evening devotions, which consisted of the ordinary prayers and the rosary, except on special occasions, when other devotional exercises were added. After supper, which immediately followed, they amused themselves with divers sports, games and dancing, till the hour for sleep. Their diet consisted of beef and mutton, with vegetables in the season. Wheaten cakes and puddings, or porridges called "atole" and "pinole" also formed a portion of their food. The clothing supplied to the males was a linen shirt, pants, and a blanket coat; the females received each, annually, two under garments, a gown and a blanket. It cannot be said that these constituted extravagant wardrobes, but fashion was not the queen of this primitive realm. In years of plenty, after the missions became rich, it is said the Fathers distributed all the surplus moneys among them in clothing and trinkets; but what constituted the surplus or how much its quantity, we are not informed.

Apart from the main building, the Indians lived in little thatched huts grouped around it, a couple of hundred yards distant. These huts were usually made of adobe, but at first they were made of poles as heretofore described. Here the married Indians resided with their families. The unmarried of both sexes were kept apart in large rooms in the main building. A walled enclosure was made around some of the establishments, but others were devoid of such protection.

The Mission of San José gained rapidly, and waxed wealthy. Its parent, San Francisco, it soon outstripped; and its sister, Santa Clara, it left behind before the close. We have shown that at the end of the second year of its existence (the first being fractional), it had 154 Indians under instructions, and 357 live animals. Its exhibit of cereals produced, all told, at this time, consisted only of 48 fanegas, which nearly correspond with two and a half of our bushels. There were sown, however, 434 fanegas of wheat, 2 of beans, 2 of corn, and 1 of barley. The succeeding crop, it is to be presumed, was a most abundant one. In 1802 there were 327 male and 295 female inmates of the mission; in all, 622. Santa Clara had then 1,291, and San Francisco 814. From this date to 1822, there were baptized altogether, in San José Mission, 4,573 Indians; married, 1,376;

died, 2,933, and existing at the latter date, 1,620. During the same period there were baptized in Santa Clara 7,324; married, 2,056; while the large number of 6,565 had died, leaving that mission with only 1,394 neophytes at the date mentioned, being 226 less than ours. San Francisco made an even less favorable presentation for this period. During the twenty years there were there 6,804 baptisms, 2,050 marriages, and the large number of 5,202 deaths, leaving 958 alive. This shows that those two missions suffered disastrously from epidemics, which the Mission of San José escaped or received mildly, proving the superiority of the air and climate of that place. Syphilis, measles, small-pox, made sad havoc with the converts generally; and in two generations they were reduced from 74,621 to 20,958 all over the Province of Upper California. The change evidently did not tend to the longevity of the lives of the natives; but if the main object of their conversion was to send their souls to heaven, it is to be presumed the result was sufficiently satisfactory to those who had instituted the new order of things. There are individual instances, however, of long life among these poor people. In 1875, a mission Indian, named Justinia Roxas, died in San José at the advanced age of 122 years; and there is now in the almshouse in San Francisco a man named Bruno, whose likeness is printed elsewhere, who claims that he remembers the building of the first mission-house of San José.

In 1834 the missions throughout the province had reached the zenith of their prosperity. Then San José had 2,300 Indians, to Santa Clara's 1,800, and San Francisco's 500. The number of animals had also wonderfully increased. San José had 24,000 horned cattle, to Santa Clara's 13,000, and San Francisco's 5,000. In horses and mules, San José had 1,100, to Santa Clara's 1,200, and San Francisco's 1,600. In sheep, goats, and hogs, San José had 19,000, Santa Clara 15,000, and San Francisco 4,000. The harvest consisted of 10,000 bushels of wheat, maize, etc., in San José; 6,000 in Santa Clara, and 2,500 in San Francisco; but it must be remembered that the latter's stock was mostly fed, and its crops raised, on this side of the bay, as sand was not a very productive soil.

We have no record of the number of cattle slaughtered, hides sold, or of the soap, leather, wine, brandy, wool, oil, cotton, hemp, linen, tobacco, salt and soda, that were raised and manufactured in connection with each of the missions, but we have no doubt that this one contributed largely to the general product. In the course

of a very few years it had an excellent orchard, of which, however, only a few pear trees, which are of a very large size, now remain.

Besides the lands of the missions, which were usually many leagues in extent, there were also farms for the soldiers of the presidios.

During the Spanish possession but few private ranchos had been established, and civilized people were only to be found at the missions, the four presidios, and three pueblos of San José, Los Angeles and Santa Cruz.

It is impossible to give successfully the names of the Fathers who had charge of the mission in this county, but it is of no great importance. It has been shown that Friars Ysidro Barcinallo and Augustin Merin had charge of it at the start. The other Fathers, of whom it has been possible to procure any account, are Narcisco Durant, Ventura Fortuni, Lorenzo Keifus, Rafael Muro, Maria Real, and Father Gonzales. Only two of them were engaged in conducting the affairs of the mission at one time, and they mostly continued many years together. Father Narcisco came to the mission in 1827; Father Muro was there at the time of secularization, in 1835, and so was Father Gonzales. For some time the mission was without a regular pastor, and Father Real, of Santa Clara, took charge of it.

The final fate of the mission will be considered and explained in its appropriate place, under the heading of Mexican Rule.

Elsewhere allusion is made to the foundation of the villa of Branciforte, at Santa Cruz. Since it was written, the author has been favored with a copy of the following instructions for its management, which have recently been translated by a gentleman of Santa Cruz, and published in a local paper, and will be of interest to the readers of this work in connection with the other matters touched upon relating to the Spanish *regime*. That the rules prescribed were intended for the management of the Indians is evident; but the blending of civic and ecclesiastical functions in the hands of the Governor is very apparent, and the *dictum* arbitrary. But then we must consider the system in force and the class to be dealt with:

Instructions to be observed by the Commissioner in charge of the Village of Branciforte, for the government and direction of its inhabitants.

ARTICLE 1.

His first care shall be to maintain peace, good will and harmony among the colonists, and be vigilant in having good order.

Living in adultery, gaming and drunkenness will not be allowed, and he who commits such vices shall be punished, as also he who fails to appear and do duty upon the public works when ordered.

ARTICLE 2.

He will oblige all persons to attend the celebration of Mass on the days fixed by the law of the church, and to make responses in a loud voice; and if any person should fail to observe the above, without good cause, they will be put in the stocks for three hours.

ARTICLE 3.

During the time of Easter, all persons will be careful to comply with its annual observance, and he will remit to the Governor a certificate of their having done so.

ARTICLE 4.

He will not permit the actual colonist nor a sojourner to traffic with or trade with any Indian, male or female, of the mission, and much less to have illicit intercourse with them. And to this end he will prohibit going to their wigwams, whether at night or in the daytime. This rule must be scrupulously observed.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever individual wishing to become a colonist must have presented to me some person who will vouch for his condition and ability, and I will order that he have leave to settle, and will indicate the *suertes* (a *suerte* is about ten acres) of land that shall be given to him.

ARTICLE 6.

No colonist or sojourner shall depart from the village for the purpose of settling at some place that is populated, without first procuring my permission to do so.

ARTICLE 7.

The Commissioner will exercise the greatest care to prevent lethargy among the colonists, and also sojourners, causing them all to labor and to sow and cultivate the lands that have been given to them. And he will provide me with a list of the names of those who have sowed and harvested annually, and at the proper time inform me how they are getting along.

ARTICLE 8.

He will notify the Governor what lands are unoccupied up to this

A MISSION CHURCH AND BUILDING.

date, how much is agricultural and how much pasture land belonging to the village, and how much of the land is useful for both purposes, and the reasons why such are not occupied.

PABLO VAZENTE DE SOLA.

CHAPTER VII.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

Under this heading will be considered the military and civil administration of the early affairs of the territory. In the Contra Costa was neither presidio (garrison) nor pueblo (town), but San Francisco supplied the former immediately to the west of us, and San José the other immediately to the south of us. As from those two sources came directly our first population of European origin, this history would not be complete without some reference to them, and a short chapter shall therefore be devoted to their description.

The whole military force in Upper California, in its early days, numbered no more than 200 or 300 men. It was divided between the four presidios of San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco. There were but two towns or pueblos—Los Angeles and San José. Subsequently another was started near Santa Cruz, which was known as the *Branciforte*, so named after a Spanish Viceroy. There is danger of the Mission of San José and the town of San José being confounded as one and the same place, which would be an error, as they were several leagues apart. As may be supposed, the garrisons were not kept in a very efficient condition. All around them betokened the disuse of arms and the absence of an enemy, for many years. The cannon of the Presidio of San Francisco was covered with mould, and within the military enclosure was found a goodly number of women and children. The men were mostly away, looking after the Indians and performing the police duties of the missions. The soldiers of San Francisco District were divided in three squads—one at the Presidio, one at Santa Clara Mission, and one at the Mission of San José. Here is copied from the Spanish archives, in San Francisco, a list of the soldiers connected with the Presidio in the year 1790, in which are found the names, positions, nativity, color, race, age, etc., of the soldiers, as well as those of their wives, when married. That year the soldiers num-

bered thirty-eight. Nasario Galinda, brother-in-law of Antonio Peralta, states that he once held the position of sergeant in this army, and had under his command, at the Mission of San José, fifteen men.

As among these people are found some of the first occupants of our soil, it is right to here produce the names of that little band of adventurous men, and show some of the present native population their pedigrees:

NAMES OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, WITH THEIR WIVES, IN 1790.

Don Josef Arguello, commandant, age 39.

Don Ramon Laro de la Neda, Alferez de Campo, age 34.

Pedro Amador, sergeant, Spaniard, from Guadalaxara, age 51; wife, Ramona Noreiga, Spanish, aged 30; 7 children. [These were the parents of José Maria Amador, born in San Francisco in 1781, and now 95 years of age, and to whom further reference will be made hereafter.]

Nicolas Galinda, mestizo, Durango, 42.

Majio Chavoya, City of Mexico, 34; wife, a Bernal.

Miguel Pacheco, 36; wife, a Sanches.

Luis Maria Peralta, Spaniard, Sonora, 32; wife, Maria Loretto Alviso, 19.

Justo Altamirano, mulatto, Sonora, 45.

Ygnacio Limaxes, Sonora, 49; wife, Maria Gertruda Rivas, Spaniard, 38.

Ygnacio Soto, 41; wife, Barbara Espinosa.

Juan Bernal, mestizo, Sonora, 53; wife, Maxima I. de Soto.

Jph. Maria Martinez, Sonora, 35; wife, Maria Garcia, mulatto, 18.

Salvado Iguera, L. C., 38; wife, Alexa Miranda, Sonora, 38.

Nicolas Berryessa, mestizo, 25; wife, Maria Gertrudis Peralta, 24.

Pedro Peralta, Sonora, 26; wife, Maria Carmen Grisalva, 19.

Ygnacio Pacheco, Sonora, 30; wife, Maria Dolores Cantua, mestizo, age 16.

Francisco Bernal, Sinaloa, 27; wife, Maria Petrona, Indian, 29.

Bartolo Pacheco, Sonora, 25; wife, Maria Francisco Soto, 18.

Apolinario Bernal, Sonora, 25.

Joaquin Bernal, Sonora, 28; wife, Josefa Sanchez, 21.

Josef Aceva, Durango, 26.

Manuel Boranda, Guadalaxara, 40; wife, Gertrudis Higuera, 13.

Francisco Valencia, Sonora, 22; wife, Maria Victoria Higuera, 15.

Josef Antonio Sanchez, Guadalaxara, 39; wife, Maria Dolora Moxales, 34.
Josef Ortiz, Guadalaxara, 23.
Josef Aguila, Guadalaxara, 22; wife, Conellaria Remixa, 14.
Alexandro Avisto, Durango, 23.
Juan Josef Higuera, Sonora, 20.
Francisco Flores, Guadalaxara, 20.
Josef Maria Castilla, Guadalaxara, 19.
Ygnacio Higuera, Sonora, 23; wife, Maria Micaelo Bojorques, 28.
Ramon Linare, Sonora, 19.
Josef Miguel Saens, Sonora, 18.
Carto Serviente, San Diego, Indian, 60.
Augustin Xirviente, L. C., 20.
Nicolas Presidario, Indian, 40.
Gabriel Peralta, invalid, Sonora.
Manuel Vutron, invalid, Indian.
Ramon Bojorques, invalid, 98.
Francisco Remero, invalid, 52.

A recapitulation shows that the inmates of the Presidio consisted altogether, men, women and children, soldiers and civilians, of 144 persons. There were 38 soldiers and 3 laborers. Of these, 1 was a European, other than Spanish, 78 Spaniards, 5 Indians, 2 mulattoes, and of other casts, 44. The document was signed by Pedro Beno Cambon.

Under date of 1793, was discovered an inventory of the rich men of the Presidio, showing that Pedro Amador was the proprietor of 13 head of stock and 52 sheep; Nicolas Galinda, 10 head of stock; Luis Peralta, 2 head of stock; Manuel Boranda, 3 head of stock; Juan Bernal, 23 head of stock and 246 sheep; Salvador Youere, 3 head of stock; Aleso Miranda, 15 head of stock; Pedro Peralta, 2 head of stock; Francisco Bernal, 16 head of stock; Barthol Pacheco, 7 head of stock; Joaquin Bernal, 8 head of stock; Francisco Valencia, 2 head of stock; Berancia Galindo, 6 head of stock; Hermeneo Sal (who appears to have been a secretary or something besides a soldier), 5 head of stock and 3 mares. Adding up, we find that they had between them 115 head of stock, 298 sheep and 17 mares. These men were evidently bent on ranching, and consequently, we find the names of nearly every family of them occupying lands on the Contra Costa to-day, having received large grants from the Spanish and Mexican Government at a later date. To think of what some of

these families have gained and lost in so short a time! The grant to Luis Peralta, whose name is third on this list, comprised within its ample acres the City of Oakland, and the towns of Alameda and Berkeley, and time will probably prove that it was one of the most valuable grants ever made to a single individual, although its worth was then far from being appreciated; nor could its future value be possibly anticipated, for gold had not been discovered at Coloma.

ADULT MALE RESIDENTS OF THE PUEBLO OR TOWN OF SAN JOSE DE GUADALUPE, ACCORDING TO A RETURN MADE IN 1790.

Antonio Romero, Ygnacio Archuleta, Claudis Alviris, Manuel Gonzales, Bernardo Rozales, Manuel Armaquita, Tiburcio Vasquez, Francisco Avilla, Balenio Meza, Leferino Lugo, Joaquin Castro, Antonio Alegre, Pedro Bojorques, Antonio Aceber, Nazario Jaero, Pedro Carguelas, Miguel Ojuno, Pedro Luis Nervo. The occupations of these persons were as follows: Farm workers or labradors, 17; artizans, 1. According to race there were 1 European, 12 Spaniards, 3 Indians, 2 mulattoes, and of other castes, 11. The whole population of the Pueblo consisted of 32 men, 15 women, 15 boys, and 16 girls; in all, 78 souls.

The most conspicuous name among those mentioned is that of Vasques, being the same exactly as that of the notorious highwayman who was executed in San José, in 1865. The name was numerous, and there was a Tiburcio Vasquez in San Francisco in 1842, when a census was made, and also in 1848. But, no doubt, the San José family is the one from which the notorious outlaw sprung.

For the purpose of comparison, a memoranda is here also presented of the population of the only other puebla in the territory, Los Angeles, in 1793. The inhabitants of the place then, all told, was 151; of these 3 were Europeans, 46 Spaniards, 27 mestizos, 11 Indians, and 64 mulattoes. Until the American conquest these were the two principal towns in the State, and at present they are very flourishing, having a population of about 15,000 each. But the change is a remarkable one. American and European enterprise and industry have given them an impetus which they are not likely to lose for many years to come.

In the search among those well-preserved and beautifully-written old documents, the author discovered, under date of 1797, a letter of Luis Peralta, dated at Santa Clara and addressed to the Governor, requesting him to have Bernandio Galinda (a wounded soldier) re-

moved to Monterey for the treatment of his injuries, as there was no medical assistance to be had where he then was. It is in a good, plain hand. Another letter, of the same period, was from Gabriel Moraga to the Governor at Monterey, recommending that the site of the *pueblo* be removed to the other side of the river, as where originally established it was too low; and it was so removed. After this soldier (by rank a lieutenant), who was the first to take possession of the site of San Francisco, in 1776, and who, subsequently, explored and named the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, is called the handsome valley in the Contra Costa Range, a few miles northeast from Oakland, and where his descendants now reside.

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CHAPTER VIII.

SPANISH SUPREMACY OVERTHROWN — THE MISSION SYSTEM AT ITS HEIGHT, AND THEN ITS DESTRUCTION—THE FIRST OVERLAND AMERICAN ADVENTURER COMMUNICATING WITH FATHER DURAN AT THE MISSION OF SAN JOSE.

In 1823 Mexico, after throwing off the Spanish yoke, and closing a short-lived monarchy under Iturbide, became an independent republic. In 1810, 1813, and 1815 had the flag of revolt been unsuccessfully raised. In 1820 it was again raised, but with better success. It was aided by a successful revolution in the mother country. Spanish policy had deprived the natives of any share in the government. The development of the country was hampered. The severest restrictions were imposed upon the colony. The possession of gold was all that was cared for. All native industrial pursuits were forbidden, and the manufacture and production of wine, flax, olives, etc., prohibited. To engage in any outside enterprise was a capital offense. Education was neglected, and revolt was justified.

General Santa Anna headed the revolution of 1823, and dethroned Iturbide, who had taken the title of Augustin I. He formed a provisional government and provided a constitution fashioned after that of the United States. The country was divided into nineteen states and four territories. The two Californias formed one territory, with a voice in Congress, but no vote. The office of Commandant of California remained as before; and the Governor, Don Pablo de Sola, continued to be the Executive of the Province for a short time.

After him, Don Luis Arguello, a Californian by birth, became Governor *ad interim*. Don José Noriega was sent to the Mexican Congress to represent California; but, as he was by birth a Spaniard, he was rejected. Arguello was never formally appointed Governor, and was succeeded by Don José Maria Echandia, the first regular

Governor under the Republic. This man was opposed to church government and the continuance of the missions, with which he commenced to meddle. Soon the Franciscans were to suffer the fate of the Jesuits. In 1826 instructions were forwarded by the Federal Government of Mexico to the Governor of California for the liberation of the Indians. This was followed, a few years later, by another act of the Legislature, ordering the whole of the missions to be secularized and "the Religious," meaning the friars, to be withdrawn. It was stated, that at first the missions were only intended as temporary expedients for civilizing the Indians and settling the country. The churches were to be placed under regular ecclesiastical control, with secular, or regular clergy, to administer their affairs and attend to the spiritual wants of the people, as now. In 1834 the act of Congress liberating the Indians from the missions was put in force, and Administrators were appointed to take charge of the property.

Then commenced the decline of those semi-civil, semi-religious institutions, which appear to us now as phenomena of the past. The Administrators, it is alleged, instead of protecting, plundered. In eight years (1842) the Indians liberated declined from 30,650 to 4,450. The number of horned cattle fell from 424,000 to 28,220; the number of horses, mules, etc., from 62,500 to 3,800; sheep, goats and hogs from 321,500 to 31,600; and the production of grain, from 70,000 to 4,000 hectolitres.

At the Mission of San José the depletion was as follows: Indians in 1834, 2,300; in 1842, 400. Horned cattle, in 1834, 24,000; in 1842, 8,000. Horses, mules, etc., in 1834, 1,100; in 1842, 200. Sheep, goats and hogs, in 1834, 19,000; in 1842, 7,000; for the difference in the production of grain there is no comparative statement. The friends of the missions (among whom is ranked Hon. J. W. Dwinelle, formerly of this county) maintain that the proceeding was unjust and the result ruinous and demoralizing. They claim that the results obtained by the Fathers, whom they say were cultivated men—soldiers, engineers, artists, lawyers, and physicians—were wonderful. Others, such as the authors of the "Annals of San Francisco," assert that the mission system was injurious; that the Indians were left worse men and women than when they entered the missions; that the friars were ignorant men and held tyrannic sway over their savage vassals, while they grew rich and indolent. The student who cares to learn the truth of these things for himself, can find ample authorities for his enlightenment on the subject. It is the present

author's business simply to cite facts—not to draw conclusions; which most readers, after all, will do, according to pre-conceived prejudices and opinions.

The Administrator appointed for the Mission of San José was José de Jesus Vallejo, elder brother of General and Ex-Governor G. M. Vallejo, and who yet resides there, enjoying the repose of old age, and troubling himself little about the affairs of the world, although of late years his once ample fortune has dwindled, like that of his compatriots. Among the Mayor Domos who were employed to manage the lands, the crops, and the cattle, were José Maria Amador, and Luis Suñol, the former now residing in Santa Cruz County and the latter deceased. Both of these men have valleys named after them in this county.

Most of the mission lands finally fell into strange hands, the greater part of them having been secured by E. L. Beard, Esq., who resides at the Mission, and who possesses one of the most lovely places in the State.

The Indians soon dispersed after the Fathers were deprived of their power, and scattered over the surrounding country. A remnant of them is to be found in the Alameda Cañon and near Pleasanton. These continue to visit the Mission once a year, on Good Friday, when they assemble more for a feast than a fast, and take great pleasure in assisting at the mock ceremony of "hanging Judas." They are a degraded set, and certainly could not possibly have been in a worse condition under the Fathers than they are now. They do some work on the neighboring ranches; but they, too, are feeling adversely the presence of the Mongolian, and their labor is not prized as it used to be. They live in small huts, and wear away their lives in primitive simplicity and unrelieved obscurity.

Before closing with the Mission, it is necessary to remark that three different structures have at various times been placed on the site of the present church, owing to destruction and injury by earthquakes. The last of these occurred on the 21st of October, 1868, when the country about here received the greatest shock it is known to have ever experienced. A drawing of the adobe building, showing its condition, was at the time made by Miss Carmelita Vallejo, who has kindly placed it at the author's disposal, and is here reproduced in an engraving. The injured building was subsequently removed, and a wooden structure put up in its place. Some of the detached adobe outhouses yet remain standing. The old orchard

and the vineyard continue in charge of a person employed by the pastor of the church, and produce more or less revenue. But the general aspect of the place is changed, and a different class of men now worship and administer there.

It would not be right to close this chapter without making allusion to, and narrating something of the history of one who may be called the last of the Mission Fathers. That is Father Maria Gonzales, a man who must yet be remembered by many persons in the southern part of the county; by some with affection, by others with respect, and by none with ill-will.

This pious and exemplary person died at the Franciscan College, Santa Barbara, on the 3d of November, 1875. He was born in Guadalaxara, Mexico, and was about 72 years of age at the time of his death. He came to California from the Convent of Guadaloupe, and was a missionary at Old San José for many years. On the death of Bishop Garcia, the first Catholic Bishop of California, at Santa Barbara, in 1846, Father Gonzales, who was his Secretary, was made "Custodian of the Mitre" and Administrator of the Church and College property, and it remained under his management until 1850, when the vacant see was filled by the appointment of Bishop Alemany. He was Superior of the Franciscans on this coast, and continued so until about three years before his demise. He was the oldest missionary in the country, having come to California in the palmy days of the missions, before confiscation and dispersion, and adhered to his post, even when compelled to depend for food and raiment on his former attendants. His missionary career lasted nearly two generations, and he exhibited many of the characteristics of a true apostle, feeding, clothing and instructing the savage, and making little account of his own personal necessities. More than once he was offered the Episcopacy, but ever declined, in his great humility, to be a bishop. He was a man entitled to be respected by all, irrespective of religious convictions, and, as the historian of his former field of labor, the author simply performs an act of justice by offering this slight but disinterested tribute to his memory. Virtue and goodness are of no particular creed, and adorn humanity. Father Gonzales was the relic of a system and of a body of men that have forever passed away, and for good or for evil controlled the destinies of this coast for the better part of a century. With their claims and controversies we have nothing to do. If we cannot espouse their cause, neither are we disposed to prejudice their lives.

In 1827 a circumstance transpired at the Mission of San José which is of much interest. Father Narcisce Duran was in charge of the Mission at the time. In May, of that year, Captain Jedediah S. Smith, the first American who is known to have crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, pitched his tent somewhere in the vicinity of the mission, and, in response to enquiries concerning himself and his party, he sent the following letter to the missionary:

Reverend Father—I understand, through the medium of one of your Christian Indians, that you are anxious to know who we are, as some of the Indians have been at the mission and informed you that there were certain white people in the country. We are Americans, on our journey to the river Columbia. We were in at the Mission San Gabriel in January last. I went to San Diego and saw the General, and got a passport from him to pass on to that place. I have made several efforts to cross the mountains, but the snows being so deep I could not succeed in getting over. I returned to this place (it being the only point to kill meat) to wait a few weeks till the snow melts, so that I can go on. The Indians here also being friendly, I consider it the most safe point for me to remain until such time as I cross the mountains with my horses, having lost a great many in attempting to cross, ten or fifteen days since. I am a long ways from home, and am anxious to get there as soon as the nature of the case will admit. Our situation is quite unpleasant, being destitute of clothing and most of the necessaries of life, wild meat being our principal subsistence. I am, Reverend Father, your strange, but real, friend and Christian brother, J. S. Smith.

May 19, 1827.

The tone of this letter should have called forth an active sympathy from a Christian missionary, and it is to be presumed "the real friend and Christian brother" was hospitably treated; although then, as subsequently, there was much jealousy prevailing against foreigners.

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CHAPTER IX.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RANCHOS AND LIFE UPON THEM.

The missions, although ruined, "secularized" slowly. The Mission of San José was in possession of the priests at the time of the American conquest, and its lands were not sold until the year 1846.

The Spanish Government did not do much in the disposal of land to settlers, and only two Spanish grants are known to have been made in this section. Those are, first, the celebrated grant made to Don Luis Peralta, known as the San Antonio Rancho, on which the City of Oakland and neighboring towns have since been built; and the Los Tularcitos Rancho, situated partly in Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, and granted to José Higuera. The former was made on the 20th day of June, 1820; and the latter on the 4th day of October, 1821, by Governor Don Pablo Vicente de Sola, the last Spanish and the first Mexican Governor of California.

In 1824 the Mexican Government adopted a law of colonization. It was four years later, however, in 1828, before the "General Rules and Regulations for the Colonization of the Territories of the Republic" were adopted, and only a single Mexican grant was made anywhere in California before 1833.

Following is the order of establishment of the different ranches in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, then known as the Ranchos of the North:

1820—San Antonio Rancho; five leagues, by Governor Don Pablo Vincente de Sola, to Luis Peralta.

1821—Las Tularcitos; — leagues, by Gov. de Sola, to José Higuera.

1833—Las Juntas; — leagues, by Gov. Figueroa, to Bartolo Pacheco and Mariano Castro.

1834—Acalanes; 1 square league, by Gov. Figueroa, to Candelario Valencia.

1834—Arroyo de las Neuces; 2 square leagues, by Gov. Figueroa, to Juan Sanches Pacheco.

1834—San Pablo; 4 square leagues, by Gov. Figueroa, to Francisco M. Castro.

1835—San Ramon; 4 square leagues and 1,800 varas, by Gov. Figueroa, to José Maria Amador.

1835—Los Meganos; 4 leagues by 3, by Gov. José Castro, to José Noreiga.

1836—Agua Calienta; 2 square leagues, by Governors Gutierrez and Alvarado, to F. Higuera.

1839—Las Positas; 2 square leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to Salvio Pacheco.

1839—El Valle de San José; — leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to Antonio Maria Pico.

1839—Los Medanos; 2 square leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to José Antonio Mesa and others.

1839—Santa Rita; 8,885.67 acres, by Gov. Alvarado to José Dolores Pacheco.

1840—Land, to Guillermo Castro, by Gov. Alvarado.

1840—Arroyo del Alameda; 1,000 varas square, by Gov. Vallejo to José Jesus Vallejo.

1841—San Lorenzo; 600 varas square, by Gov. Alvarado, to Guillermo Castro.

1841—El Sobrante; 11 square leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to Juan José Castro.

1841—Laguna de los Palos; 3 square leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to Joaquin Moraga.

1842—Boca de Cañada del Pinole; 3 square leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to Maria Manuel Valencia.

1842—San Lorenzo; $1\frac{1}{2}$ square leagues, by Gov. Micheltorena, to Francisco Soto.

1842—San Leandro; 1 square league, by Gov. Alvarado, to Joaquin Estudillo.

1842—Cañada de los Vacqueros; — leagues, by Gov. Micheltorena, to Francisco Alviso.

1842—Cañada del Hambre; 2 square leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to Teodora Sota.

1842—Arroyo del Alameda; 4 square leagues, by Gov. Alvarado, to José Jesus Vallejo.

1843—San Lorenzo; 6 square leagues; by Gov. Micheltorena, to Guillermo Castro.

1844—Las Juntas; 3 square leagues, by Gov. Micheltorena, to Wm. Welch.

1844—Monte del Diablo; 17,921.54 acres; by Gov. Micheltorena, to Salvio Pacheco.

1844—Potrero de los Cerritos; 3 square leagues, by Gov. Micheltorena to Tomas Pacheco.

1846—Mission San José; 30,000 acres, by Gov. Pio Pico to Andres Pico and Juan B. Alvarado.

Nearly, if not all, the grantees of those lands had been soldiers. Peralta based his claim on over forty years' military service, and valuable assistance rendered in establishing the missions of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San José, and the number of his family. Salvio Pacheco, who died on the 13th of August, 1876, had been a member of the Departmental Assembly. Certain formalities had, however, to be undergone, and in some instances parties had lived for years upon their lands before the date of their grants. This will be illustrated by copying from the documents put in proof by the Estudillo family, for maintaining possession of their rancho, before the United States Commissioner in 1854. Following are the petition for the land, the grant from the Governor, and the conditions imposed:

EXMO. SOR:

The citizen José Joaquin Estudillo, a Mexican by birth, before your Excellency appears through these presents saying: That with the object of securing subsistence for and supporting a large family, consisting of his wife and ten children, after having been in the military service for a period of seventeen years, four months and seven days, he solicited, under date of January 8th, 1837, the land known as the Arroyo de San Leandro to that of San Lorenzo, four square leagues of land (four sitios de gadado mayor) from west to east, and having obtained from your Excellency, who is kind to, and protects the interests of, the inhabitants of this country, that I should establish myself and continue working until the legal proceedings were gone through, which I have done during the long term of five years, five months and several days, and as my *expediente* has been mislaid in the Government Secretary's office, I now make a new petition, duly accompanied by the annexed draught or plan of the said land, that in view thereof you may act as it may please you, remaining perfectly satisfied with your decree; consequently I entreat your Excellency to view my petition in a favorable light, so that I may receive the favor that I ask for and expect, paying to your Excellency as homage my eternal gratitude.

JOSÉ JOAQUIN ESTUDILLO.

Monterey, June 28th, 1842.

Whereupon, the then Governor of California, Juan B. Alvarado, granted said petition in the words following:

MONTEREY, October 16th, 1842.

In view of the petition that heads this *expediente*, the information that was considered necessary to take, and everything else that was thought of, having found that they agree with the laws and regulations on this subject, I declare Don Joaquin Estudillo owner in possession of a part of the land known under the name of San Leandro, bounded on the north by the Arroyo San Leandro, on the east by the drainings of the Springs, on the land now occupied by the Indians now settled there; from this point in a straight line south to the Arroyo San Lorenzo, without including the lands cultivated by the above-mentioned Indians, and on the west by the sea. Let the necessary document be issued, take note of it in the Book of Record, and send this *expediente* to the exmajunta departmental for its approbation. His Excellency the Governor has thus ordered, decreed and signed it.

J. B. ALVARADO,

Constitutional Governor of the Department of the Californias.

WHEREAS, The citizen Joaquin Estudillo has petitioned for his personal benefit and that of his family for a part of the land known under the name of San Leandro, the boundary of which being on the north of the Arroyo San Leandro, on the east the drainage (deramaderos) of the Springs in the lands occupied by the Indians now settled there; from this point in a straight line south to the "Arroyo de San Lorenzo," without including the lands cultivated by the Indians already mentioned, and on the west by the sea, having previously taken all the necessary steps and regulations on this subject: In virtue of the powers conferred on me, in the name of the Mexican nation, I hereby decide to grant him the land mentioned, giving to him the right of possession thereof by these presents, and by the approbation which he has obtained from the Exm'a Junta Departmental, being subject to the following conditions:

1st. He has the power to fence it without interfering with the passages, roads, and other rights (scridembres). He shall enjoy it freely and exclusively, applying it to any use or culture that may be most agreeable to him, but within a year he shall build a house, and said house must be inhabited.

2d. He shall solicit to be placed in lawful possession in virtue of this document, from the competent judge by whom the boundaries

shall be marked out, and on their borders he shall, besides placing the land marks, plant some fruit trees or some forest trees of some utility.

3d. The land granted is one square league (one sitio de ganado mayor), a little more or less, as it is shown by the sketch annexed to the *expediente* on this matter.

The judge who shall place him in possession must have the land measured according to law, leaving the remainder for the uses the nation may decree proper.

4th. Should he contravene these conditions he shall lose his right to the land, and it shall be denounced by any other person.

In virtue whereof I order this title, being good and valid, that a copy of it be taken in the Book of Record, and that it be delivered to the party interested for his security and other ends.

Given in Monterey, 16th October, 1842.

Notwithstanding the liberal extent of those grants, there was always more or less trouble about their settlement; boundary lines were indefinite, and conflicting claims intervened. Peralta had trouble at first with the Padres of the Mission de Lores of San Francisco, as will be more fully shown when we come to the history of Oakland; and his son, subsequently, with his neighbor Castro, to the right of him; Estudillo, with his neighbor, the other Castro, to the left of him; and so on, nearly with them all.

Peralta, who had secured another grant of land for his own use in Santa Clara County, never resided on the San Antonio Rancho, but divided it up among his four sons. These at first lived together in one house near the foot-hills on the San Leandro side, and enjoyed the property in common; but finally, having all got married, and each possessing stock of his own, the father determined to make a division of the rancho among them. In August, 1842, he came up one day from San José; they all mounted their horses and rode over the land together, when he parceled it out among them, marking out the boundaries by natural objects, and putting each one in possession of his portion. It was divided, as nearly as possible, into four equal parts, each running from the bay to the hills, giving to José Domingo the most northerly quarter, on which Berkeley is now situated; to Vincente, the next adjoining on the south, including the oak grove, then known as the Encinal de Temescal (now the City of Oakland); to Antonio Maria, the next adjoining on the south, on which are situated Brooklyn and Alameda; to Ygnacio, the most

southerly portion, being bounded by "the deep Creek of San Leandro."

It will be noticed that the valleys in the southern portion of the county, including Washington and Murray Townships, were given the general name of the Valley of San José, after the mission, for which they were grazing grounds.

One foreigner only is included among the original grantees: William Welch, a native of Ireland, to whom was given Las Juntas, which partly fronted on the Straits of Carquinez, and on which our first county town, Martinez, is built. Others, however, came in at an early date, and by purchase or by marriage secured possession of considerable tracts of land, long even before there was any serious thought of the conquest of the country by the Americans. Among these, the first was Joseph Livermore, an Englishman by birth, who came to California in a whaling vessel and deserted therefrom at Santa Cruz, in 1820, in company with a man named Julian Wilson. He worked at various places, gaining the good will of the Spanish settlers, and married Josefa Higuera. He helped to build Amador's house in Amador Valley, and Amador afterwards, in return, helped him in the same manner. Finally, in connection with José Noreiga, he got possession of the Las Positas Rancho, of two square leagues, in Alameda County; and in his own name, of the Cañada de los Vacqueros, Contra Costa County, and both now form a portion of what is generally known as the Livermore Valley.

The next was Dr. John Marsh, an American, who came to the country in 1836, and, in 1840, purchased Los Medanos, which is since celebrated as the New York Ranch, in Contra Costa County, near which are situated the Mount Diablo coal mines, and from the water-front of which, opposite the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, the coal is shipped to market. We shall have more to say of this remarkable man hereafter.

Another old American settler, who was successful in securing a ranch during the days of the Mexican Republic, was Elam Brown, who settled here in 1847, and purchased the Acalanes Rancho of one league, granted, in 1834, to Candelario Valencia.

The most distinguished person who made the Northern Ranchos his home in early days, is J. B. Alvarado, Mexican Governor of California from 1836 to 1842, and who, in his official capacity, made many of the grants of land that are here recorded. He cultivates an orchard in the vicinity of San Pablo, and after him is named the place which has

the distinction of being our first county seat. Alameda County, however, has the honor of being the residence of more than one governor of California. Governor Alvarado is still among us, a hale and hearty old gentleman. It is curious to reflect upon how few, even he himself now possesses, of those broad acres that he was wont to parcel out to others with an unsparing hand in other days. Little did he then dream of the enormous value that those then comparatively worthless leagues were soon to acquire in the hands of another race and under the vigorous operations of another system. It is no exaggeration to say that they have become mines of wealth, more enduring and beneficial than the mines of gold which at first brought our State into such great prominence.

From 1833 to 1850 may be set down as the Golden Age of the native Californians. Not till then did the settlement of the ranchos become general. The missions were breaking up, the presidios deserted, the population dispersed, and land could be had almost for the asking. Never before and never since did a people settle down under the blessings of more diverse advantages. The country was lovely, the climate delightful; the valleys were filled with horses and cattle; wants were few, and no one dreaded dearth. There was meat for the pot and wine for the cup, and wild game in abundance. No one was in a hurry. "Bills payable" nor the state of the stocks troubled anyone, and Arcadia seems to have temporarily made this her seat. The people did not, necessarily, even have to stir the soil for a livelihood, because the abundance of their stock furnished them with food and enough hides and tallow to procure money for every purpose. They had also the advantage of cheap and docile labor in the Indians, already trained to work at the missions. And had they looked in the earth for gold, they could have found it in abundance.

They were exceedingly sociable and hospitable. Every guest was welcomed. The sparsity of the population made them rely on each other, and they had many occasions to bring them together. Church days, bull-fights, rodeos, were all occasions of festivity. Horsemanship was practiced as it was never before out of Arabia; dancing found a ball-room in every house, and music was not unknown. For a *caballero* to pick up a silver coin from the ground, at full gallop, was not considered a feat, and any native youth could perform the mustang riding which lately was accomplished with such credit by a young Peralta of this section, in New York. To fasten down a mad bull with the *larriete*, or even subdue him single-handed, in a

corral, were every-day performances. The branding and selecting of cattle in *rodeos* was always a gala occasion.

Gambling was a passion, and love-making was ever betokened in the tender glances of the dark-eyed *señoritas*. *Monte* was the common amusement of every household. Its public practice was against the law, but in the privacy of the family it went on unhindered.

What farming they did was of a very rude description; their plow was a primitive contrivance, their vehicles unwieldy. Such articles of husbandry as reapers, mowers and headers, had not entered their dreams, and they were perfectly independent of their advantages. Grain was cut with a short, stumpy, smooth-edged sickle; it was threshed by the tramping of horses. One of their few evils was the depredations of the wild Indians, who would sometimes steal their stock, and then the cattle would have to perform the work of separation. The cleaning of grain was performed by throwing it in the air with wooden shovels and allowing the wind to carry off the chaff.

While the young men found means to gratify their tastes for highly wrought saddles and elegant bridles, the women had their fill of finery, furnished by the Yankee vessels that visited them regularly for trade every year. Few schools were established, but the rudiments of education were given at home.

There was a strict code of laws in force for maintaining order, and crime seldom went unpunished. Chastity was guarded, and trouble about females was not as frequent as might be supposed. Women, unfaithful to their vows, were confined in convents or compelled to periods of servitude. Men, guilty of adultery, were sent to the presidios and compelled to serve as soldiers. The law was administered by Alcaldes, Prefects and the Governor. Murder was very rare, suicide unknown, and San Francisco was without a jail. Wine was plentiful and so was brandy. There was a native liquor in use that was very intoxicating. It was a sort of cognac, which was very agreeable and very volatile, and went like a flash to the brain. It was expensive and those selling it made a large profit. This liquor was known as *aguardiente*, and was the favorite tipple until supplanted by the whiskey of the Americanos. It was mostly made in Los Angeles, where the better part of the grapes raised were used for it. When any considerable crime was ever committed, it was under its influence. Its evil effects, however, might possibly be attributed to a counterfeit which is yet in use in the southern part of

the State, and which is one of the vilest of concoctions. Those who are acquainted with its evil effects say that it is "too unutterably villainous for words, and the wretch who has swallowed three fingers of it may bid adieu to all hope of days passed without headaches and nights put in without unsufferable agony, for a week, at least." The beverage most in use, however, was the mission wine, and a mayor domo has informed the writer that he made fifty barrels a year of it at Mission San José. Milk and cheese, beef, mutton, vegetables, bread, tortillos, beans and fruit, constituted the daily diet. Potatoes were unknown, but pinole was plentiful. Wild strawberries were numerous about the coast, and honey was procured from wild bees.

The Californians were not without their native manufactures, and they did not, as is generally supposed, rely altogether upon the slaughter of cattle and the sale of hides and tallow. The missionaries had taught them the cultivation of the grape and manufacture of wine. Hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco were grown in small quantities. Soap, leather, oil, brandy, wool, salt, soda, harness, saddles, wagons, blankets, etc., were manufactured. Wheat was even then an article of export and sold to Russian vessels. A church historian has said, that to such perfection had even the Indians attained in the manufacture of these articles in the missions, that "some of them were eagerly sought for and purchased in the principal capitals of Europe;" but, if this were really the case, no doubt the circumstances of their production and the country from which they came, made them objects of very great curiosity.

Among those who carried on manufacturing in California was José Maria Amador, at his well-known rancho, in Amador Valley, and his adobe work-shops are still extant, but used for a different purpose.

There were occasional political troubles, but these did not much interfere with the profound quiet into which the people had settled. The change from a monarchy to a republic scarcely produced a ripple. The invasion of the Americans did not stir them very profoundly; and if their domains had not been invaded, their lands seized, their cattle stolen, their wood cut and carried off, and their taxes increased, no doubt they would have continued in their once self-satisfied state to the present day. But they received such a shock in their slumbers that they, too, like their predecessors, the Indians, are rapidly passing away.

Whether the rude and unjust treatment they have received at the hands of the new-comers, or that the band of Mexican cut-throats

imported by Micheltorena in 1842, as soldiers, have bred a race of thieves and vagabonds, will not be here determined; but, certainly, the Mexican population of California has produced, since the American occupation, a large number of dangerous and very troublesome criminals. Our own county has had its full share of them, but now, happily, owing to the exertions of intrepid officers, they have been extirpated. Horse and cattle-stealing was their great weakness.

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CHAPTER X.

DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT AND THE FINAL FATE OF THE MISSIONS.

The Spanish archives in San Francisco contain many documents that are interesting to the student of California history, and show how carefully the officials treasured even trivial things. Among the articles we have been shown, is a copy-book sent by a schoolmaster to the Governor, to exhibit the proficiency his pupils were making in their studies. Passages of the Old Testament, of which the following are a sample, were used for initiating youth into the mysteries of the un-Spencerian and un-Paytonian hands of those days: "The Ishmaelites having;" "Jacob sent him to see his brothers;" "Abimilech took from Abraham."

As might be expected from so primitive-minded a people, there were many silly complaints obtruded on the Alcaldes, Prefects and Governors. Some of those have been translated, and are calculated to provoke a smile at the present day. One poor fellow complained to the Alcalde that he had been badly treated by his wife, who had carried her injustice and contempt for him so far as to refuse him his marital rights. Another document tells how a young Lothario had been caught by a young lady's mother in a very suspicious position, and how he, to save himself from summary chastisement, hastily declared that his intentions were "honorable and matrimonial." Another relates, with great gravity, in a communication to the Governor, how an Indian woman at one of the missions had given birth to "dos perritos" or puppies, and this the Governor thought of sufficient importance to transmit to the Viceroy in Mexico, for the savans of Spain to investigate.

There are some documents there, however, that have more particular interest for the reader than those referred to.

The one hereunder produced will amuse as well as instruct. Forty-one years have elapsed since it was written. It is a record of proceedings had by the residents in the vicinity of San Francisco (Contra Costa), praying that they might be allowed to belong to the jurisdiction of San José Guadalupe, instead of that of San Francisco. It is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor :

The residents of the adjoining Ranchos of the North, now belonging to the jurisdiction of the port of San Francisco, with due respect to your Excellency, represent: That finding great detriment and feeling the evils under which they labor from belonging to this jurisdiction, whereby they are obliged to represent to your Excellency that it causes an entire abandoning of their families for a year by those who attend the judiciary functions and are obliged to cross the bay. Truthfully speaking, to be obliged to go to the port by land, we are under the necessity of traveling forty leagues, going and coming back ; and to go by sea, we are exposed to the danger of being wrecked. By abandoning our families, as above stated, it is evident that they must remain without protection against the influences of malevolent persons ; they are also exposed to detention and loss of labor and property and injury by animals. There is no lodging to be had in that port where, for a year, an ayuntamiento is likely to detain them, and, should they take their families, incurring heavy expenses for their transportation and necessary provisioning for the term of their engagement, there is no accommodation for them. Wherefore, in view of these facts, they pray your Excellency to be pleased to allow them to belong to the jurisdiction of the town of San José, and recognize a commission of justice that will correspond with the said San José as capital for the people in this vicinity ; wherefore we humbly pray your Excellency to favor the parties interested by acceding to their wishes.

San Antonio, San Pable, and the adjacent Ranchos of the North, May 30, 1835.

Antonio Maria Peralta, Joaquin Ysidro Castro, Blas Narboes, Z. Blas Angeleno, Sanuago Mesa, Juan José Castro, Gabriel Castro, Antonio Castro, Candelario Valencia, José Peralta, Fernando Feles, Antonio Amejar, Juan Bernal, Marcano Castro, Antonio Ygerce, Ygnacio Peralta, Bruno Valencia, Joaq'n Moraga, Ramon Fovero, José Duarte, Francisco Pacheco, Bartolo Pacheco, Mareano Castro, Felipe Briones, Julian Veles, Rafael Veles, Francisco Soto, Franco Amego.

Several of these names can readily be recognized as the proprietors of ranchos, but quite a number of them are those of retainers. The document is indeed a curious one. It shows that the bay, which we now cross in thirty minutes, was to these people "a sea of trouble," the passage of which exposed them to the dangers of the deep—to shipwreck and disaster! How changed, how different is all this now? Instead of no place to lodge, San Francisco to-day boasts the finest hotels in the world ; while the means of transportation consists of floating palaces and endless trains of steam cars. And only forty-

one years! It is hard to realize the wonderful transformation that has taken place within this brief period.

The document was duly received at Monterey. Its history is as follows:

Under date Aug. 12th, 1835, it was endorsed: "Let it be kept to be reported to the deputation." Under date of Sept. 1st, it was endorsed: "On this day the same was reported and referred to the Committee on Government." Over date of Sept. 5th, the committee reported as follows: "Most Excellent Sir: The Committee on Government being required to report upon the memorial, with the parties subscribed thereto, made to the Political Chief on the 30th day of May last, finds that the said memorial is grounded upon good reasons and public convenience; but, as the subject should be considered upon proper reports for a due determination, the Committee is of opinion that the reports of the Ayuntamientos of the towns of San José and San Francisco are required for that purpose. Therefore, the Committee offers, for the deliberation of the most Excellent Deputation, the following propositions: 1st. That this expediente be referred to the Ayuntamientos of the towns of San José and San Francisco, in order that they report upon said memorial. 2d. That after which, the same be returned for determination. Signed, MAN'L JIMENO. SALVEO PACHECO."

"MONTEREY, Sept. 10th, 1835.—At the session of this day the most Excellent Deputation has approved the two propositions made in the report of the Committee on Government. MANUEL JIMENO."

"MONTEREY, Sept. 28th, 1835.—Let this expediente be forwarded to the Ayuntamiento of the town (pueblo) of San José Guadeloupe for a report upon the prayer of the foregoing memorial, and to that of San Francisco for the like purpose. The Ayuntamiento of the latter town will moreover give a list of the residents of the vicinity of the same. Don José Castro, senior member of the Most Excellent Territorial Deputation and Superior Political Chief of the Upper California, thus commended, decreed and signed this, which I attest. JOSE CASTRO. FRAN'CO DEL CASTELLO NEGRETE, Sec'y."

"In pursuance of the foregoing Supreme Order of Y. E., this Ayuntamiento begs to state the following: That with regard to the residents on the northern vicinity, now under jurisdiction of San Francisco, and who in their memorial prayed to be exempted from belonging to that jurisdiction, owing to most notable detriment occasioned to them now and then from having indispensably to cross the

Bay, or to travel upwards of forty leagues, while on half their way they can come to this town (pueblo), under the jurisdiction of which they formerly were, which was most suitable and less inconvenient to them, this Ayuntamiento thinks that their prayer should be granted, if it is so found right. ANTONIO MA. PICO, IGNACIO MARTINEZ, Sec. JOSE BERREYESA. Town of San José Guadalupe, Nov. 4th, 1835."

The response of the Ayuntamiento of San Francisco (which in fact was a remonstrance) was lengthy, and treated the complaints of the petitioners as frivolous. They were rebuked for their want of patriotism, and were asked if they could compare their service of traveling forty leagues with that of others, who, for the purpose of serving their country, had traveled many leagues in the interior of the republic, and others who had traveled from San Francisco to San Diego in the performance of public duties. It indignantly asks: "Which are those Peraltas and Castros that have been wrecked on attending to their business affairs every time that any vessel comes to anchor in the Bay of Yerba Buena?"—and denies that up to that time any such calamitous event ever happened. The charge that there were no accommodations at the Presidio for them is denied, and the declaration made that the officers of the present Ayuntamiento were provided with accommodations by the Commandant of the Presidio at the time the same were installed. The proximity of the Castro and Peralta ranchos, opposite the Presidio, is alluded to, and the jurisdiction of San Francisco insisted upon. The document is signed by FRANCISCO DE HARO, and is dated, Port of San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1835.

The whole of this is interesting as exhibiting the routine observed in the management of public business, and the length of time it took, in that circumlocutionary day, to accomplish anything. It has, also, all the appearance of having been the *first of our county seat quarrels*, of which we have had, surely, a sufficiency ever since.

It seems that they had such institutions as *primary elections* in those days, for I find that an election of Electors of the Ayuntamiento (town council), in the Town of San Francisco, took place in December, 1835, at which 9 Electors were chosen by ballot, as follows: Citizen Bartolo Bajorques received 16 votes; José de la Cruz Sanchez, 14; Felipe Briones (one of the Contra Costa petitioners), 14; Gabriel Castro (another), 13; Manuel Sanchez, 11; Francisco Sanchez, 11; Ygnacio Peralta (another), 11; Joaquin Estudillo, 11;

Candelario Valencia (another), 10. The men of the "Northern Ranchos," it would seem, came very near carrying (if they did not actually do so) the "primary," and the event goes to show the political influence of this side of the bay, even at that remote day, of which we have hitherto had little idea. That the petition was finally defeated, however, is evident. At any rate, in 1835, an Auxiliary Alcalde or Magistrate was appointed for Contra Costa, in the person of Gregoria Briones. The appointment was made by the "Constitutional Alcalde," and was sanctioned by the approval of Governor Figueroa.

In 1840, Governor Alvarado issued new regulations regarding the missions, by which the office of administrator was abolished and mayordomos and inspectors instituted instead. The highest salary paid to any mayordomo was to the one at the Mission of San José, which amounted to $600 per annum; the next highest being that of Santa Clara, with $480.

It appears that, even down to this date, the attempt to secularize the missions had not been complete, and that some of the Indians were still living in them in community. The new regulations only had the effect of completing their ruin, although three years later Micheltorena attempted their restoration. Secular priests could not be had, and there was no ecclesiastical head in the territory.

In 1845 Pio Pico, governor *ad interim*, by order of the Departmental Assembly of Mexico, issued a proclamation for the sale and leasing of the missions. They were divided into three classes: those that were to be sold, those that were to be rented, and those that could not be sold nor rented on account of indebtedness. Of the latter class were the Missions of Santa Clara and San José. The proclamation stated that "the renting of these missions shall take place when the difficulties shall be got over which at present exist with respect to the debts of these establishments, and then the Government will inform the public; and all shall be done agreeably to these regulations." During the following year (1846), that of the American invasion, Governor Pico made a grant of the mission lands in this county, some 30,000 acres, to his brother, Andres Pico and Ex-Governor Juan B. Alvarado. It appears that the governors and ex-governors took some care of themselves and their friends, for they divided much of the mission property among them. It does not seem, however, to have benefited them a great deal.

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UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

CHAPTER X.

WONDERFUL AND RAPID MARCH OF EVENTS—FREMONT AND HIS FOLLOWERS TRAVERSE THE COUNTRY—THE RANCHEROS COMPELLED TO SUPPLY HORSES AND FORAGE—CONQUEST OF THE PROVINCE—FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS ON THE SCENE—THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND THE RUSH THROUGH THE LIVERMORE PASS VIA THE MISSION—THE ROUTES THROUGH THE COUNTY AND THE HOSPITALITY OF THE RANCHEROS—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND WHO REPRESENTED US THERE—THE FIRST CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE AND ITS PROCEEDINGS—CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CREATED AND HOW IT CAME TO GET ITS NAME—NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE DEVIL—A BID FOR THE STATE CAPITAL—CALIFORNIA ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

In 1846 war broke out between the United States and Mexico. It is estimated that there were 15,000 people in Upper California then, exclusive of Indians. Of these, about 2,000 were from the United States. In March of that year, Col. John C. Fremont came over the plains and across the mountains to California, on his way to Oregon. He appeared first at Monterey, and asked permission of Governor Castro to proceed thence, via the San Joaquin Valley, on his errand. Permission was granted, but was almost immediately after revoked, and he ordered to leave the country with his party, which consisted of only 42 men. He did not leave as ordered, but proceeded on his journey. His route was via Mission San José and Stockton. One of his camping places was pointed out to the writer, a few years since, by the late Henry C. Smith, who was one of his party. It was on the hill-side, near the Laguna, between Sunol and Pleasanton. At that time the whole country was covered with wild oats. Fremont continued on his journey, entered the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and had got as far north as the Great Klamath Lakes, when hostile demonstrations in his rear, and despatches which he then re-

ceived, caused him to retrace his steps. Startling events had occurred before he again entered the Contra Costa, but a few weeks later. The "bear flag" had been raised at Sonoma, the Mexican forces driven out of that part of the Province north of the Sacramento River, the guns of the old fort near the Presidio of San Francisco spiked, and the independence of California declared. Not only this. War had broken out between the United States and Mexico, and Commodore Sloat had hoisted the American flag and taken possession of the California capital, Monterey. Fremont, with a much increased force, was pursuing the hostile Mexican bands, and levied supplies of stock and forage on the inhabitants as he went along. He marched down the San Ramon Valley and took what he wanted from the ranchos. Amador, who was then living at his place, was stripped of all his stock. The old man states that it was only after an earnest entreaty he was left even a single saddle-horse for his own use. When he asked Fremont by what right he thus deprived people of their property, he answered, "by the right of my rifles." Amador was no friend after that of Fremont. The Pathfinder, however, meant business. The country was soon conquered, and Fremont's corps disbanded. Many of his men remained in the country; several of them settled in this county.

Before this, the only foreigners in this part of the country were Welch, at Antioch; Dr. Marsh, on the New York Ranch; and Livermore, on the Las Positas. Those who made their homes here after the war was ended were the Smiths, Harlans, Mendenhalls, Pattersons, &c., who shall be more fully referred to hereafter. An acquisition of American population was received from another source the same year. A company of Mormons, from New York, arrived in the ship *Brooklyn*, at San Francisco, on the 31st day of July, 1846, under the leadership of Samuel Brannan, some of whom soon found their way across the bay, and settled at Washington, within a few miles of the mission, where a Mormon church was afterwards built. That party furnished the materials for the first American colony, and several of its members are now respected men in this community; some of them, however, have abandoned their peculiar notions. A member of that party, now living in Brooklyn, has informed the writer that he roamed over the Contra Costa hills and traveled down the slope that year. The parties coming from San Francisco to view the country would land in boats at the mouth of the Temescal Creek and then proceed to the residence of Vincente Peralta, two or three

miles inland. If they called, they were sure to be hospitably entertained. Thence, they would proceed, following the foot-hills, to Antonio Peralta's, near Fruit Vale; thence to Ygnacio Peralta's, near San Leandro Creek; thence to the Estudillo Rancho, on the south side of the creek; and from there to Guillermo Castro's, at the site of the present town of Haywood. Roads led thence to Amador's and Livermore's ranchos, eastward, and the Mission San José, southward. There were, however, various other places to land. San Antonio (now Brooklyn) had its embarkadero; and each rancho its landing-place on the border of the bay. The Yankee trading vessels, or boats from them, used to come to these embarkaderos to trade for hides and tallow.

On the 19th of January, 1848, gold was discovered at Coloma, on the American River. The noise of it soon reverberated across the continent and over the oceans, to Europe and to Asia. Discovery followed discovery, and a rush for the California gold mines took place in every country. It was a year of commotion. Europe had risen in a state of revolution, and many of the defeated and disappointed patriots soon turned their attention to the Pacific Coast. Mexico, Central and South America, sent their thousands this way. Even the subjects of the far-off Flowery Kingdom soon appeared upon our shores. The places where the precious metal was found were far in the interior, in the beds of creeks and rivers, near the foot-hills. Travel, at first, was nearly altogether by land, and the "Livermore Pass," became one of the principal routes to the mines. The Coast Range was crossed at the Mission, and the road led through Sunol Valley, Livermore Valley, the Livermore Pass, and across the San Joaquin River to Stockton, as traversed by Moraga just after the occupation of San Francisco; thence to Sutter's Fort, at the junction of the Sacramento and American Rivers, which soon became the city of Sacramento. By this route went people from the South—from Southern California, from Sonora and other States of Mexico, and even many who had come from the United States via the latter country. The Mission then became suddenly an important trading place, and fortunes were soon made. Nearly all, at first, rushed off to the "diggings," rancheros and vacqueros, and everyone who could possibly get away. Most of the farmers, however, soon returned. A great demand for farm products sprung up, and cattle were wanted at the mines. Henry C. Smith, who is justly entitled to the designation of Father of the County, returned from a short trip to the

mines and opened a store at the Mission in 1848. He made so much money in a short time that it took a wagon to remove it. Mexican silver coin was at first mostly in use, but after a while gold ounces and slugs were the fashion. At the Mission a small town sprung up, and there gathered the nucleus of our first American settlement, and the material which gave us our first county organization. Beyond the ranchos there were no settlements on the Contra Costa. Oakland was unthought of. The giants of a thousand years' growth remained undisturbed by the woodman's axe. Adams, Carpentier, the Pattens, Larue and Hayward had not crossed the bay. As yet, the squatter's shanty nor the tent of the huntsman had appeared among the oaks, and wild cattle roamed at large. The songs of birds and the bellowing of the Spanish bull almost alone disturbed the air. It was the calm before the mighty, irresistible torrent of activity and life that was soon to follow. The race of giants was on the march to occupy those delightful slopes and valleys, and woe to the woods, the wild cattle, and their inoffensive owners!

In the spring of 1848 the treaty of peace was signed by which California was annexed to the United States. On the first of September, 1849, the first Constitutional Convention was commenced at Monterey.

Brigadier-General Riley was then Military-Governor. It was he who ordered the election of representatives to the Convention. It was by districts. This section belonged to the District of San José, and Mr. Elam Brown, of Lafayette, was chosen to represent it. Among those who took a prominent part in that remarkable assemblage were Hon. Chas. T. Botts, now of Oakland, and our late lamented fellow-citizen, J. Ross Browne, who was its official reporter. On the 13th of November the constitution was adopted by the people, and Congressmen and State officers elected.

The first Legislature met at San José on the 13th of December, 1849. The first man who made a motion in that Assembly was Wm. Van Voorhies, one of the oldest politicians of Alameda County, but then representing San Francisco. As the State had not then been divided into counties, the representation, as in the case of the Constitutional Convention, was by districts. The first State senator who represented us was Mr. W. R. Bassham, of the San José District, who received 544 votes, and had no opposition—the only instance of the kind that occurred. In the Assembly, the District was represented by Joseph Aram, Benjamin Corey, and Elam Brown, the lat-

ter gentleman having been chosen from the Contra Costa section.

The Legislature divided the State into twenty-seven counties. The first report on "Counties and County Boundaries" was made by Pablo de la Guerra, making "Mount Diablo" the name of the county in which we were to be embraced. We had a narrow escape from the devil. It was amended on the protest of the members of the district, and changed to Contra Costa. Its boundaries were drawn as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the creek Alameda, and running in a southwesterly direction to the middle of the Bay of San Francisco; thence in a northerly or northwesterly direction, following as near as may be the middle of the bay to the Bay of San Pablo; thence up the middle of the Bay of San Pablo to the Straits of Carquinez; thence running up the middle of said straits to the Suisun Bay; and up the middle of said bay to the mouth of the San Joaquin River; thence following up the middle of said river to the place known as the Pescadero or Lower Crossing; thence in a direct line to the northeast corner of Santa Clara County, which is on the summit of the coast range, near the source of Alameda Creek; thence down the middle of said creek to its mouth, which is the place of beginning, including the islands of San Pablo, Coreacas and Tesoro. The Seat of Justice to be at Martinez, until removed in the manner to be prescribed by law."

These boundary lines were amended April 5, 1850, of the same Session, as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Alameda Creek and running to the southeast corner of San Francisco County to Golden Rock; thence up the middle of the Bay of San Pablo to the Straits of Carquinez; thence up the middle of said straits and Suisun Bay to the mouth of the San Joaquin River; thence up the middle of said river to the place known as the Pescadero or Lower Crossing; thence in a direct line to the summit of the Coast Range at the head of Alameda Creek; thence down the middle of said creek to its mouth, which was the place of beginning."

Some time after, in the Senate, General Vallejo made a report on the derivation and definition of the names of the several counties, as previously adopted. Contra Costa he defined as follows: "This name signifies opposite coast, and the county is so called from its situation opposite San Francisco, in an easterly direction. It is undoubtedly one of the most fertile counties in the State, possessing

rich agricultural lands, which embrace an interior coast of thirty leagues, extending in the bays of Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Pablo, the Straits of Carquinez, the Bay of Suisun, and the San Joaquin River; a circumstance which, united to its mild climate, will render it very important. The pueblo of Martinez is its chief town, and New York of the Pacific, as well as other towns on the shores of the San Pablo and San Joaquin, will also very soon effectually contribute to its importance. Mount Diablo, which occupies a conspicuous place in modern maps, is the centre of this county. It was intended so to call the county, but both branches of the legislature, after warm debates on the subject (the representatives of the county opposing the proposed name) resolved upon the less profane name of Contra Costa. The following is the history of Mount Diablo (Mount Devil): In 1806 a military expedition from San Francisco marched against the tribe Bolgones, who were encamped at the foot of the mount; the Indians were prepared to receive the expedition, and a hot engagement ensued in the large hollow fronting the western side of the mount. As the victory was about to be decided in favor of the Indians, an unknown personage, decorated with the most extraordinary plumage, and making divers movements, suddenly appeared near the combatants. The Indians were victorious, and the incognito (Puy) departed towards the mount. The defeated soldiers, on ascertaining that the spirit went through the same ceremony daily, and at all hours, named the mount 'Diablo,' in allusion to its mysterious inhabitant, that continued thus to make his strange appearance, until the tribe was subdued by the troops in command of Lieut. Gabriel Moraga, in a second campaign of the same year. In the aboriginal tongue 'Puy' signifies evil spirit; in Spanish it means 'Diablo,' and doubtless it signifies 'Devil' in the Anglo-American language."

The question of location for a permanent State capital was one of the most important that engaged the attention of our first legislative body. Various individuals and localities bid high for the prize. The offer of General Vallejo was startlingly grand, amounting to no less than $350,000 in land and money—the location to be the present City of Vallejo, but which city did not then contain a single habitation! Messrs. Stevenson & Parker, then proprietors of the New York Ranch in Contra Costa County, held up the advantages of their "New York of the Pacific," and offered, in case it should be selected for the State capital, to erect buildings upon it for the use of the Legislature of the value of $100,000, to be finished on or

before the 1st day of January, 1851. They held, in their memorial, that it was better situated and more accessible than any other point that could be selected; as its peculiar situation, at the head of the Bay of Suisun, at the junction of the two great rivers—Sacramento and San Joaquin—rendered it accessible almost hourly to all who passed to and from the extensive mineral regions. They further offered to erect temporary public offices, to be ready for occupancy on the first of May, 1850. Tempting offers were also made by San José, Monterey, etc. The Legislature decided to leave the matter to the votes of the people, to be determined at the elections held in the fall of 1850. Strange to say, notwithstanding that twenty-one localities were favored with votes, the "New York of the Pacific" did not receive one. Vallejo carried off the prize by a large majority, but, sad to say, was not able to retain it.

On the 9th of September, 1850, California was admitted a State of the Union, and Messrs. Gwin and Fremont were appointed our first representatives to Congress.

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CHAPTER XI.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES IN 1850, TO THE FORMATION OF ALAMEDA COUNTY IN 1853—LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTS—THE CENSUS OF 1850, AND WHAT IT SHOWED—EXORBITANT RATES OF TAXATION—THE CENSUS OF 1852—COUNTY SURVEYOR BROWN'S REPORT—POPULATIONS OF SANTA CLARA AND SACRAMENTO—WHAT WAS DONE FOR US BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1852—COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND COURTS—CONTESTED ELECTION CASES AND THE VOTE OF OAKLAND IN 1853.

An act to regulate elections was passed on the 23d of March, 1850, at the first meeting of the Legislature, held in San José. By that act Santa Clara and Contra Costa composed the Fifth Senatorial District, and jointly elected one senator, and the former two and the latter one member of Assembly.

The first election by counties was held in the same year, when Hon. G. B. Tingley, of San José, was elected Joint State Senator, and Hon. Elam Brown, Assemblyman, to represent Contra Costa. No business of a special character, affecting the county, was introduced the following session.

In the Legislature of 1851 there were only two propositions from the new county, and both these came from Martinez. One was a bill to incorporate a ferry company, to operate between Martinez and Benicia; and the other was a petition for a grant of the tide lands adjacent to the town, between high and low water marks.

The first census of the State was taken in September and October, 1850, when it was officially ascertained that Contra Costa had 722 inhabitants. Santa Clara, at the same time, had 3,502—surely, a good start to begin with.

The first State assessment-roll, made out the same year, placed the number of acres assessed in Contra Costa at 377,528. The value of these, without improvements, was set down at $1,141,953; improvements were set at $51,852; total value, $1,193,841. The tax levy, for State purposes, on this, was placed at $5,969.20½; for county purposes, $2,984.60½; for public building purposes, $2,984.60½; altogether, $11,938.41. Town lots, without improvements, were assessed at $164,957; improvements, $37,650; total, $202,607; tax on same for State purposes, $1,013.03½; for county purposes,

$506,51¾; for public building purposes, $506.51¾; total for State and county purposes, on town lots and improvements, $2,026.07. The value of personal property was estimated at $605,992; charged on same for State purposes, $3,029.96; for ordinary county purposes, $1,514.98; for public building purposes, $1,514.98; State poll-tax, $1,320; county poll-tax, $660; total on personal property for county purposes, $3,689.96; for State purposes, $4,349.96; total polls and personal tax for State and county purposes, $8,039.92. The total value of property of all kinds in the county was thus made $2,002,440; and the amount of taxation for all purposes, $22,004.40. This made the rate of taxation about $30.50 *per capita* for every man, woman and child in the county. A pretty good round sum, it must be conceded; but in this regard we continue to maintain a high standard yet; although Alameda's assessment rate is lower than that of any other county in the State.

This was nothing, however, compared with the following year, when the rate of taxation was more than doubled.

The following memoranda will show the manner in which the levy was collected for the two years:

Contra Costa County, property and poll-tax for 1851: In cash, $55,203.57; in 3 per cent. per month bonds, $13,275; in interest thereon, $8,040.52; in Controller's warrants, $150; total, $76,669.-39. The rate in 1850 was $2 on the $100; in 1851, $4.10; and in 1853, $4.41!

For the purpose of comparison the following statement of the value of property in Contra Costa, Santa Clara and Sacramento will serve: Contra Costa, $2,002,410; Santa Clara, $4,883,295; Sacramento, $8,947,454. These three counties are selected because they, of late years, have been the three leading counties of the State in population and wealth; Alameda, however, taking the place of Contra Costa.

That the mode of assessment in those days was very unequal will be shown by the following statement for 1852: Value of real and personal property in Contra Costa County, $3,236,198; in Santa Clara, $3,292,153; in Sacramento, $7,232,026. As will be noticed, these figures show a great increase in Contra Costa and reduction in Santa Clara and Sacramento.

In 1852, when a second census was taken, Warren Brown, County Surveyor of Contra Costa, made the following report to the Surveyor-General of the State:

MARTINEZ, Nov. 29, 1852.

Tillable land in county, 132,000 acres; grazing land, 530,000 acres; government land, 5,000 acres.

Population, 2,745. White males, 1,937; females, 550. Citizens of the U. S. over 21 years, 946; negroes, male, 2; female, 0; mulattoes, male, 17; female, 2; domesticated male Indians, 156; female, 122; foreign male residents, 669; female do., 115; foreign residents over 21, 627.

Horses, 3,984; mules, 183; cows, 1,789; beef cattle, 38,451; work oxen, 1,127; hogs, 1,898; sheep, 3,704; poultry, 9,274; bushels barley, 288,180; oats, 4,085; corn, 8,865; wheat, 17,060; potatoes, 85,190; acres of land under cultivation, 9,093; tons of hay, 512; pounds of onions, 180,000; lbs. of cheese, 5,000; of butter, 700; gallons milk, 4,400; dozens of eggs, 1,000; cords of firewood, 710; number of rails, 50,000.

The Assessor indulged in the following *laconic* remarks regarding his county:

"There is found limestone in excellent quality. Gypsum, is found in one place; excellent building-stone and red fire-stone have been discovered; sulphur springs abundant, mostly tepid; saline springs exist.

"Streams, small, and generally dry in summer; many springs and plenty of water, except on the San Joaquin Plains.

"Names of principal streams: San Ramon, Jugerto, Neuces, Hambre, Pinole, San Pablo, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Alameda, Tassajara, Laguna.

"Towns and villages: Martinez, Oakland and Squatterville. Bays: San Francisco, San Pablo and Pinole. Straits: Carquinez. Communication good from all parts of the county."

There is not much reliance to be placed on official returns of this kind in this State, and the statistician who depends upon them will only deceive himself and the public. No better records, however, of our infantile condition are at hand, and they are given merely for what they are worth. As an instance of the absurdity of some of those official statements, it will do to mention that a certain assessor returned 1,000,000 hens in his county and only enough dozens of eggs to allow one-tenth of an egg for each inhabitant!

The school census is apt to be reliable, and is as follows: Schools, 1; children between ages of 4 and 18, 563; attending, 190; teacher's salary, $300; total expenditure, $300. Amount of school money

assessed under revenue law of 1852, $1,618.09. Amount paid to State Treasury, up to January 18, 1853, $1,378.07.

An amusing thing about Mr. Brown's report is his lucid description of the topographical features of the county, and his enumeration of the towns. It is very instructive, indeed. The united counties of Alameda and Contra Costa boasted of three towns, "Oakland, Martinez and Squatterville!" The puzzle to-day is to know where was "Squatterville," or which place was meant by that appellation, as mostly every new place then was a "Squatterville"—even Oakland; but it is to be presumed that San Lorenzo was so meant. At any rate, the population, all told, of our towns at that date, did not exceed two or three hundred souls!

By the census of 1852 Santa Clara returned a population of 6,664 persons. There were included 550 domesticated Indians, mostly, no doubt, in the immediate vicinity of the Mission of San José, which was ceded, in the division of the county, to Alameda, the following year. The places reported by the County Surveyor, where the land was then principally cultivated, were in the four districts of Santa Clara, Gilroy, San José Mission and Union City. The two latter districts being in Washington Township, fell to Alameda in 1853, and for years they ruled the rest of the county.

Santa Clara reported 1,776 children of school age, with an attendance, however, of only 47; and an expenditure of $187.50 on teachers' salary. These, certainly, were the days of "small things" in educational matters.

The population of Sacramento in 1852 was 12,000. Then it was the most favored place in the State, and had as much as $5,358,394 invested in mining, agricultural and manufacturing operations.

These figures are somewhat instructive now, showing as they do the importance of her neighbors when Alameda had not even "a local habitation nor a name." How she was born into existence and sprang forward to the foremost position among California counties, the following chapters will show.

State as well as county elections, at this time, were annual.

In 1852 Mr. Tingley, who appears to have been a leading man in his House, was again elected to the Senate to represent Santa Clara and Contra Costa; and N. B. Smith, better known as "Bony" Smith, represented Contra Costa.

At this session of the Legislature (the third and last one held in San José) another amendment was made to the definition of the

county boundaries, more minutely setting them forth; but as the county was divided the following session of 1853, it will not be necessary to produce it.

An Act was also passed declaring San Antonio Creek navigable. It provided that "the stream called San Antonio Creek in the County of Contra Costa is declared navigable from its mouth to the old Embarcadero of San Antonio, and no obstruction to the navigation thereof shall be permitted." San Antonio Creek, since the passage of this act has been the subject of frequent legislation, not alone at our own State Capital, but also in Washington, and shall hereafter be entitled to a fair share of consideration in this work.

At this session of the Legislature, the town of Oakland, then hardly possessing one hundred inhabitants, was incorporated. The promoter of the act was Mr. Horace W. Carpentier, a gentleman who the previous year held the position of Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, and of whom, more shall be heard hereafter. As Oakland occupies a place of her own in this work, it will not be necessary to further refer to this Act here. It is printed at length in its proper place.

Hitherto reference has not been made to the mode of municipal management in operation, nor the manner in which justice was dispensed. For a year or two after the establishment of the State Legislature the Mexican system remained in force, and Alcaldes were elected. Henry C. Smith acted in this capacity at the Mission of San José. The first Legislature, however, provided for Courts of Session, County and District Courts. At first Boards of Supervisors managed county affairs, and in the Contra Costa County Board, Contra Costa (Oakland) and Clinton townships were represented respectively by L. H. Robinson and William Patten. The latter gentleman was President of the Board. On the division of the county Lemuel Russell, of San Ramon Valley, and S. A. Bishop, of Monte Diablo Valley, were appointed to their places. The vacancies were filled by the Court of Sessions, of which Hon. F. W. Warmcastle, County Judge, was President, with A. R. Mallery and J. H. Leveystein as associates. The County Clerk and Clerk of the Court of Sessions, was Thomas A. Brown. The date on which the seats of Messrs. Robinson and Patten were declared vacant and their successors appointed, is April 7th, 1853. Jas. B. Larue was a member of the previous Board. The principal improvement undertaken up to that time was the construction of a bridge across the slough of San Antonio, between the towns of Clinton and Oakland. The contract was

let to a man named Gilman. This work was subsequently the cause of considerable trouble between Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, and between Alameda County and Horace W. Carpentier, as will appear hereafter.

The last election of the two counties, jointly, took place on the 26th day of March, 1853. It was a special election for the choice of an Assemblyman, to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, then assembled at Vallejo. Three candidates entered the field and two of them belonged to this side of the mountains. As the election was contested in the House afterwards, and the evidence throws light on our electoral strength at that day and the mode of conducting elections, it will be worth while to dwell a little upon it. The candidates, on this interesting occasion, were H. W. Carpentier, of Oakland; R. S. Farrelly, of "Squatterville" or San Lorenzo; and a Mr. Halliday, of Martinez. Mr. Carpentier received the highest number of votes polled, but Mr. Farrelly protested against his election on the ground of fraud; the County Clerk refused to issue his certificate of election, and the dispute was handed over to the Committee on Elections of the Legislature. 519 votes were claimed for Mr. Carpentier, 254 for Mr. Farrelly, and 192 for Mr. Halliday, thus giving the former a majority of 73 over both his opponents. Mr. S. J. Clark appeared as attorney for Mr. Farrelly. Various grounds of objection were presented by that gentleman, who urged fraud on the part of Mr. Carpentier, and collusion on the part of the Board of Judges, and Inspectors and Clerks in Contra Costa or Oakland Township. It was shown that the number of 377 ballots were cast in that township, while the census agent of the county, who took the census of the township about two months and a half preceding the election, testified that there were only about 130 legal voters residing within its limits. It was also asserted that there was a compact layer of yellow (Carpentier) tickets on the top of the box, the counting of which lasted near two hours, before a white or Farrelly ticket was reached, although two of the three last voters, who cast their ballots at sundown, declared they had voted for Farrelly. A man named Ford made affidavit that he was a passenger on the ferry-boat from Oakland to San Francisco on the day of election, and back to San Francisco after the election was over, and that there was a man by the name of Gilman on board, who promised to settle for 37 passengers, whom he stated were going to work for him on the bridge. He saw these men, afterwards, about the polls; was

certain they voted, some of them swearing in their votes, and one of whom claimed to have voted seven times when mistakenly demanding his pay of $5 for such service from the witness.

Against this a majority of the members of the Board of Supervisors of the County made their affidavits that they believed Mr. Carpentier duly elected, and a majority of four out of six of the House Committee on Elections reported in favor of his retaining the seat. The figures of the Census Commissioner are stated, by the report of this committee, at 520, being strangely at variance with the testimony of the Commissioner himself, who stated the number at 130 in Oakland Township. The majority committee saw no cause to wonder at the large vote (374) cast in Oakland Precinct, because there were 212 cast in San Antonio Township, the two together making only sixty-six votes more than was found to reside in the district in the previous August, which excess they reasonably supposed to be "made up by additions to the population, especially in Oakland, a young and thriving town." The fact that there were from 300 to 400 persons employed in the Redwoods, "and that a great number, if not a majority, of them voted at Oakland," while some from the Encinal and other San Antonio precincts also voted at Oakland, left them "no reason for doubting that the votes in Oakland Precinct were honestly cast by qualified electors."

Mr. Carpentier was confirmed in his seat and sworn in on the 11th of April, thirty-eight days before the adjournment of the House.

Another contested election case, in the same body, was that of Walter Van Dyke, Esq., for a number of years a resident of Oakland, but who then represented Klamath County. His seat was contested by a Mr. J. McMahon, on the ground that Mr. Van Dyke's majority had been obtained in the adjoining State of Oregon. The seat was given to McMahon.

It is to Mr. Carpentier's credit, whatever may be said of the manner in which he procured his seat, that he was a very energetic member, and introduced no less than seventeen bills, some of them very important, and assisted in the creation of Alameda County, that same session.

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CHAPTER XII.

CREATION OF ALAMEDA COUNTY BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1853—SHARP CONTEST BETWEEN SMITH AND CARPENTIER FOR THE LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—THE ACTS FIXING THE BOUNDARIES OF ALAMEDA AND PROVIDING FOR ITS ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE THEREIN—DEFINITION OF THE NAME—DISSATISFACTION IN CONTRA COSTA AND SANTA CLARA—CONTRA COSTA AS IT IS NOW—THE NEW APPORTIONMENT, ETC.

In the year 1853 Alameda was created a separate county out of Santa Clara and Contra Costa. Previously Contra Costa covered the whole of the present County of Alameda, excepting Washington Township, which was south of the Alameda Creek, then the boundary line, and in Santa Clara County. In the Legislature of that year, both Santa Clara and Contra Costa were served in the State Senate by Hon. G. B. Tingley, who resided in Santa Clara County. In the Assembly, Santa Clara was represented by W. S. Letcher and Henry C. Smith, while Contra Costa was represented by Horace W. Carpentier. Mr. Smith then resided at New Haven, or Alvarado, and championed the creation of the new county.

Acccordingly that gentleman, on the 10th of March of that year, presented in the Assembly the petition of citizens of Santa Clara and Contra Costa Counties praying for the erection of a new county, to be called Alameda, out of territory then belonging to those counties. The petition was read and referred to the Committee on Counties and County Boundaries; and the same day Mr. Smith introduced his bill, which was entitled "An Act to create the County of Alameda and establish the seat of justice therein; to define its bounndaries and provide for its organization." Read first and second time and referred to Committee on Counties and County Boundaries.

On the 11th of March the committee to which it was referred reported the bill back with the recommendation that the same be passed.

On the 12th Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported the bill as correctly engrossed, and the report was adopted. On the following day it went to the Senate, where it was amended; and on the 18th the Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments.

On the 23d it was referred back to the Assembly to correct some errors of enrollment; on the 25th it was reported as correctly enrolled; on the same day it was presented to the Governor for his approval; and on the 28th the same was approved by the Governor. It must be admitted that the bill was well engineered and went through expeditiously, but it contained some material defects, and, therefore, Mr. Smith, its author, came forward, three days after its passage, with a bill to remedy them. The amendatory bill was passed through all its stages the same day; on the 1st of April it passed the Senate, and on the 6th received the Governor's signature. On the 21st of April Mr. Carpentier introduced another amendatory Act. This was for the purpose of changing the location of the county seat from New Haven to Oakland. A vote was taken on the amendment and it was lost by 19 noes to 17 ayes.

A sharp contest had been going on from the first between Mr. Smith and Mr. Carpentier, for the county seat, each desiring to have it in his own locality, and, as the result shows, the former triumphed by a bare majority of two. Thus was born, at the City of Benicia, then the State Capital, a bantling which soon waxed robust and strong, and in a few years outstripped all her elder sisters, being now possessed of the largest population of any county in the State, excepting the consolidated City and County of San Francisco. John Bigler, who was then Governor, stood sponsor for the new-born babe, which, in every sense, has proved a healthy and promising child.

The Act of Incorporation, as it finally passed, is as follows:

AN ACT to create the County of Alameda and establish the Seat of Justice therein, to define its boundaries and to provide for its organization. Approved March 25, 1853.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following shall constitute the boundaries and Seat of Justice of Alameda County: Beginning at a point at the head of a slough, which is an arm of the Bay of San Francisco, making into the mainland in front of the Gegara Ranches; thence to a lone sycamore tree that stands in a ravine between the dwellings of Fluhencia and Valentine Gegara; thence up said ravine to the top of the mountains; thence in a direct line eastwardly to the junction of the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Counties; thence northwest-

wardly on the west line of San Joaquin County to the slough known as the Pescadero; thence westwardly in a straight line until it strikes the dividing ridge in the direction of the house of Joel Harlan, in Amador Valley; thence westwardly along the middle of said ridge, crossing the gulch one-half mile below Prince's Mill; thence to and running upon the dividing ridge between the Redwoods known as the San Antonio and Prince's Woods; thence along the top of said ridge to the head of the gulch or creek that divides the ranches of the Peraltas from those known as the San Pablo Ranches; thence down the middle of said gulch to its mouth; and thence westwardly to the eastern line of the County of San Francisco; thence along said last-mentioned line to the place of beginning. Seat of Justice, Alvarado.

SEC. 2. There shall be held an election for county officers in the County of Alameda, on the second Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at which election the qualified voters of said county shall choose one County Judge, one District Attorney, one County Clerk, who shall, *ex-officio*, be County Recorder, one Sheriff, one County Surveyor, one County Assessor, one Coroner, and one County Treasurer.

SEC. 3. James B. Larue, Michael Murray, J. S. Watkins, J. S. Marston and Gustavus Harper are hereby appointed Commissioners to designate the necessary election precincts in the County of Alameda for said election, and to appoint the Judges and Inspectors of Election at the several precincts designated to receive the returns, and to issue certificates of election to the parties receiving the highest number of legal votes, and in all other respects said election shall be conducted according to the provisions of the "Act to Regulate Elections," passed March 23d, 1850.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of designating the several precincts in said county, said Commissioners shall meet on the Monday two weeks previous to the day of election, and at said meeting shall designate the Judges and Inspectors of Election for such precincts. The Commissioners shall appoint one of their number as President, and one as Clerk, who shall keep a record of their proceedings in a book to be provided for that purpose, which record shall be deposited in the Clerk's office after the Commissioners shall have closed their labors. A majority of said Commissioners shall at all times constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners shall, immediately after designating

the precincts, and appointing the proper officers to conduct said election, give notice of such election, and the names of the officers appointed to conduct the same, by written or printed notices, to be posted at each of the precincts, and said notices shall be thus posted, at least ten days before the election.

SEC. 6. Sealed returns from the offices of election may be delivered to any member of said Board. The Commissioners shall meet in the town of New Haven, on the tenth day subsequent to the day of election, and the returns shall then be opened by said Commissioners and canvassed, and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the several offices to be filled shall be declared elected, and the President shall immediately make out and send or deliver to each person chosen a certificate of election, signed by him as President of the Commission and attested by the Clerk.

SEC. 7. Each person chosen shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, within ten days after the receipt of his certificate of election. The person elected as County Judge shall qualify before the President of the Commissioners. Persons elected to the other offices may qualify before the County Judge or before said President.

SEC. 8. The President of the Commissioners shall transmit without delay an abstract of said election returns to the Secretary of State, and retain the original returns until the Clerk shall qualify, when he shall file the same in the Clerk's office.

SEC. 9. The County Judge shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The other officers shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors are chosen and qualified pursuant to law.

SEC. 10. The County Judge and two Associate Justices, to be chosen from among the Justices of the Peace that may be elected from among themselves, shall form a Court of Sessions for the transaction of all county business authorized to be transacted by Boards of Supervisors in other counties of the State.

SEC. 11. At the first term of the Court of Sessions of said County of Alameda, said Court shall appoint two Commissioners, to meet a corresponding number of Commissioners to be appointed on the part of the County of Santa Clara, and the like number on the part of the County of Contra Costa, for the purpose of ascertaining and settling the amount of indebtedness said County of Alameda shall assume of said counties; and when so ascertained and ratified by said

Commissioners, or a majority of them, the Court of Sessions of Alameda County shall issue a warrant in favor of the County Treasurer of each of said counties for the sum awarded to each respectively, payable out of any funds that may come into the treasury of Alameda County. The said Commissioners shall meet in the town of Alvarado on the first Monday of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, which shall be known as the seat of justice of Alameda County.

SEC. 12. The County Judge shall receive, as compensation for his services, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly out of the county treasury; and the District Attorney shall receive, as compensation for his services, one thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly out of the county treasury of said county.

SEC. 13. The county seat of Alameda County shall be at the town of New Haven.

SEC. 14. Alameda County shall be in the Third Judicial District, and there shall be four terms of the District Court holden in said county each year.

SEC. 15. The Commissioners appointed to conduct the election, as in this Act specified, may also, at the same time, place and manner, order an election for not less than five Justices of the Peace in said county, to qualify in manner as other officers elected under the provisions of this Act, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 16. The Recorders of Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties, upon application and payment of the fees, shall transmit to the Clerk's Office of the County of Alameda, certified copies of all deeds or other papers recorded in their offices, wherein the subject matter of such deed or other paper is situated in Alameda County. The Clerks of Contra Costa and Santa Clara shall transmit all files in their offices, wherein both parties reside in Alameda County, or where the subject matter is situated in said county, and for such services the Clerk shall receive the fees allowed by law; said Clerk shall transmit, as aforesaid, and upon like conditions, all papers and files relating to unfinished actions, or proceedings in the nature of actions, whether original or on appeal, wherein both parties reside in said Alameda County; and also in local actions, wherein the subject matter in controversy is situated in said Alameda County. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent those persons now citizens of Contra Costa County, who, by the operation of this Act,

shall become citizens of Alameda County, from participating in and voting at the election to be held in Contra Costa County, on the 26th of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

SEC. 17. The parts of counties out of which the County of Alameda is formed, shall, for judicial purposes, remain in and constitute parts of the counties to which they respectively belonged before the passage of this Act, until the County of Alameda shall be organized under the provisions of this Act. Approved March 25, 1853.

The following is the Amendatory Act already referred to:

AN ACT amendatory of an Act, entitled an Act to create the County of Alameda and establish the Seat of Justice therein; to define its boundaries and provide for its organization. Passed March 25th, 1853.

SECTION 1. The second section of an Act entitled "An Act to create the County of Alameda and establish the Seat of Justice therein, to define its boundaries and provide for its organization," passed March 25th, 1853, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: There shall be held an election for County Officers, in the County of Alameda, on the 4th Monday of April, 1853, at which election the qualified voters of said county shall choose one County Judge, one District Attorney, one County Clerk, who shall, *ex-officio*, be County Recorder; one Sheriff, one County Surveyor, one County Assessor, one Coroner, one County Treasurer, and one Public Administrator. Approved April 6, 1853.

At its birth, the population of the new county was about 3,000, having increased at a rapid rate during the two years previous.

The derivation of its name is simple and easily given. It comes from the Alameda Creek, its principal stream, which runs through its most southerly township, east and west, and had been the dividing line between Santa Clara and Contra Costa before separation. It rises in the mountains of the Contra Costa Range, emerges thence at Niles, and winds through the plains until it enters San Francisco Bay near Alvarado. Its banks being lined with trees all the way through the otherwise sparsely wooded plains, gave it the appearance of a shaded avenue, road or walk, which in Spanish is called an alameda. When the Mexican pioneers first discovered the territory, they knew it by the name of *the place of the alameda.*

The division gave dissatisfaction in Santa Clara and Contra Costa, as was to be expected, and some of the people of Santa Clara yet feel a little sore over the same, as it took from them one of the most val-

uable portions of their territory, which included the old, historic Mission, and the passes of the mountains to the San Joaquin Valley, through which the track of the C. P. R. R. now runs.

Citizens of the northern portion of the late Contra Costa sent a memorial to the Legislature for a new county to be called Contra Costa; certain citizens of San Pablo prayed for another division of said county; and citizens of Contra Costa and Santa Clara asked for the creation of another new county. Certain citizens of Contra Costa sent to the Legislature a petition remonstrating against being set off into Alameda County. Mr. Carpentier introduced the bill for another county. The Committee reported in favor of its indefinite postponement; but at a subsequent date it was taken from the table and ordered engrossed. The purport of it was to reorganize Contra Costa County and take back some of the territory gained by Alameda. It was finally defeated on a vote of 25 to 19, Mr. Smith and Mr. Letcher of Santa Clara, voting with the majority, and Mr. Carpentier with the minority. The old name continued, with Martinez as the county-seat, for the northern county.

Oakland gave the name of Contra Costa to the original county, because it was the part of the "opposite coast" that suggested it, and in the old county organization, what is now known as Oakland Township was then Contra Costa Township.

It does, therefore, seem a little anomalous that, on a division, it should have abandoned its original title of local suggestion and allow it to be taken by its cast-off connexion. But the acquisition of the new territory to the south, and the abandonment of so much on the north, made all the difference. The Alameda was the principal stream of the new county; the name sounded nice, and was acceptable generally.

The division left the new Contra Costa with a territory of upwards of 500,000 acres, or an area of 756 square miles, as at present. Its length, from east to west, is about forty miles, and its width, from north to south, about twenty miles. Its outlines are very irregular, being bounded on the north by San Pablo and Suisun Bays and the San Joaquin River; on the east by the western channel of that river; on the south by Alameda County, and on the west by the Bay of San Francisco. It contains several handsome and fruitful valleys, some of them, such as the San Ramon, with its different divisions, being equal to any in the State for beauty and productiveness. It has a large quantity of swamp and overflowed lands, situated on the

margins of Suisun Bay and along the banks of the San Joaquin River, and much of it has been reclaimed. Portions of them, brought under cultivation, have produced great crops of grain, fruit and vegetables, without irrigation. There is a great sweep of this *tule* land —about 75,000 acres—in the northeast corner of the county, which has, for the most part, been brought under cultivation, but which is not yet altogether secure from overflow. The mountains and hills embrace about 250,000 acres, including Mount Diablo, which contains the only remunerative coal mines in the State. There is hardly an article that is produced in any portion of California, from the orange to the tobacco plant, that is not or cannot be grown within its boundaries. The county is well supplied with the means of ready transportation, having a great circuit of coast, and its various landings being daily visited by steamers and sailing craft. The southern portion, however, is not in so good a condition, on account of the height of the mountains, that present such a formidable barrier between it and Oakland. It is proposed to build a railroad from the latter place to Walnut Creek, which is about eighteen miles distant and in the centre of the county. It is also proposed to build a better and more direct wagon road than that now existing, which will include a tunnel of a half a mile, in a suitable place at the summit of the mountain. The C. P. R. R. Co. has laid out a branch line all along its front, and which will extend from Oakland to the main line between Ellis' and Banta's stations, on the one side, and across the Straits of Carquinez, at Martinez, to Colusa, on the other. Its principal streams are the San Pablo and San Ramon Creeks—the former rising in the Contra Costa Hills and emptying into San Pablo Bay ; the latter rising in the Monte Diablo range, near the Livermore Pass, and emptying into Suisun Bay about five miles southeast from Martinez. When this stream reaches the tules it becomes a tide-water stream, navigable at high tide for schooners drawing six feet of water. The portions adjoining Alameda are the San Pablo flats and the Taylor and Moraga Valleys, on the south, and the San Ramon and Tassajara on the east. The county town is Martinez. On the west, or bay side, the only town is San Pablo, about ten miles north of Oakland, and where the late Ex-Governor of California, J. B. Alvarado, resides. On the north side, at the confluence of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, is the thriving town of Antioch. Pacheco is a prosperous town, and has considerable commerce and trade ; and Concord, Clayton, and Walnut Creek, are small but thriving valley

towns. Nortonville and Summerville are extensive mining camps in the east side of the mountains; and Limerick, Danville, Alamo and Lafayette are small places with post-offices. Mount Diablo, one of the principal land-marks in the State, is set down in the middle of it, and which, with its spurs, is seventy-five miles in circumference; it is 3,381 feet high, and has considerable influence on the climatology of the county, which is subject to variation. Contra Costa has no forests suitable for lumber, but there is a profuse scattering of oaks, sycamores and other trees, over its surface, suitable for fuel. There are splendid wagon roads, built by private enterprise, leading to the summit of Mount Diablo, from both the west and south sides, and which, no doubt, when better communication is had *via* Oakland, will be much used by tourists and pleasure-seekers. Contra Costa has an intelligent, law-abiding population, and continues to increase in numbers and productiveness. It has many resources that capital and labor will yet develop. The population in 1870 was 8,461, and is now estimated at 10,500. Contra Costa and Alameda naturally belong to each other, forming as they do the twin sides of a peninsula, and only requiring better means of communication in overcoming the barriers of the mountain range to make their interests, as of yore, identical.

The division of the county made a new apportionment of representatives necessary in 1853. The Counties of Santa Clara and Alameda were created the Fourth Senatorial District, with one Senator between them. She continued to have two members of Assembly, and Alameda was given one for herself. The Counties of San Joaquin and Contra Costa were made the Eighth Senatorial District, with one Senator. San Joaquin was given two Assemblymen, and Contra Costa one.

The charges against the county by the State for the year ending May 1st, 1853, were as follows: Per diem and mileage of members of the Legislature, $10,540; salary of District Judge, $5,500; salary of District Attorney, $1,916; taking the census, $960; transportation of prisoners, $50. Total, $18,966. The State charges against Santa Clara for similar benefits were $32,050; and against Sacramento, $78,435.

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EAST OAKLAND.

MANUFACTORY:—BROOKLYN PLANING MILL, cor. Commerce and East Twelfth Streets, East Oakland.

RESIDENCE:—East Fourteenth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, East Oakland.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NEW COUNTY PRIOR TO ITS ORGANIZATION—SOME OF ITS PIONEER SETTLERS—THE VICISSITUDES OF LIFE AMONG THEM—WONDERFUL CROPS YIELDED BY THE VIRGIN SOIL—THE FIRST ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS AND THE MEN CHOSEN—LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Those who had the largest share in shaping affairs in the new county, at the start, were Henry C. Smith, Judge A. M. Crane, A. M. Church and Horace W. Carpentier. The southerly end possessed the controlling influence, as it carried off the county seat and nearly, if not all, the offices.

It had to reconcile the 722 inhabitants, given by the census of Contra Costa in 1850, with the thousands in Alameda alone three years later. But people commenced to come in fast in 1851, when most of the lands bordering on the bay were taken up, and it has had, ever since, a never-ceasing flow of settlers.

A picture of the county, as it appeared in 1851, will be here appropriate and may prove interesting. It will show the commencement of occupation and settlement; show what the second race of pioneers had to encounter; who some of the men were who took possession, broke up the soil, utilized the harbors, seized upon the natural resources that were going to waste, set the wheels of trade and commerce in motion, and administered laws. It is true these men had not the hardships to encounter and privations to endure that beset the pioneers of more rigorous latitudes and less hospitable regions. There were no forests to fell, no savages to subdue, no malarias to encounter, and no climatic hardships to guard against. Yet, they had a land in a state of nature to cultivate, and all the necessaries and conveniences of life to procure. Everything that goes to make a home had to be provided, and no inconsiderable amount of "roughing" to be done. Women were very few and children more scarce, and those elements that go to make up social happiness were nearly altogether wanting. But the favorable conditions offered by so beautiful and bounteous a land enabled them to bear their conditions

hopefully and perform their labors cheerfully; and they prospered marvelously.

In 1851 the forerunners of American civilization on our soil were but few; who they were has already been sufficiently described. This year Adams, Moon and Carpentier appeared upon the scene, for the first time, in Oakland. The Pattens and Chase had settled in Clinton the year before, and became the pioneers of that place. Jas. B. Larue this year settled at San Antonio and started it; men were whip-sawing lumber in the redwoods of San Antonio, and between there and the Old Mission, a stretch of more than twenty miles, there only resided two or three Mexican rancheros and their retainers. At San Leandro there was only the Estudillo residence; San Lorenzo was an Indian rancheria; Guillermo Castro's residence alone monopolized the site of the present pretty town of Haywards; Amador, in the valley beyond, possessed undisputed possession of his broad acres; Mount Eden was a wilderness; New Haven was the Mission embarkadero, without a house; Centerville had in its neighborhood a few settlers who came in the year before, and John M. Horner, almost alone, inhabited the vicinity of the "Corners." The Mission town had some white settlers, as well as a considerable number of natives. Henry C. Smith kept store there, and was administering justice as Alcade under appointment of Gen. Riley. The virtues of the *Agua Caliente*, or Warm Springs, afterwards so famous, were only known to the few native Californians and Indians, and the old chief, Morgiana, was yet an object of respect. Sunol alone inhabited the beautiful valley to which his father has given his name. Augustine Bernal had removed from San José and settled at Alisal, now Pleasanton, in 1850, and held half the county, divided between himself, Livermore, Noriega, Francisco Alviso, and Amador.

Wild cattle roamed at large in thousands; wild oats covered the hills, and wild mustard grew so long and luxuriantly in the vicinity of the Alameda, that, in the somewhat exaggerated but humorous language of a pioneer, "you could climb the stalks and look over Mission Peak!" Deer and all kinds of wild game were abundant.

Presto, change! The land has awakened from its slumber of ages, and the pine-benders of civilization are climbing its mountains, treading its valleys and upturning its soil. The wilderness will soon bloom like the rose, and the activity of modern life will be observed on every hand.

It has already been mentioned that in 1851 Oakland was started,

that Clinton had been commenced, and that San Antonio had received settlers from the new invasion. They grew apace and their pioneer occupants were soon joined by hundreds of others. As some of their histories shall be given elsewhere, it will not be necessary to enlarge upon them here. Suffice it to say that in 1852 Oakland was incorporated as a town, possessing hundreds of voters. The men of the Redwoods commenced to scatter and occupy some of the adjoining lands. The numerous sloughs along our western margin were followed up and landings established upon them.

The lower portion of the peninsula of Alameda was laid out as a town in 1852, by Messrs. Chipman and Aughenbau. Damon and Clark had established their landings in Brooklyn Township. Moses Wicks, T. W. Mulford, and Minor and Wm. Smith had "squatted" on the border of the bay, near San Leandro. Captain John Chisholm and Captain William Roberts had started landings, erected warehouses and commenced freighting at San Lorenzo, where they took up land, and sailed sloops along the bay, between San Francisco and New Haven. After them came "Bob" Farley, and the founders of "Squatterville"—the Blackwoods, Cranes, Kennedys, McMurtrys, Campbells, Harlans and Johnsons.

In 1852 Chas. Duer, Alex. Peterson, Fritz Boehmer, Geo. Meyer, William Field, Joel Russell and others took up land at Mount Eden, that was then open and apparently unoccupied, except by wild cattle. Then, too, Captain William Hayward pitched his tent on the pleasant site of Haywards, which was only known as Castro's Ranch, and many others followed him to occupy the beautiful valley beyond. In 1852, A. M. Church had returned from a trip to the East, and settled at New Haven, where he "started store," and soon had plenty of customers. Wm. Blacow and John Threlfall were established at Centerville, and others soon gathered around them; Tim Rix had located his zinc house, where Montrose now lives; John M. Horner, our first farmer, had gathered his brothers about him, and was farming on a large scale; Ned Nehaus and L. P. Gates had land rented from Tyson and Morrison, already possessed of their acres between Niles and the Mission. There were besides the Combses, and Haleys, and Marstons, and Watkinses, and Chamberlains, and Breyfogles, and Beards, and Briers, and Cranes, and Broders, and Moores, and Palmers, and Ellsworths, Smiths and Huffs. Further south, near the Warm Springs, had already settled the Columbets, Geo. W. Peacock, Henry Curtner and Thos. W. Millard,

well-known citizens. Michael Murray had appeared on the scene at Amador, and with him his friends Fallon and others. J. W. Doherty, John Scarlett and William Glasskin had also taken up their residences in the same place. James Johnson was even then in the "sheep business"—a pioneer in that line with "Old Man Murray," Allen, and "Captain Jack" O'Brien, who had pitched his tent in Corral Hollow. J. West Martin, the Kapp Brothers and John English had commenced to cultivate the rich mold of the Santa Rita Rancho. J. W. Kottinger had laid the foundation of Alisal or Pleasanton; Green Patterson was residing in the old Livermore House in the valley; and Zimmerman was in charge of that outpost of our civilization, the Mountain House.

It is impossible to here enumerate all the pioneers that had come into the county at this time, and the names of many men of worth and influence are of necessity omitted. Suffice it that the foundations of this new section of the commonwealth were laid well and strong; that a body of hardy, sterling, intelligent and determined men had resolved to make this their home, to plant their vines in the soil, grow their fig trees, and raise their children in the principles of liberty, peace, knowledge and virtue.

The great trouble with most of the settlers at the start was the uncertainty of their tenures and the amount of litigation they were compelled to enter upon. The question was between Mexican grants and government land. That the wild cattle would attack their tents or knock down their shanties was not so serious a matter as this. Every thing they required was enormously high, and the markets were uncertain. What was a remunerative crop one year would be ruinous the next. Those who rented land gave up one-half of its yield in payment. Wheat, potatoes, barley and onions were the most profitable. The nature of the soil not being well known, the proper mode of cultivation was not always pursued. Some who lost by their agricultural ventures would repair to the mines to make good their reverses. Those who had planted barley the first years made well. It brought as high as 12½ cents per pound in the Spring of 1851. The first year the blackbirds were so destructive that some gave up in despair and sold out. Farm help commanded $4 per day. Squirrels and grasshoppers were annoying. Mills had to be provided, agricultural implements purchased, and houses built. Those who planted potatoes in 1852 made fortunes, and those who planted them in 1853 lost fortunes. The first year potatoes realized a thousand dollars an

acre. John M. Horner raised immense quantities both years. The second they did not pay for sacking, and were allowed to rot on the ground. The second crop of wheat, that of 1853, compensated for the loss of the potatoes. It was very large, some of the land producing as high as seventy-five bushels to the acre! It was so heavy that it lodged, and had to be cut by hand. It realized 8½ cents per pound at the mill. Many of the settlers had to pay twice for their land. There was a good deal of trouble about cattle-stealing, and several persons convicted *á la vigilante*, were summarily dealt with and hung.

The first election of officers for the new county took place in May, 1853. Although parties were organized throughout the State as Whigs and Democrats, politics did not enter into the contest, and any man who considered himself qualified to run, entered the lists for office. There were from three to six candidates for each position, and the election was spoken of for years afterwards as the "steeple chase." So little regard had previously been paid to the proper names of persons, that until the election some were known only by nick-names. Thus, the gentleman who had conferred upon him the inelegant alias of "Tom Snook," emerged from the contest as A. H. Broder, Esq., Sheriff of Alameda County.

Following are the names of gentlemen elected to fill the various offices designated by the Organic Act:

A. M. Crane—County Judge.
A. N. Broder—Sheriff.
Wm. H. Combs—District Attorney.
A. M. Church—County Clerk.
J. S. Marston—Treasurer.
Jos. S. Watkins—Public Administrator.
Wm. H. Chamberlain—Coroner.
H. A. Higley—County Surveyor.
Geo. W. Goucher—County Assessor.
W. W. Brier—County Superintendent.

Jacob Grewel, who had been elected for two years in 1853, continued to act as joint Senator for the three counties of Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara, until 1855, and Joseph S. Watkins was our first choice for Assemblyman for Alameda County, while F. M. Warmcastle was elected for Contra Costa.

The County Judge was also Judge of the Court of Sessions, and the District Judge was Craven P. Hester. The Third Judicial

District then embraced the Counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey. Now it only embraces Alameda and a district of San Francisco.

By an Act of 1853, the salary of the County Judge was fixed at $2,500 per annum, and the compensation allowed the Associate Justices was $8 per day when in actual attendance at the terms of the Court.

W. F. BOARDMAN,

CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR

General Land Agent,

—AND—

ASSESSOR FOR OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

OFFICE,

ROOM 3, COURT HOUSE.

NEWSOM BROS.

ARCHITECTS

ETC.

Room 10 Benitz Block,

Bet. Tenth and Eleventh Sts., (East side.)

OAKLAND.

WM. STOKES,

ARCHITECT,

Office, Room 4, - - - WILCOX BLOCK.

REFERENCES.

F. Delger, C. B. Rutherford, W. K. Rowell, A. J. Snyder,
A. C. Henry, P. Thompson, G. W. Dam.

W. G. KING,

CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

ROOM 9, BENITZ BLOCK, OAKLAND.

Publisher of King's New Map of Oakland and Vicinity.

A. G. LAWRIE,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS

COURT HOUSE,

OAKLAND.

G. W. McKEAND,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS

—OFFICE,—

Cor. Broadway & Fourth Sts.

Near Court House,

OAKLAND.

P. H. McGREW,

Blacksmith, Horse-Shoer,

CARRIAGE MAKER AND REPAIRER,

Thirteenth Avenue, Near Railroad Depot,

BROOKLYN.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Iron work for Building purposes, and Estimates made for the same.

☞ All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. ☜

Remillard & Brothers,

BRICK MAKERS, CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Plastering Materials.

OFFICES:

CITY WHARF, near Webster Street Bridge;

ROOM No. 10,

WILCOX BLOCK, BROADWAY,

OAKLAND;

AND

Washington Street Wharf, San Francisco.

CHAPTER XIV.

BEGINNING AND END OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS AS A MUNICIPAL LAW-MAKER—AN EPITOME OF ITS PROCEEDINGS FROM THE SIXTH DAY OF JUNE, 1853, TO THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1855—FIXING TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES, GRANTING LICENSES, LAYING OUT HIGHWAYS, AND APPOINTING ROAD COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS—ITS CONTRACT WITH HORACE W. CARPENTIER, PERMITTING HIM TO COLLECT TOLL ON THE TWELFTH STREET BRIDGE—AS A COURT OF EQUALIZATION—ALLOWING BILLS—ESTABLISHING VOTING PRECINCTS—SETTLING CLAIMS OF CONTRA COSTA AND SANTA CLARA, ETC.

The first regular term of the Court of Sessions of Alameda County was holden in the Court-room in the Town of Alvarado, on Monday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1853, before the Honorable Adison M. Crane, County Judge; A. M. Church, Clerk; Andrew H. Broder, Sheriff; and William H. Combs, Esq., District Attorney of said county.

In pursuance of a call of his honor the County Judge, there appeared A. W. Harris, I. S. Long, David S. Lacey, A. Marier, and John McMurtry, all the qualified Justices of the Peace of the county, who proceeded to the election of two of their number to serve as Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions for the current year; and, upon counting the ballots, it appeared that David S. Lacey received five votes, I. S. Long received three votes, and A. W. Harris received two votes; whereupon the said David S. Lacey and Isaac S. Long were declared duly elected as such Associate Justices; who then appeared and produced their certificates of election, and took their oaths of office and their seats as Associate Justices of said Court.

William H. Combs, Esq., produced a license from the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1849; and thereupon, the Court being satisfied that the said William H. Combs was a man of good moral character, admitted him as the Attorney and Counsellor of the Court, and was sworn as such.

The county was divided into six townships, as follows:

1st. The Township of Oakland, the boundaries whereof were the

same as prescribed and specified in Chapter 107 of the Statutes of this State for 1852.

2d. The Township of Contra Costa, which was bounded on the north by the north line of the county; on the west and southwest by the west line of the county and the northeast line of the Township of Oakland; commencing, for the southern boundary, at the northwest corner of Oakland Township, and thence running southeast along the northwest line of said township to the Indian Gulch; thence up said gulch easterly to the summit of the mountains; thence east to the east bounds of the county; thence northerly along said east line to the northeast corner of said county.

3d. The Township of Clinton, which was bounded on the north by the Townships of Oakland and Contra Costa; on the west by the west line of the county; and for the south and east boundaries, commencing at the point where the United States surveyed township line, passing east and west between the San Leandro and San Lorenzo Creeks, cross the west line of said county; and thence running east along said township line to the summit of the coast mountain range; and thence north to the east of the county; and thence along said line to the place of beginning.

4th. The Township of Eden, which commenced for a boundary thereof at the southwest corner of Clinton Township, and thence running east along the south line of said township to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains; thence along said Coast Range summit southerly to the Alameda Creek; and thence down said creek to the west line of the county; and thence along said west line northerly to the place of beginning.

5th. The Township of Washington, which was bounded on the north by the Township of Eden, on the east by the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, on the south by the south line of the county, and on the west by the west line of the county.

6th. The Township of Murray, which embraced all the territory of the county not included in the townships before specified, and was bounded on the north and east and south by the county lines, and on the west by the summit of the Coast Range of mountains.

The Contra Costa Steam Navigation Company appeared by H. W. Carpentier, their Attorney, and made application for renewal of license. It was ordered that the license of William H. Brown, and by him assigned to said company, to keep the ferry between Contra Costa, on San Antonio Creek, and San Francisco, heretofore issued

to said Brown by the Court of Sessions of Contra Costa County, be renewed for one year, from the 7th day of April following the termination of said license, the said company paying therefor as provided by law in such case made and provided, at the same rates hitherto charged under former license, until the fourteenth day of July following, from and after which date they were to charge the following rates, to-wit: Upon each and every foot passenger, 50 cents; upon every head of horses, mules and cattle, $2 each; on empty wagons, $1.50 each; upon hogs and sheep, each per head, 50 cents; and 25 cents for each one hundred pounds of freight.

In the matter of roads and highways, it was ordered that the road then traveled, leading from the county line east of the Mission of San José, and to said Mission; thence through Amador Valley, and known as the Stockton Road, be, and the same was declared a public highway; also, the road leading from Union City to the Mission of San José was declared a public highway.

There was presented a petition from sundry citizens for a road leading from Vincente Peralta's house to the Town of Oakland; also, a petition for a road from some convenient point, crossing from the Oakland and San Pablo Road to the road running from Vincente Peralta's to Oakland. It was ordered that Francis K. Shattuck and I. S. Tubbs be, and the same were appointed Commissioners, in connection with the County Surveyor, to view out and locate said road, and report thereon to the Court.

Then came a petition from sundry other citizens, for a road commencing at the Town of Alvarado and running thence in a northwesterly direction, to intersect the road leading from San Antonio to the Mission San José, at some point between the Alameda and San Lorenzo Creeks. Also, a petition for a road, starting at the Mission of San José and running nearly north, at the east side of, and nearly parallel with, an artificial ditch, and crossing the brook that runs down the Corral Pass in the mountains, at some point between said artificial ditch and fifty yards to the eastward of the same; thence between the farm of Henry C. Smith and John M. Horner; thence intersecting the Union City road at or near the schoolhouse. It was ordered that John L. Marston and Horace Bacon be, and they thereby were appointed Commissioners in connection with the County Surveyor, to view out and locate the two last-mentioned roads and report thereon to the Court.

Also a petition for a road from the Mission San José to Beard's

Landing. Also a petition for a road from a line dividing the lands of Charles Bryfogle and D. D. Henion, and Blacow and Wilson, to a landing on Tide Water Creek, emptying into the Bay of San Francisco. It was ordered that Charles Kelsey and Perry Morrison be, and the same were appointed Commissioners, in connection with the County Surveyor, to view out and locate the two last-mentioned roads, and report thereon to the Court.

It was ordered that Road District No. 1 should embrace the highway from Union City to the Mission San José, extending two miles each side thereof, and Charles Breyfogle was appointed Supervisor thereof.

It was ordered that Road District No. 2 should embrace the highway leading from the Mission of San José, running in the direction of the Pueblo of San José, to the county line of Santa Clara County, and William H. Chamberlain was appointed Supervisor thereof.

It was ordered that Road District No. 3 should embrace the highway leading from the Mission of San José in the direction of Stockton, through the Amador Valley to the crossing of the Alameda Creek, and that A. Marshall be appointed Supervisor thereof.

It was ordered that Road District No. 4 should embrace that part of the highway leading from the Mission San José to Stockton, which lies between the Alameda Creek and the house of Robert Livermore, and Robert Livermore was appointed Supervisor thereof.

It was ordered that Road District No. 5 should commence at a point opposite the house of Livermore, and thence embrace all that part of the main traveled highway leading to Stockton, up to the east line of the county, and a Supervisor thereof was appointed.

It was ordered that Road Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 5 should extend two miles each side of the highways designated as their boundaries.

It was ordered that Road District No. 6 should commence at the town of Oakland and run thence along the highway, extending two miles each side thereof, to the house of Vincente Peralta, and Francis K. Shattuck was appointed Supervisor thereof.

It was ordered that Road District No. 7 should commence at Oakland, and run thence to the north line of the county, near the house of Vincente Peralta, and R. M. Randall was appointed Supervisor thereof, and his jurisdiction was extended two miles each way from the above line.

H. W. Carpentier appeared before the Court and submitted the following proposition:

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, June 6th, 1853.

I hereby propose to complete the bridge across the creek known as San Antonio Slough, opposite the residence of the Messrs. Patten, on the following terms: The bridge shall be commenced forthwith and finished with expedition. I will charge and receive for my own use, tolls thereon at the following rates, to wit: Each footman, 12c.; each horse, cattle, etc., 25c.; each vehicle drawn by one or two animals, 50c., and other things in like proportion. Said bridge shall be free from taxation or assessment. I will surrender said bridge to the county to be made a free bridge, and to be used only as a bridge, at any time within twelve months, on their payment to me of the original cost of its construction, together with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per month. It shall be finished from bank to bank. This proposition binding on its acceptance by the Court of Sessions of Contra Costa County.

(Signed.) H. W. CARPENTIER.

"Upon due consideration" by the Court, it was ordered that the foregoing proposition be accepted and the bridge surrendered to H. W. Carpentier, to be built and constructed upon the same plan upon which it was originally projected, reference being had to proceedings in the matter then of record in the County of Contra Costa, but nothing in this order contained was to be construed into an obligation on the part of the county ever to redeem said bridge, or to refund to said Carpentier any money whatever expended on the account thereof.

It was further ordered that the said Carpentier or his assigns be authorized to charge the rates of toll specified in the proposition above accepted.

A poll-tax for highway purposes, of two days' work, was ordered to be levied on all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, for the present year.

The Court then adjourned till the following morning at 8 o'clock.

On Tuesday morning, May 7th, 1853, the Court met pursuant to adjournment the previous day, and ordered that all the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of County and Township Elections who theretofore had, or thereafter might serve, be allowed and paid $5.00 per day each, but not more than one day's service was to be charged by any person officiating as such at any one election. The Auditor to draw upon the Treasurer for the amount due any person under this order, upon application of the party entitled, and upon being satisfied that the service claimed for had been performed.

The following claims, which go to show what the county had to pay for goods and services at that day, and who its first creditors were, were allowed, viz.:

To D. L. Lord, for blank book and stationery, etc., as per accounts on file,	$425.00
" A. M. Church, services obtaining books, stationery, etc., for desk, etc., as per ac't on file,	49.00
" Liberty Petham, for work on county desk, as per accounts on file,	33.00
" W. C. Weaver, for work on county desk, as per accounts on file,	48.00
" J. L. Long, 2 days' services as Asso. Jus. C. S.	12.00
" A. Marier, 1 day's service as " " "	6.00
" A. W. Harris, 1 day's service as " " "	6.00
" Jno. M. Horner, for lumber for county desk,	16.50
" C. J. Stevens, " " "	9.00

Orders were issued by the Auditor upon the Treasurer of the County to the persons above named, for the sums specified.

There having been no further business before the court, it adjourned until the next term thereof.

A. M. CRANE, County Judge.

DAVID S. LACY, J. S. LONG, } Associate Justices.

At a special meeting held on July 19th, H. K. W. Clark appeared as a petitioner for a road from the Encinal to the county road from San Antonio to the Mission.

At the meeting held on the first day of August many petitions for the laying out of roads were presented. The following election precincts were established:

In Washington Township, at the Mission of San José, at the room next easterly of Howard & Chamberlain's store; at the town of Alvarado, at the room then used for a Court-house. In Eden Township, at the house of William Hayward, and at the house of T. H. Cowles. In Clinton Township, at the house of James B. Larue, and at the house of Charles Ray, and at the saw-mill of Tupper & Hamilton. In Oakland Township, at the office of A. Marrier. In Contra Costa Township, at the house of Seth R. Bailey, and at the house of A. E. Hutchinson. In Murray Township, at the house of Michael Murray.

The Court resolved itself into a Court of Equalization, and ordered that 60 cents on one hundred dollars be levied on all taxable property, real and personal, within the county, for State tax, instead of 30

cents, as theretofore ordered at a special term, held on the 11th day of May (under Contra Costa).

At a meeting held on the 2d day of August, A. Marshall, Esq., was appointed a "Judge of the Plains," to look after rodeos and the branding of cattle.

J. M. Selfridge, M. D., presented to the consideration of the Court his account against the county for the sum of $20, for services in the examination of two insane persons, showing that the doctor, who is yet hale and hearty, was our first County Physician. The account of Geo. Kerr & Co., for the sum of $30, for printing 100 hand-bills, was considered "too steep," and was reduced by the court to $15, that sum having been considered all that was justly owing, and even then Geo. Kerr & Co. fared much better than does the County Printer of the present day, and ought to have been well satisfied. But those were the days of "big things" for the disciples of Faust. There also came J. S. Marston, Treasurer of the County, and presented his account for services as Treasurer for three months, for the sum of $500, and $60 for rent of Treasurer's office, to the 1st of August. "After due consideration" such account was disallowed, and as compensation for his services, as such Treasurer, in addition to the fees allowed by law, it was decreed that said Marston should receive up to that time the sum of $400, and for every three months thereafter, during the term of his office, he should receive the sum of $400.

Commissions to view out roads and bridges were numerous, and it was ordered by the Court that all orders and appointments of Commissioners for such purpose be delivered to the County Surveyor, "whose duty it should be to call upon the Commissioners appointed and proceed with them to the discharge of their duties." It was ordered that the County Surveyor be directed to make "an estimate and plan of the cost" of a single-track bridge across the San Lorenzo creek, "where the public laid out highway will cross said creek."

Adolph Sillmann's bill for nineteen and a half days' services as Deputy County Surveyor, at $12 per day, was allowed. D. S. Lacy was allowed $19, for his services as a Justice of the Peace, in the case of The People *vs.* Augustin Young.

A. S. Hurlbutt was allowed $294, for twenty-four and a half days' services as Deputy Assessor, being at the rate of $12 per day. Horace A. Higley was allowed $514, for three months' services as County Surveyor. A. Kuner was allowed $100, for five public seals, furnished for the county. A. M. Church was allowed $192, "for his

services as Clerk and Auditor of the County, for office furniture and stationery furnished for Clerk's office." It was ordered that $5 per day be allowed to Commissioners to view out and locate highways.

The court resolved itself into a Board of Equalization, and reduced the assessment of Robert Livermore from $36,000 to $20,000. George W. Goucher, County Assessor, was allowed the sum of $540, for forty-five days' services, which was at the rate of $12 per diem.

At the election of Justices of the Peace, held on the 7th and 8th of September, 1853, the following persons were returned and reported: Asa Walker, S. P. Hopkins, H. M. Randall, B. F. Ferris, A. Marshall, William Fleming, Calvin Rogers and S. H. Robinson. As required by law, these gentlemen met at the Court-house, in Alvarado, on the 3d day of October, and, from their number, elected two Associate Justices, for the term of one year, the same being A. Marshall and L. H. Robinson, Esquires. The Justices in attendance received for their services at such election the sum of $8 each.

H. Adler was allowed the sum of $10 for his services as Clerk of Election, at the Mission of San José, April 25th, 1853, and the further sum of $10 for his services at the election held on the 7th and 8th of September. The Court ordered that every Judge, Inspector and Clerk of any election thereafter be allowed the sum of $5 per day, and that only two days' services be paid for in any case.

F. K. Shattuck, Deputy Sheriff, was allowed the sum of $40.90 for services rendered the county.

At a special term of the Court, held on the 7th day of November, 1853, District Attorney Moore, of Santa Clara County, appeared, and moved that the Court allow the sum of $7,204.73 to the County of Santa Clara, in accordance with an award made October 27th, 1853, by H. C. Melone, John Youtz, Thos. A. Brown and J. W. Williams, Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of indebtedness due from this county to the Counties of Santa Clara and Contra Costa, which motion was taken under advisement until the next regular term of the Court.

Geo. M. Blake appeared for the first time and presented the petition of sundry citizens of Contra Costa Township, praying that said township be abolished and embraced in the Township of Oakland.

At a meeting held on the 8th of November, Noble Hamilton appeared, taking a part, for the first time, of the firm of Combs & Hamilton, and as Attorney for J. J. Vallejo, presenting a petition with regard to a public highway. Bills for work done on the much-

charged county desk, it appears, had not all been put in to this date, and Geo. W. Porter was allowed $5 "for work and labor done in and about finishing the County Clerk's desk."

At the session of the Court of December 6th, 1853, the following interesting and important communication was read:

Hon. A. M. Crane, County Judge, &c.:

DEAR SIR—I herewith transmit to you my account with the Oakland Bridge. In the item of lumber, I have charged $53 per M, which I consider a fair and reasonable average charge. I paid $41 to $63 per M. That portion of the bridge built by me is built in a strong and substantial manner. The old part will require to be replanked and repaired the ensuing season, at an expense of some $2,000 to $2,500.

Very respectfully yours,

HORACE W. CARPENTIER.

Oakland Bridge, to Horace W. Carpentier, Dr.:

To hewn timber, $16.28; 3,000 feet piles, $960; spikes and iron work, $669.08; labor, $3,021.25; 98,000 feet lumber, $5,194; ten per cent. for sundries not included in above items, $1,147.23. Total, $12,619.56.

In the matter of the claim of Santa Clara County against the County of Alameda, the following report was entered: "Whereas, at the last special term of this Court an application was made on behalf of Santa Clara County for an order upon the Treasurer of Alameda County for that portion of the debt of Santa Clara County which was awarded to be paid to said county by the County of Alameda; and the Court having had the said matter under advisement, do refuse said application, on the ground that the award so made was made wholly without the authority of law, do not admit the same to be in any way correct as to amount, or that anything whatever is due from Alameda to Santa Clara County."

The boundaries of Oakland and Clinton Townships were rearranged so as to do away with Contra Costa Township, as desired by the inhabitants of that township.

On December 8th William H. Chamberlain presented a bill for his services as Coroner, in holding an inquest and burying a dead body, amounting to the sum of $27, which account was allowed. H. Adler was allowed $20 for his services as interpreter before the Grand Jury. H. C. Sill presented a bill for $25 for his services in

making a *post mortem* examination of the body of a man found dead on the 14th of November. Was allowed $15.

At the meeting held on the 2d day of January, 1854, the county was divided into three road districts. No. 1 comprised the townships of Washington and Eden; District No. 2, the townships of Oakland and Clinton; District No. 3, the township of Murray. William Blackwood was appointed Supervisor of No. 1; D. N. Van Dyke of No. 2; Michael Murray of No. 3.

It was ordered that each able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years be required to work on the highways three days during the year 1854, or commute by paying $3 in money for each day. Albert E. Crane was allowed a bill of $3,071.94 for building two bridges across San Lorenzo and San Leandro Creeks, and was voted $300 for his services as Commissioner for the building of said bridges.

At the term of the Court of Assize, held on the 6th day of February, 1854, it was resolved, in the matter of the claim of Contra Costa against Alameda County: "Whereas, an application has been made on behalf of Contra Costa which was ordered to be paid to said county by the County of Alameda; having had the same under consideration, do refuse said application, upon the ground that the award made was made wholly without authority of law. And the Court in placing their refusal upon the ground that said award was made without authority of law, do not in any way admit the same to be correct as to amount, or that anything whatever is due from Alameda to Contra Costa County.

William Blackwood was allowed $12 per day for his services as Supervisor of Road District No. 1.

On Feb. 7th J. W. Dougherty, Wm. R. Defrees and Wm. Glaskin applied for a franchise to construct a toll-road from Dougherty's house, for seven miles through the cañon, towards Haywards, which was granted on certain conditions. John Hogan, Marshal of the Town of Oakland, was allowed $118.40 on his account against the county.

On the 1st day of May the court resolved itself into a Board of Equalization, and it was ordered that the following be the rate of taxation for the year 1854: For State purposes, 60 cents upon each hundred dollars; for county purposes, 50 cents; and for school purposes, 3 cents; in all, $1.13 per hundred dollars.

On May 2d several considerable amounts, to Justices and Attor-

neys, for services in criminal cases relating to the stealing of cattle, were allowed; and Michael Murray, for disbursements in the case of People *vs.* Leonard, was allowed $96.10. The disbursements this month were particularly heavy.

It seems that Santa Clara had a just claim against this county, and had enforced it; for on the 24th day of August it was ordered that the sum of $3,237 be levied upon the taxable property of the county, to be apportioned according to the aggregate and individual amounts of the assessment-roll for the present year, for the purpose of paying that portion of the indebtedness of Alameda to Santa Clara, ordered to be paid on the first of January next, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature upon that subject, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

On September 14th, 1854, the Court of Sessions, Judge A. M. Crane presiding, and A. Marshall and S. H. Robinson as Associates, the Township of Alameda was constituted, and changes made in the boundaries of Washington and Eden Townships. At this meeting Henry C. Smith was allowed $200 for rent of Court-room, which was over his store, in Alvarado—the first mention made of any such charge. On the 3d of October, 1854, the Justices of the Peace met for the purpose of selecting Associate Justices from among their number, and selected John Travis and S. H. Robinson.

It was ordered that the order creating the Township of Alameda, heretofore made, be amended so as to prescribe the following boundaries: Commencing in the centre of the estuary or Bay of San Leandro, northeastwardly from the place known as the Bay Farm; thence running northwestwardly up the centre of the Brick Yard Creek, and thence to the northwest corner or point of the Encinal San Antonio; thence around said Encinal, on the westwardly side thereof, to the northwestern corner of the incorporated Town of Alameda; thence southwardly to the shore of Bay Farm, and so along the shore of the Bay of San Francisco to the southeasterly end of said farm; and thence in a right line to the place of beginning, so as to include said Bay Farm and the whole of said Encinal. A. Marshall was appointed Judge of the Plains.

The last meeting of the Court of Sessions, as a municipal body, was held on the 22d day of January, 1855, an act of the Legislature having been passed on the following April, creating a Board of Supervisors for the County of Alameda; and thus closes the first chapter in the history of our municipal management.

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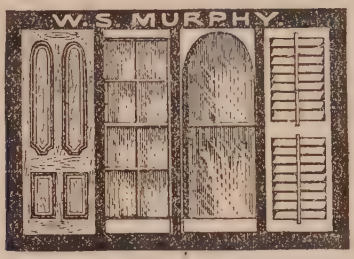

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CHAPTER XV.

1853—1855.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

More About Road-Making and Bridge-Building—Toll-roads—Landings and Ferries—Oakland a Pleasant Resort—Hunters About—Salt-Gathering on the Marsh Lands—Indebtedness to Contra Costa and Santa Clara Repudiated by the Court of Sessions—An Act Passed to Compel Payment to Santa Clara—Clinton Laid Out—Oakland Incorporated as a City—A Newspaper Started—Senators and Assemblymen Elected—Legislature of 1854—*Time for Holding the Courts—Santa Clara and Contra Costa Abolish their Boards of Supervisors and Transfer the Municipal Business to the Court of Sessions—Payments into the State Treasury—First Reports of the County Surveyor, Assessor and Superintendent of Schools—Comparative Statement of the Value of Property in Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara and Sacramento Counties—County Officers for* 1854—*Vote on Change of County Seat to San Leandro—Act of the Legislature Necessary—Progress of the County and General Condition—County Officers for* 1855—*The Board of Supervisors Established—Other Legislation of* 1855.

In the foregoing chapter the machinery of the new county organization is shown at work. The great want of the people at that date was roads and bridges, and, as has been seen, they went vigorously to work to provide them. Road-viewers, commissioners and supervisors were numerous, and the Court of Sessions had its hands full at every meeting, receiving petitions and reports and making appointments.

The system of roads established was not a very expensive one. There was little quarrying and cracking of stones at that date, and the pick and shovel did nearly all the work. There were many marshy places close to the margin of the bay that had to be raised or filled, and the beds of creeks had to be crossed. Gravel and shells,

however, were plentiful and easily procured from the numerous creeks and mounds, and the great expense was the hauling. While in the valleys and low lands it was filling in and banking up, on the mountain sides it was cutting away and digging out. The bridges generally required were simple and inexpensive, but a bridge to cross the arm of the estuary, between Oakland and Clinton, was a serious affair, and much time and labor over it were necessary. The construction of it had already become an embarrassing matter, involving the credit of the old county and trouble to the new. The other most important bridges required were the one crossing the San Leandro Creek, at the town of the same name, and that which spanned the Alameda at Alvarado. No others presented any serious obstacles, and in a couple of years we had an excellent showing in the way of improved highways. As a rule, toll-roads were eschewed, yet franchises were granted in two or three instances to make roads, build bridges and collect tolls. One of these was to Mr. Carpentier, for the Oakland bridge; the other to Hiram Thorne, for a few miles of road over the mountain, back of Brooklyn, into Contra Costa County; and a few miles to J. M. Dougherty and others, on the route from Haywards to Dublin. There is but one road now on which toll is collected in the county, and that is on the Thorne road, here referred to, and the franchise for that will soon expire.

At first, on account of the sparsity of population, crossing the bay from San Francisco to Oakland and San Antonio was a serious matter. We have shown the inconvenience of this, many years before, to the Mexican settlers. So soon, however, as the inducements seemed sufficient, small steamers commenced to cross. As early as 1850, the *Kangaroo* was put on the ferry route and made two trips a week, sailing to and from San Antonio, then the principal place of traffic; in 1851, a small steamer, brought from New York and belonging to Captain Rhodes, ran to Oakland. In 1852, the *Boston* made a few trips and was destroyed by fire. Then followed the *Kate Hayes* the latter end of the same year; until finally the Contra Costa Steam Navigation Company was established, with two steamers, making regular daily trips, and charging $1 for each passage. This large charge was reduced by opposition until finally, some years later, 25 cents became the regular fare. Thus the means of access and communication were early established, and proximity to the harbor of San Francisco, as well as possessing one of the most im-

portant passes to and from the mines, gave the county every advantage in securing population.

It started into life with two incorporated towns—Oakland and Alameda—and both have ever been eagerly sought as pleasant resorts by the citizens of San Francisco. Oakland grew apace, although its land troubles were innumerable and its population somewhat inharmonious. Its oak groves and level streets were in pleasant contrast with the high hills and barren aspect of the commercial city beyond, and many eagerly sought it as a suburban home.

What helped much, too, to rapidly populate the county and develop its resources was its length of coast line and numerous inlets, on which landings were established and light craft at once placed, carrying freight and passengers. Many new-comers, full of the spirit of adventure and love of exploration, as well as a desire for gain, would come over from San Francisco in row-boats and sail-boats to hunt and fowl on the hills and marshes, and always with profitable results. They had ever in San Francisco a ready market for all they could capture or kill. Some of our most esteemed pioneers made their beginnings here in this way.

The fact that our low lands, bordering the bay, were productive salt marshes, brought many to gather the salt that was to be had for the scraping; and as this commodity was a scarce article then, in the market, it brought a good price. Salt-making is now an established business, carried on scientifically with capital and hired labor. It is an important interest in our local industry. Those engaged in it and the *modus operandi* of its manufacture, will be found fully described elsewhere in this work.

It will be noticed that her separation from Contra Costa and Santa Clara left Alameda with an amount of indebtedness for portions of past expenditures due to each. The Organic Act provided for the payment of these debts, but strange to say, we find our first Court of Sessions coolly repudiating both, while a subsequent Court was compelled to make provision for payment. It is to be regretted that this indebtedness should have for several years been a matter of controversy, with the interest outgrowing the original amounts. In the Legislature of 1854 an Act was passed in favor of Santa Clara, of which these are the features: Amount of indebtedness adjusted and fixed at $6,475. Court authorized to levy special tax. $3,237 to be paid in cash. Court of Sessions to provide for collecting $3,238. In case

of failure of payment, to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per month, until paid, provided the whole shall not exceed 10 per cent. per annum.

The location of the county seat was not at first well chosen, although it then best accommodated the largest number of people. The ground being very low, the roads leading to it were not good, and in winter time it was difficult of access. The house accommodation, too, was poor, and the upper flat of a store building was utilized for a Court House and county offices, and there was not a safe place there. An agitation for removal, therefore, soon followed.

In the meantime the work of improvement went on. A wharf had been built at San Antonio. In 1853 the town of Clinton was laid out, and a line of cottonwood trees, *a la alameda*, planted along the road from the bridge to San Antonio landing. In the spring of the following year a grand hotel was built there by the town company, and a temporary impetus given to the place; but the hotel having been destroyed by fire soon after it was built, a cloud covered it for a while.

By the Legislature of 1854 Oakland was incorporated as a city—a small one, to be sure—but full of the future. It went on prosperously, and has never had a serious set-back by fire, flood, or business stagnation. Henry Durant had already commenced his college, and the foundation of the future University of California was laid.

In September, 1854, the first newspaper devoted to Oakland interests was started by H. Davison, but as the town was yet too poor to own a printing office, it was printed in San Francisco. It was styled the *Leader*. All litigant advertisements, however, by an Act of the Legislature, had to be sent to the *Placer Times and Transcript*, published in San Francisco.

There were politics, too, and politicians, and everything went Democratic. Many of the men who were prominent then are prominent now, but the political opinions of quite a number have undergone a change, and those who would not be Whigs, or else but Democrats, before the war, have become Republicans after it. Our Senator in 1853–4, jointly with Santa Clara, was Jacob Grewell, and for 1855–6, Sherman Day. Our Assemblyman for the same years successively was, in 1854 and 1855, Jos. S. Watkins, presumably a Democrat, as Democracy was the political faith of our younger days.

The Legislature of 1854, besides incorporating the City of Oak-

land and providing for the payment of our debt to Santa Clara, passed an Act fixing the time for holding our several courts. The County Judge after that, was to hold his several courts—Sessions, Probate and County—on the first Mondays of January, March, May, July, September and November; doing the business of the Court of Sessions first, then the County, and last the Probate. Another Act fixed the time for holding the various terms of the District Court on the third Monday of February, May, August and November.

It is singular that Santa Clara and Contra Costa should at the Session of 1854 have Acts passed to abolish their Supervisor Boards and resort to the Court of Sessions again to transact their municipal business; while in the following year, Alameda dropped the Court of Sessions for such purpose and established a Board of Supervisors. And Alameda was right, for the Court of Sessions was always an unconstitutional tribunal.

The latter half of 1853 Alameda paid into the State Treasury the humble sum of $696.17. This was her small beginning, for which she amply compensates at the present. Contra Costa paid for the same six months, $7,878.19.

In 1854 County Surveyor Higley made his first report to the Surveyor-General, and as the first document of the kind, it is deemed of sufficient importance to print it in full. It is as follows:

OFFICE COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Clinton, Alameda Co.

Hon. S. H. Marletto, Surveyor-General, Sacramento:

Dear Sir—In obedience to law and in compliance with your circular, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have no data that would facilitate the making of an accurate map of the county. I have applied to the Court of Sessions for the necessary authority and means to run the county boundaries, and make such surveys as would enable me to make a map of the county, but it failed to grant what I asked for.

There is no internal navigation in the county, except upon arms of the Bay of San Francisco. The pass through the Coast Range of mountains between the Bay of San Francisco and the San Joaquin Valley, that is found along the waters of the San Lorenzo Creek, is admirably adapted for the construction of a railroad, and is probably the only practicable pass, for that purpose, to be found in the mountains that separate these valleys. There is now in process of construction a shell and turnpike road, leading from the town of Alameda, through the San Lorenzo Pass, to Stockton. There is a short plank road leading to the Embarkadero of San Lorenzo. It is the property of the Eden Plank Road Company. There is a toll-bridge across an

arm of the Bay of San Antonio, between the towns of Clinton and Oakland. This bridge was partly built by Contra Costa County, before the organization of Alameda. The Court of Sessions granted the right to H. W. Carpentier, to complete the same and charge toll until such time as the county shall see fit to repay the cost of its construction, with interest at three per cent. per month. The county has not yet redeemed it.

There are about 800 square miles of land in the county, the greater portion of which is mountainous and therefore unfit for cultivation, though much of it is well adapted for grazing.

The Bay of San Francisco forms the western boundary of the county, and between it and the mountains, running parallel with, and, on an average, four miles distant, there is a very fertile and level valley, well watered with mountain streams and springs. This valley contains about 100,000 acres of as fine land as there is in the State of California, and nearly all of it is under cultivation. Other arable land is found in valleys among the mountains, and a small portion of the San Joaquin Valley. On the east side of the first range of mountains there is a large valley, known in some parts as the Livermore, in others as the Amador, and in others again as San Ramon Valley, which contains within the county about 50,000 acres of well-watered and fair agricultural land, not much under tillage. Other valleys of less note are also found among the mountains.

There are no known mineral lands in the county. There is no overflowed land in the county, except from the tide-water of the bay; of this there is about 20,000 acres that has salt-water vegetation growing upon it, and is only overflowed at extremely high tides.

I have examined the official map of the State, and, so far as my knowledge extends, there is no material error in it.

Between this county and Santa Clara and San Joaquin, there are about one hundred miles of boundary that should be established. The points in these lines are mostly natural—fixed monuments; but the connecting lines not having been run, confusion and difficulty often arise as to the location of persons and property, in relation to the several counties.

I have reason to believe there is a small portion of land in the San Joaquin Valley unclaimed by grantees of former governments, but all other arable land in the county is claimed, with the adjacent hill and mountain land. The greater portion of the mountain land is almost valueless. A part, however, is well adapted to grazing. The county, generally, is very sparsely timbered. For reasons heretofore assigned, I cannot send a map of these lands.

The whole county has been townshipped by the U. S. Surveyors, but none of it sectioned. The Mount Diablo meridian passes through Amador Valley, enters the Bay Valley at the Mission of San José, and strikes the said land at the southern extremity of the county.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, H. A. HIGLEY,
County Surveyor, Alameda Co.

While Mr. Higley's sagacity, in pointing out the only feasible pass for a railroad in the Mount Diablo range, is to be commended, it is unpardonable that he should have mentioned the banks of the San Lorenzo Creek, instead of the Alameda, as the position of this pass. The Shell Road referred to does not exist but for a few miles in Alameda Township, and what wagon road there was through the Alameda Cañon was wantonly destroyed by the railroad engineers when making their road through the pass. Shells for road purposes were plentiful, and large mounds of them are yet to be found in various places along the water-front. The plank road to the "embarkadero of San Lorenzo" was made by John B. Ward, who secured a franchise to build said road and a wharf, from the previous Legislature. There is but little of the mountain land which Mr. Higley mentioned as valueless that is not now utilized and good crops procured therefrom, excepting that portion adjoining Santa Clara, on our southeastern border.

Accompanying Mr. Higley's report were duplicates of two land-warrants located by him in the county, which, with a few others, he said had been floated, showing how little Government land there was even then in the county considered worth taking up, all having been disposed of in Spanish and Mexican grants. The Assessor's Report for 1854, the first made out for Alameda County, was as follows:

Alameda—Area, 800 square miles; no mineral lands; nearly all the arable land claimed by Mexican grants; all "townshipped" by the general Government; none "sectioned;" overflowed and subject to overflow, 20,000 acres; land under cultivation, 61,000 acres; in barley, 24,000 acres; in wheat, 20,000 acres; in oats, 6,000 acres; in potatoes, 5,000 acres; in nurseries, trees, etc., 1,000 acres; in vegetables, 2,000 acres; in canary beans, plants, etc., 3,000 acres. Yield per acre: wheat, 36 bushels; barley, 66 bushels; oats, 80 bushels. Total crops: barley, 1,584,000 bushels; wheat, 720,000 bushels; oats, 480,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels.

Live stock: Cattle, 110,000; horses, 60,000; sheep, 20,000; hogs, 13,000; goats, 350. GEO. W. BOUCHER, Co. Assessor.

The County School Superintendent's Report was as follows:

Number of children between five and eighteen years, 577; boys, 330; girls, 247. Number of pupils attending school, 214; daily average attendance, 129. State Fund, $1,072.35; School Fund on hand October 31st, 1854, $1,339.72. Expended on rents and repairs to school-houses, $425. Amount raised in boundary and paid teachers, $4,100. Total amount expended for school purposes in 1854, $4,765. W. W. BRIER, County Superintendent.

School Warrant returns prior to January 1st, 1854, two for 320 acres; for the year 1854, two of 160 acres; two of 320 acres.

Apportionment of School Fund by Townships, January 1st, 1875: Washington, 179 pupils; Eden, 92; Alameda, 50; Oakland, 204. Brooklyn and Murray appear to be omitted in return.

Abstract of total value of property assessed in 1854, and amount of State Tax thereon. For the purpose of comparison, four counties are included:

	Value of Property.	State Tax.
Alameda,	$4,383,179	$26,298.91
Contra Costa,	2,330,084	13,980.46
Santa Clara,	6,582,062	39,492.36
Sacramento,	8,775,966	52,655.79

It will be well to keep these figures in view to show the comparative increase of each county to the present day.

At the election of county officers, held September 6th, 1854, the following persons were chosen: J. S. Chipman, District Attorney; B. S. Marston, Treasurer; A. H. Broder, Sheriff; Edward Barnes, Public Administrator; H. A. Higley, County Surveyor; A. M. Church, County Clerk; L. N. Crocker, Coroner; C. C. Breyfogle, County Assessor. A. M. Crane was the County Judge.

It has been already stated that an agitation was started at an early day for the removal of the county seat, and San Leandro, then with only a few scattering houses around the Estudillo homestead, was pitched upon as the place to be substituted for Alvarado. A vote upon the question was ordered, but by what authority does not clearly appear. At any rate, it was taken on the 30th day of December, 1854, with the following result:

	Alvarado.	San Leandro.
Alameda,	95	39
Alvarado,	384	9
Temescal,	4	343
Oakland,	44	317
Mission San José,	178	25
Horner's School House,	173	7
San Lorenzo House,	17	98
William Hayward's,	30	47
Jeremiah Utter's,	14	140
J. W. Kottinger's,	92	18
Redwoods,	—	38
San Antonio,	25	206
Mountain House,	11	14
Totals,	1,067	1,301

It is somewhat singular, but the foregoing is the only official election return, or any return of an election held in this county, before 1860, that is to be found among the official papers to-day. It shows that San Leandro gained the day by 234 majority; but at the same time exhibits extraordinary voting capacity on the part of some, if not all, of the precincts. The vote of Temescal, which was only four less than that of Oakland, is particularly noticeable; but the franchise was rather freely handled in those days. The vote, by townships was as follows:

	For Alvarado.	For San Leandro.
Washington,	735	41
Eden,	47	145
Murray,	103	32
Brooklyn,	39	384
Alameda,	95	39
Oakland,	48	660
Totals,	1,067	1,301

It will be observed by the above that the vote of Washington was larger than that of Oakland by 68. But how marvelously the latter is shown to have increased in two years, since the contest between Carpentier and Farrelly!

In accordance with this vote, the county seat was removed to San Leandro; but, in consequence of some informality in the Act, the county offices were removed back, for a time, to Alvarado, until the Legislature, on the 8th of February, 1856, by a special Act, authorized the removal to San Leandro, and established the seat of justice in that place; and that was what gave San Leandro a start as a town.

Prior to 1853 there was only one little adobe flour mill in the county—that built by the Fathers at the Mission. In 1853 two expensive mills were erected in Washington Township: the one at Niles, by J. J. Vallejo, and the one at Alvarado, by J. M. Horner. The former was run by water-power and the latter by steam. In 1854 the Clinton mill was built. Other industrial enterprises were in progress. The first blacksmith shop was started in San Lorenzo, in December, 1853, by a man named John Boyle, whom Henry Smyth, the proprietor of the present extensive agricultural works in that place, succeeded. James Beazell and Chas. Hilton started the first blacksmith shop at Centreville. Stores were established at a few places in the country. Henry C. Smith had removed his from the

Mission to Alvarado; Capt. Bond started one at Centreville; Lacy had one at Brooklyn; besides those at Oakland and the Mission.

In 1853 attention was first paid to the business of fruit-growing. Before that the only trees in the county were those belonging to the Mission orchards, of which E. L. Beard possessed the best. Several gentlemen clubbed together and sent Captain Whalley, in the fall of 1853, to Rochester, N. Y., for a general assortment of trees. Then came Mr. Lewelling with his nursery stock, from Oregon.

The moral and religious welfare of the population had not as yet received much attention. There were, however, three or four Protestant Church organizations in Oakland; while the Catholics, for the purpose of worship, had to betake themselves to San Francisco, on the one hand, or the Mission on the other. W. W. Brier, at Centreville, was the first Protestant clergyman in the county, and at this period was Superintendent of Education.

The mission town continued the scene of considerable debauchery. Gambling flourished; fandangos were in favor; drinking, bull and bear-fighting, horse-racing, etc., were regular Sunday amusements; and the ceremony of "hanging Judas" on Good Friday, never failed to draw together people from the whole surrounding country—Indians, Californians, Mexicans, Portuguese, and even Americans.

The Mission, however, was not alone the scene of these noisy amusements. Oakland and San Antonio both had their full share of them, until suppressed by law and better habits were enforced.

Oakland had the only lock-up in the county. At the county seat the Sheriff had to stand guard over his prisoners, or lock them up in a room at the Brooklyn Hotel. To save trouble, sometimes, the Sheriff would be relieved of his charge, and the prisoners taken out in the salt-marsh and lynched. Instances of this kind, however, were not numerous, and, on the whole, the people were a law-abiding class.

In 1855 the county officers elected were as follows: County Judge, A. M. Crane; County Clerk, H. M. Vesey; Sheriff, A. H. Broder; Treasurer, P. E. Edmondson; Assessor, C. C. Breyfogle; District Attorney, Geo. M. Blake; County Superintendent, A. H. Meyers; Surveyor, H. A. Higley; Public Administrator, A. D. Eames; Coroner, D. C. Porter. The places of residence of these gentlemen were as follows: Crane, Meyers and Higley, Alameda Town; Vesey, Broder, Edmundson and Breyfogle, Washington Township; Blake,

Eames and Porter, Oakland. Mr. Higley, however, kept his office in Clinton, where Mr. Stratton was his Deputy.

It has been already shown that in February, 1855, the Court of Sessions closed its functions as a municipal body. Early in the session of that year's Legislature a bill was introduced to create a Board of Supervisors for Alameda County, and was passed. The Board was to consist of one Supervisor for each township; Justices of the Peace, county officers and their deputies were excluded from membership.

The first election was ordered on the 3d Monday of March; the members elected to hold their meetings on the first Mondays of April, July, October and January following, and on the second Monday after each general election, and oftener, if, in their judgment, necessary. The salary of the Clerk (exclusive of fees) was placed at $300 a year.

The same Legislature passed the following acts:

An Act to authorize the Supervisors of Alameda to re-assess the taxable property upon which the taxes remained unpaid in said county for the year 1854. To be applied by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of improving the navigation of the San Antonio Creek and removing the bar from the mouth of the same.

An Act to provide for funding the outstanding debt of the city of Oakland and prevent the creation of new debts by said city; not to exceed $25,000. Also creating Commissioners of the Funded Debt, to be elected by the people.

NEW PRICE LIST

At the Old Established

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

BROADWAY,

845 845

Near Seventh St. OAKLAND.

LADIES.

Ladies' Balmorals, foxed, worth $2, for	$1 00
" Buttoned, foxed, worth $4, for	3 00
" Balmorals, scollop, worth $3, for	2 00
" Toilet Slippers, worth $1.50, for	1 25

MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Misses', Children's and Infant's Shoes, 25 per cent. less than formerly.

Misses' School Shoes, worth $2.50, for	$1 75
Children's School Shoes, worth $2, for	1 50
500 pairs Children's Shoes, per pair	1 00
100 pairs Infant's Kid Shoes, per pair	75

MY MEN'S TRADE

Has so largely increased that I am able to sell **very cheap.**

Grained Leather Boots, worth $5, for	$3 50
100 pairs French Calf Boots, worth $6, for	4 00
200 pairs Army Brogans, worth $2.50, for	1 50
Box Toe Congress Shoes, worth $4, for	3 00
Alexis, best sewed, worth $7, for	4 50

The most of my Boots and Shoes are marked with plain figures.

☞ **Remember the place—SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.** ☜

I. ALEXANDER.

CHAPTER XVI.

1855—1858.

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1855—*The first Board of Supervisors—County Officers elected for 1855–6—The vote of the County this year by Precincts and Townships—The Acts of the Court of Sessions confirmed—Tax Levy—Safe for the County Treasurer—Rents of Court-rooms—A temporary Court-house to be built—Lot donated by the Estudillo Estate—War on Carpentier and his bridge—An ordinance against cutting trees—Gates allowed—The Santa Clara debt—Judges of the Plains—The County Seat removed back to Alvarado—New Board of Supervisors—County Newspapers—Additional Bonds—Vote and Children of four Counties.*

The election of the first Board of Supervisors makes a period in the history of our own county, and although it is the plan of the work to print all the county officers elected since the organization of the county together, for the purpose of reference, it is deemed desirable to print them also in the narrative, according to their election. The gentlemen elected were as follows:

Washington Township, Henry C. Smith; Murray Township, J. W. Dougherty; Eden Township, S. D. Taylor; Clinton Township, J. L. Sanford; Alameda Township, Jas. Millington; Oakland Township, J. L. Sanford. Mr. Dougherty was elected chairman of the Board for 1855. The Supervisors were elected yearly; but the following County Officers were elected to serve for two years—1855–6:

County Judge, A. M. Crane; County Clerk, H. M. Vesey; Sheriff, A. H. Broder; Treasurer, P. E. Edmundson; Assessor, C. C. Breyfogle; District Attorney, Geo. M. Blake; County Sup., A. H. Meyers; Surveyor, H. A. Higley; Public Adm., A. D. Eames; Coroner, D. C. Porter.

Here is an abstract from the official election returns of 1855, showing the number of votes cast in each precinct in the county:

Mission,	134
Horner's School House,	145
Alvarado,	256
Hayward's,	163
San Lorenzo,	107
San Leandro,	118
San Antonio,	189
Redwoods,	20
Utter's,	70
Alameda,	85
Kottinger's,	63
Oakland,	202
Smith's,	83
Ocean View,	81
Total,	1716

By townships the vote was as follows:

Washington,	535
Eden,	388
Brooklyn,	279
Alameda,	85
Murray,	63
Oakland,	366
Total	1716

The first meeting of the new Board was held on the 2d of April, at the room rented for a Court-house in San Leandro.

The first business was to order that all the public highways theretofore located and established by the Court of Sessions of the county, and then remaining of record, be confirmed. The same rules as those established by the Court of Sessions for the government of Road Supervisors were adopted for the government of the same officers to be appointed thereafter by the Board of Supervisors.

The tax levy ordered was $1.50 on the $100 for the different funds, as follows: For State purposes, 60c.; for county purposes, 50c.; for school purposes, 5c.; for building Court-house, and salaries, 25c.; for Santa Clara indebtedness, 10c.

The sum of $200 was voted to provide a safe for the Treasurer; and a committee appointed to provide suitable rooms for holding Courts and accommodating public officers.

At this meeting, in describing the route of a certain road, "Vallejo's Old Mill" was mentioned as if it had been an ancient landmark.

Among the bills presented were one from Geo. W. Leland, for rent

of Court-room in San Leandro, $61.64; and one from L. C. Smith, "for rent of Court-house at Alvarado to date," $100. The Court and the Boards, it will be seen, had been paying for temporary accommodations all along. At a subsequent meeting, April 14, 1855, temporary quarters were rented at $75 per month.

Then, however, the first step was taken for securing the erection of a building for the special use of the county, but this also was only a temporary expedient, as the building contracted for was only a frame of 30x60 and 12 feet high, and not to exceed in cost $1,200.

It is not heretofore mentioned in this narrative that the Estudillo estate had donated a block of land in San Leandro for county purposes, and the new building was put upon this. We shall soon see how unsatisfactory such a cheap county house as this became, and how speedily an agitation was started to provide a building more in accordance with the necessities of the county and the dignity of the people.

One of the first acts of the new Board was to make war on Carpentier and his toll-bridge. At the meeting held on May 1st, on motion of Mr. Sanford, it was resolved that the bridge now in possession of H. W. Carpentier, and crossing San Antonio Slough between Clinton and Oakland, be declared a public highway."

The gatekeeper, Mr. John Watson, had had trouble enough before to stand his ground and collect his toll, but now that the bridge by the Act of the Supervisors had been declared free, it is pretty evident that his position afterwards had become perilous and difficult. On one occasion his brother, Wm. J. Watson, was in attendance at the gate when a Spaniard, supposed to be one of the notorious Joaquin Muriatti's men, rode up on horseback and demanded free passage, and on being refused compliance with his request, drew his pistol and snapped it at Mr. Watson three times, but without effect. The latter, nothing daunted, ran into the toll-house for his shot-gun. When he came out, the bandit had got through the gate, and was riding off at full speed. He was fortunate in being favored by the darkness of the night, for Mr. W.'s gun never missed fire, and he was "a dead shot." Personal encounters between passengers and the gatekeepers became frequent, but somehow or other, either in consequence of their prowess or their prudence, they managed to escape without any serious personal injury.

One of the first ordinances of the Supervisors was directed against the destruction of trees, which were becoming precious, as the only

lumber region of the county, the Redwoods, was becoming rapidly depleted of its forest, no less than four saw-mills having been at one time in operation there.

At this period most of the roads were unfenced, and generally were through fields with growing crops; and, in order to protect them, the Board of Supervisors granted their owners authority to put up gates for the purpose of keeping out cattle.

On the 10th of July the temporary Court-house was reported completed, according to contract, and ready for occupancy, and C. P. Hester, then Judge of the Third District Court, held his Court there.

Santa Clara became pressing for the payment of her debt, and, on a writ of peremptory mandamus, brought action against this county at San José, on the 11th of July. Mr. Dougherty was instructed by the Board of Supervisors to appear there and represent the county, which he did.

This year not one but three "Judges of the Plains" were appointed for the county, in accordance with De la Guera's Rodeo law; and these were John W. Martin, Wm. Glaskin and Aninah Marshall, all but the latter residents of Murray Township, and large cattle-owners.

A few months after this inauguration, the Board of Supervisors met with a serious interruption in their proceedings, and instead of going on with their bucolic business in quiet and peace in their new Court-house, in the embryo town of San Leandro, that had cost the magnificently liberal sum of $1,200, the fact was discovered, and the fiat went forth, that the county seat had been illegally removed from Alvarado; and back they had to trot over the Salt Marsh road to the triple-named City of New Haven, Alvarado and Union, there to remain until such time as they could be released by the Legislature.

Accordingly, on the 16th of August the Board met again at Alvarado, the "Ancient Capital."

On the 1st of October, 1855, a new Board of Supervisors was elected, of which Henry C. Smith was appointed Chairman. The members were as follows: Washington, H. C. Smith; Clinton, Thos. Eagar; Alameda, Henry Haile; Eden, Geo. Fay; Murray, F. W. Lucas; Oakland, S. D. Taylor. The latter gentleman was hold-over on a tie vote, but re-elected Nov. 24th, 1855.

It appears that there were two newspapers in the county at this date, both published in Oakland—the *Leader*, which was established

in 1854, and the *Contra Costa,* in 1855. Both had bills before the Board for printing.

One of the acts of the new Board was to require of B. S. Marston, County Treasurer, to file additional bonds in the sum of $30,000.

Following is the comparative vote in four counties, and the number of children in each, in 1856:

County.	Vote.	Children.
Alameda,	1,665	847
Contra Costa,	933	——
Santa Clara,	2,058	1,678
Sacramento,	7,765	2,223

1856—*Supervisorial Stupidity—No Serious Complaints of Drought to Date—The Wheels of the County Seat in Motion for the Third Time—Back to San Leandro—The Law Creating the Board of Supervisors Amended—Name of Clinton and San Antonio Township Changed to Brooklyn—Proposition to Purchase the Oakland Bridge and make it Free—District Attorney Chipman to make "a Full and Complete Report"—Running the County Lines—New County Buildings at Martinez—Proposition to Purchase Bridge reported on Adversely—The Cost of a New Bridge to be Ascertained—Plans for County Buildings—The Township of "Jefferson"—The "Indigent Sick"—Tax Levy for the Year—Contract for building Court-house and Jail let—Mr. Eagar instructed to remove the obstructions on the Oakland Bridge—A cool proposition from Carpentier rejected—Grand Jury Court of Sessions strongly urge necessity for County Buildings—The County Districted—Results of State and County Elections—The Alameda County Gazette established—Acts of the Legislature—Social Condition of the County—Amount of Money Disbursed since the County was organized—Money stolen from the County Treasurer at Alvarado—School matters—Agricultural report—$4,000,000 the Value of the Year's Product—Telegraph Lines—Mills—Artesian Wells—State Senator and Assemblyman—Supervisors' Election.*

So far the affairs of the county progressed pleasantly, the principal draw-back having been the loss of the county and State monies, stolen from their insecure place of deposit in Alvarado. It appears at this date exceedingly stupid on the part of the Supervisors not to have ordered the deposit of those monies in the San Francisco banks for

safe keeping, when they possessed no place of safety at home. It may be, however, that there was no great faith put in the banks referred to, and the treasure had to take its chances.

Down to this date we hear of no serious complaints of droughts and failures of crops. But it must be remembered that the wheat-farming which had been done in the county, down to this date, was in the rich slope bordering the bay, where in the dryest years crops were produced. The Livermore and adjoining valleys had not yet been brought to grain cultivation, and it is there where suffering from dry years has since been mostly felt.

On the 16th of January, 1856, the Board of Supervisors met at Alvarado, and among other business passed a resolution in favor of repealing the special Act creating a Board of Supervisors for Alameda County; and also that the Act creating a Board of Supervisors for each county in the State, be so amended as to include Alameda, which could thereby elect her Supervisors in the same manner.

The Legislature being in session at Sacramento, this recommendation was made law, and the vote removing the county seat to San Leandro legalized by the passage of a special Act; so the wheels of the county seat were set in motion for the third time.

At the meeting on the 10th of March, held at San Leandro, it was resolved, on motion of Supervisor Eagar, that the township heretofore known as Clinton and San Antonio be called Brooklyn. Whether this name was conferred because the worthy Supervisor who had been a passenger on the good ship *Brooklyn*, which brought the first body of regular settlers to the State, wished to compliment that craft; or that the relations of the township with San Francisco were considered somewhat similar to those of Brooklyn and New York in the East, is not made evident; but probably both circumstances had their weight in the choice. By the same resolution the towns of Clinton and San Antonio were united under the name of Brooklyn.

Up to this time Alameda County had been dependent on her neighbors for jail facilities, and at the March meeting of the Board a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of building a structure of bricks for the purpose of a County Jail. On the 6th of May the Building Committee was instructed to proceed to Martinez to see the new Court-house and Jail erected there, and report on the feasibility of building a Court-house and Jail on a similar plan.

At the same meeting Supervisors Smith and Eagar were appointed

a committee on behalf of the county to confer with the owners of the San Antonio bridge and report upon what terms the same could be purchased by the county, with the view of making it a free bridge and removing the obstruction to travel on that public highway on which it was situated.

The late District Attorney, John S. Chipman, was ordered to make "a full and complete report of all his acts and doings as such attorney, from the commencement to the close of his duties in said office and file the same with the Clerk;" from which it is to be inferred that the said District Attorney had not been attending faithfully to his duties.

On the same date (May 6th) a committee was appointed to confer with Boards of Supervisors in adjoining counties in relation to a survey of the county lines. It was also resolved that the Surveyor-General be requested to employ the County Surveyor of this county to survey and locate the county boundaries, which had not been done before.

At a meeting on the 26th of May the Building Committee which was appointed to visit Martinez reported adversely to the new buildings there; and they were instructed to advertise for plans and specifications for a Jail and Court-house.

On June 16th the committee appointed to confer with Carpentier & Co., with regard to the bridge, reported adversely to a purchase; and the same committee was appointed to ascertain the cost and value of the bridge.

Plans for county buildings were presented and approved; but before acceptance the cost was to be ascertained.

At this meeting a new township, called Jefferson, was created out of Washington and Eden, and its boundaries set forth; but the resolution was rescinded at the next meeting of the Board.

On July 16th the purchase of the bridge was again reported against, and the Clerk instructed to give notice in accordance with law for bids for building a Court-house and Jail.

On August 4th the tax levy for the year was made, as follows: For State purposes, 70c.; School Fund, 10c.; Roads, 5c.; Building Fund, 25c.; County General Fund, 50c.; Santa Clara indebtedness, 10c. In all, $1.70.

At this meeting we hear for the first time of provision being made for the indigent sick of the county, and on motion, Mr. Haile, of

Alameda, and Mr. Eagar, of Brooklyn, were appointed a committee to report on a place for their keeping, at the next meeting.

On August 19th the proposal of C. B. Tool for building a Court-house and Jail for $32,400 was accepted. The plans were subsequently amended so as to make a reduction of $2,400, leaving the cost $30,000.

The bid of Orrin Hamlin to house, feed and take care of the indigent sick of the county, at a charge of $12 each, per week, was accepted.

Mr. Eagar had a herculean task imposed upon him at this meeting. It was nothing short of an instruction "to proceed according to law to remove the obstruction of the public highway between the town of Brooklyn and the city of Oakland, being a certain gate placed upon the bridge, known as the Oakland bridge." Mr. Eagar did not undertake this arduous duty at once, but a short time afterwards Mr. Carpentier appeared before the Board, coolly requesting it to do as the Court of Sessions had illegally done: to make a contract with him with regard to the bridge. This proposition was rejected by a vote of four to one.

The matter of providing sufficient and safe county offices was becoming daily more pressing, and on the 1st of September the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions made the following presentment, exhibiting the piteous condition of the county in this aspect, and which justified the Board of Supervisors in taking the steps already recorded in providing a new brick building:

"The treasury and county records are but baits for the burglar and incendiary. The misfortune of the county heretofore in the loss of a large amount of money—the destruction by fire of one Court-house and the narrow escape of the records covering transactions of immense value to our fellow citizens. While we consider it neither becoming nor economical that we should be yet unprovided with a place of confinement to enforce the decrees of our own Courts, having to depend upon the charity of our neighbors to supply a necessity we are well able to furnish ourselves."

On Oct. 4th the county was districted as follows: Oakland, No. 1; Brooklyn and Alameda, No. 2; Eden, No. 3; Washington, No. 4; Murray, No. 5.

On Nov. 17th the returns for Presidential, State, and County elections were canvassed. At this election Judge McKee presented himself for the first time before the people as candidate for County

Judge. His opponent was the late Asa Walker. The vote stood 969 for McKee, and 610 for Walker. For President of the United States, Buchanan received 729 votes; Fremont, 723; Fillmore, 216. This was the first Presidential election in which a Republican candidate appeared in the field. Although the Democratic candidate for President received a small plurality of votes, the Republicans elected their State Senator. Bell (Republican) received on that occasion 704 votes; Hamilton (Democrat), 589; and Williams (Knownothing), 316.

One of the events of this year was the establishment of a weekly newspaper at the county seat. It was called the Alameda County *Gazette*, and was published by W. P. Rodgers and W. G. Hamilton. The former was afterwards an efficient Assemblyman; the latter was a brother of Judge Hamilton; and both were Democrats; but the paper was neutral in politics.

The following two acts concerning the government of the county formed a portion of the legislation of the year:

An Act to authorize the Sheriff of Alameda County to collect the delinquent taxes assessed during the year 1854, 1855, and 1856; empowered the Sheriff to act as Tax Collector, to collect taxes remaining unpaid, without vitiating his official bond, and requiring him to file with the Recorder an official bond, providing for the faithful performance of his duties as such Tax Collector.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act to create a Board of Supervisors for Alameda County, and to provide for the government of said county, repealing the special Act and subjecting to the Act creating Boards of Supervisors in the counties of the State, the present Supervisors to remain till their successors are appointed.

At the termination of the year 1856 the social condition of the county had considerably improved. People began to enjoy themselves, and balls and parties were becoming quite common. Alvarado, the old county seat, and Centerville, became as famous for social gatherings as San Leandro had subsequently. Haywards, too, was looming up in this respect. There was a good deal of lawlessness yet abroad, and murder and violence was somewhat frequent. Education, under the efficient management of Mr. Brier, was making headway, and altogether much progress was apparent.

Up to July of 1856 there had been paid out of the Treasury, since the organization of the county, in May, 1853, upon orders of the County Auditor, $73,979.73, besides $7,156.44 stolen from County Treasurer Marston at Alvarado.

The number of children of school age in the county in 1856 was 847, but the school attendance was only 387. The girls were rapidly gaining on the boys; the latter being 403, to the former's 444. There were 14 districts, employing 19 teachers, at an average salary per month of $76.70. There was paid on account of salaries, $4,937.36; expended in the erection and repair of schoolhouses, $2,512. The total expenditure for the year was $7,499.36. The average time of school in each district was 6 months. The expenses of each pupil in attendance amounted to $20.83.

There were cultivated, in 1856, 22,054 acres of wheat, 20,000 of barley, 210 of oats, 45 of rye, 105 of buckwheat, 3,108 of potatoes, 265 of Indian corn, yielding an aggregate of 1,877,999 bushels; of broom-corn there were 39 acres; of cabbage, 139; of onions, 73; beans, 3,657; peas, 175; beets, 28; turnips, 41; cucumbers, 43; tomatoes, 31; carrots, 15; garden vegetables, 410; strawberries, 38; apple orchards, 426; peach orchards, 173; vineyards, 34; making in all 56,509 acres under cultivation. The total number of animals and fowls enumerated was 58,955; of which 4,734 were horses, 1,067 mules, 4,223 cows, 13,325 stock cattle, 9,328 sheep, and 18,250 hens and chickens. Of butter, 120,235 lbs. were made; of cheese, 163,013; of wool clipped, 27,984 lbs.

The estimate of the average yield of all the land cultivated was at 50 bushels per acre, and the average price at $1.20 per bushel, giving the large sum of $3,390,540 as the value of the produce of the soil; and estimating the value of the increase of stock and manufactures at $600,000, made the handsome little sum of $4,000,000, as the annual value of the various productions of Alameda County for 1856.

The County Assessor reported that there were in the county, at this time, 40 miles of telegraph wire in operation; one steam saw-mill, two steam flouring-mills, two water flouring-mills, one toll-bridge, one flowing artesian well at Alvarado, another at Alameda, and several others of minor importance, in various localities.

Our legislative representatives were, as Joint Senator, for 1855–6, Sherman Day; and as Assemblyman, T. M. Coombs.

In October of the year the following Supervisors were elected: Murray, J. M. Dougherty; Brooklyn, Thos. Eagar; Washington, Jos. R. Mason; Eden, Wm. Hayward; Oakland, J. A. Hobert.

The county officers were the same as in 1855.

1857—*The New Supervisors Tackle the Bridge Matter—$1,000 Appropriated for the Castro and Amador Road—They Refuse to Release Jotham S. Marston—An Agreement to Purchase the Bridge—County Hospital Abolished—The New Bridge Project—The County Buildings Completed—Discount on California Gold Coin—The Yearly Tax Levy—A County Map Made—Marston's Sureties Released on a Compromise and Suit Dismissed—The New Court-room Furnished—Election of County Officers—The Bridge Again—Free at Last, and Suit Suspended—Temporary Court-house Sold at Auction—The Oakland and San Antonio Steam Navigation Company Formed—The Old Company Become more Accommodating—Legislation of the Year—Manufactures and Finances.*

This year our representatives in the State Legislature were, as Joint Senator for 1857–8, S. B. Bell, whose election has been already mentioned, and Jas. B. Larue as Assemblyman.

The county officers elected in Sept., 1855, served to Sept. 2d, 1857.

The Supervisors elected in October, 1856, served till October, 1857. Their first meeting was on the 5th of January, when they took up the vexatious bridge matter. This time it was resolved to build an opposition bridge to Carpentier & Co.'s, from Seventh Street in Oakland to Jackson Street in Brooklyn, and a committee of two was appointed to invite proposals for plans and estimates. This committee consisted of those members most immediately interested, Messrs. Eagar and Hobart.

At the same meeting the sum of $1,000 was appropriated out of the road fund, to be expended on roads and bridges "running from Castro's Gate to Amador Valley."

A bill had been introduced in the Legislature, then in session, for the relief of Jotham S. Marston, late County Treasurer, who had been robbed as already mentioned; but the Board not only refused to release him from the amount missing, as empowered by the Act referred to, but employed counsel to aid the District Attorney in his prosecution. The amount lost to the county was $7,000, and to the State, $1,300. Mr. Larue favored the bill to grant relief. At the meeting of March 3d an offer was received from Carpentier & Co., proposing to sell the bridge to the county for $6,000. The following resolution was passed in regard thereto:

"It is hereby ordered by the Board, that the offer of $6,000 be made to the owners of the bridge connecting Oakland with Brooklyn

Township, for all right, title and interest thereto, provided that on or before the presentation of said offer, Messrs. Hays, Caperton and others connected with them in the proprietorship of Spanish grants in said Oakland Township, and Horace W. Carpentier, shall pay to the Sheriff of Alameda County all arrears of taxes standing against them on the tax-lists of said county." Supervisor Hobart was authorized to enter into a suitable contract.

On May 4th the Supervisors abolished the County Hospital, and the Supervisors instructed to take charge of the indigent sick in their respective localities.

On the same date the report in reference to the new bridge matter was laid on the table, and on the 1st of June it was taken up and the proposition rejected. Then, on 6th of July, came a petition from citizens in favor of a free bridge, to be located between Seventh Street in Oakland and Jackson Street in Brooklyn; and A. J. Coffee was ordered to notify parties on route of said highway.

The new county buildings were reported completed at this meeting, and the sum of $580 extra voted to the builder, Mr. Toole, for which he gave a receipt free of all demands. Messrs. Eagar and Hayward were appointed to take possession of the building in the name and in behalf of the county.

At the meeting of August 3d, a circumstance occurred which goes to show that even a gold currency as well as silver and paper is liable to depreciation. On that day the Sheriff was allowed $60 for "loss on California coin." Nothing is immutable, for here we have even our much-valued California coin suffering a depreciation of $60 in a single officer's hands, and a reimbursement of him for the same.

The tax levy for the year, for State and County purposes, was fixed at $1.55 on the $100.

The Seventh-street bridge matter was again taken up, and A. J. Coffee voted $6,000 for building and completing a bridge at the points indicated, to be finished on the 4th day of March, 1858.

On August 10th the Board of Supervisors met in the new Court house. The County Surveyor was allowed $2,600 for a new map of the county. Marston and sureties were released on payment of $3,441.40, being a partial reimbursement of the county for the money stolen, and the suit was dismissed.

On August 24th Freeman & Smith contracted to furnish the new Court-room for $1,150.

On September 14th the election returns were canvassed, when it

was found the following gentlemen were elected county officers, to serve for two years: County Judge, Sam. Bell McKee; Sheriff, P. E. Edmondson; Clerk, H. M. Vesey; Treasurer, C. C. Breyfogle; Surveyor, Jas. T. Stratton; District Attorney, Wm. Van Voorhies; County Superintendent, W. W. Brier; Assessor, David S. Lacey; Coroner, W. J. Bowen.

On the October following the following Supervisors were elected to serve for one year: Murray, J. W. Dougherty; Oakland, F. K. Shattuck; Brooklyn, Jas. B. Larue; Washington, Jos. R. Mason; Eden, C. P. Wray.

On the 5th the new Board took their seats, and Mr. Shattuck moved that county warrants be issued for the sum of $6,000 to purchase Carpentier & Co.'s bridge, provided they agreed to replank the portion built by Carpentier. The resolution was adopted on a division; the yeas being Shattuck, Dougherty and Mason, and the noes Larue and Wray. Subsequently the county warrants were issued to Messrs. H. W. Carpentier, Edson Adams and John B. Watson, in payment for the long-contended-for bridge, and Jas. B. Larue was empowered to take possession of the same in the name of the county and issue the warrants out of the County General Fund. And thus was the second long-pending county controversy settled. Thereafter people felt more free and traveled more frequently, and rejoiced that that old toll-gate and that persistent toll-taker were forever out of the way. A suit had been pending against the bridge trio for obstructing the bridge, which on this consummation was ordered dismissed on payment of costs.

After the new Court-house was taken possession of, the old building was sold at auction, on the first Monday of December, there being no use for the same any longer.

Some of the events of the year were the commencement of the steamer *Peralta*, on January 6th, to make three trips per day to "Peralta Landing," near Alameda; and the County School Exhibition, on the 1st of May. But the most important event in the way of progress and enterprise, was the formation of the "Oakland and San Antonio Steam Navigation Company," under the presidency of Mr. Larue, to run an opposition line of steamers between Brooklyn, Oakland and San Francisco.

The Minturn line had been in operation for some years, but the dissatisfaction of the public with it had become so great that the stock of the new company was readily taken up.

The Minturn Company were led to perceive by this the public want, and, on April 4th, put on another boat, the *Contra Costa*, in addition to the *Clinton*, with the intention of making nine trips per diem between San Francisco and Oakland.

The legislation of the year, for Alameda County, consisted of the following Acts:

An Act for the relief of Jotham S. Marston, late Treasurer of Alameda County. To be given a credit of $1,395.40 by the Treasurer of the State, he being relieved from the payment of that sum stolen from his office. The Board of Supervisors of Alameda County to give him a credit and acquittance for the sum of $7,156.40.

An Act supplementary to the Act to incorporate the City of Oakland, passed March 25th, 1854. All sales of any property for the payment of delinquent taxes to be made at some public place within the city.

An Act to authorize the Supervisors of Alameda County to levy a special tax of one-fourth of one per cent., to constitute a special fund for the construction of a Court-house and Jail.

An Act to authorize the holding of the Courts of the County Judge at the same time, on the third Mondays of January, March, May, July, September and November.

An Act to fix the compensation of certain officers. The Assessor and his Deputies, each, in the Counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Napa, Alameda, Sonoma and San Joaquin, shall not be allowed more than $5 per diem, whilst actually engaged; and no per diem for collecting poll-tax.

An Act to amend an Act to adjust the amount of indebtedness of the County of Alameda to the County of Contra Costa, and provide for the payment thereof. Passed May 15th, 1854. B. C. Whitman, of Solano County, John H. Livingston, of Contra Costa County, and Samuel Bell McKee, of Alameda County, appointed a Board of Commissioners to ascertain and adjust the amount of indebtedness of the County of Alameda to the County of Contra Costa. Award to be certified to the Board of Supervisors, who are, in the year 1857, to levy a special tax for the payment in cash of one-half of the said award with ten per cent. interest thereon, to be paid on or before the 1st of March, 1858. The balance to be raised and paid over before the 1st of March, 1859, with ten per cent. interest until paid.

An Act to grant the Sheriff of Alameda County additional time to make his annual settlement for the collection of State and county

taxes for the year 1856. Two months granted from the first Monday of March, 1857, for collection of State and county taxes up to the expiration of that time. Written consent of sureties required for extension of bonds. To make a settlement on the first Monday of March, 1857.

There were in the county at this date four grist-mills, two running by steam and two by water. The former were located at Alvarado and San Leandro; the latter at Vallejo's and the Mission. Between them they possessed 16 run of stone, with a capacity for 600 barrels of flour per day. Their aggregate cost was $150,000.

The saw-mills in the Redwoods had become reduced to one, and that propelled by water. Its capacity was 10,500 feet of lumber per day.

There was one tannery, situated on the Encinal, the capacity of which was 250 sides of leather per month.

The condition of the county finances at the beginning of the year was as follows: Floating debt, $3,460; receipts from all sources from January 1st, 1856, to January 1st, 1857, $34,410.56; expenditures during same period, $27,780.52; excess of receipts, $6,630.04. This, it must be confessed, was a healthy condition for so young a county and one having so much to do with its money.

1858—*The Business of the Supervisors Confined to Routine—The Annual Tax Levy — The Santa Clara Indebtedness not yet Paid Off—Contra Costa's Claim also Drags—J. W. Luttrell Resigns his Office as Justice of the Peace, Leaves the County and Gains Fame Elsewhere—Careless Assessing—A Difference of Divers Leagues and Thousands of Acres—Value of Land and Stock in Murray Township—A New Board Seated—Heavy Physicians' Bills for Care of the Indigent Sick—Road Districts—Fining of a Sunday Bull-Fighter—Is Illegal—The Offender Commits a Murder—Fruit Vale to the Front—Fourth of July Celebrations —Wm. Van Voorhies and Judge McKee Deliver Orations—Daily Mail Between Oakland and San José—The Oakland Postmaster Failed to Forward it on Sundays — The Alameda Collegiate Institute — Formation of the Alameda County Agricultural Society.*

The Board of Supervisors continued their sessions throughout the year, having little to engage their attention besides the construction of roads and bridges, and the payment of accounts.

On the 26th of February the tax levy for the year was struck at $1.80 for all purposes; but at the next meeting the State portion was reduced from $1 to 60c., so that the actual assessment was $1.40 on the $100.

At this date the account with Santa Clara was not yet closed, and on June 7th Supervisor Dougherty was appointed to meet a Commissioner from that county, to decide upon the balance remaining unpaid.

On June 7th the amount remaining due to Contra Costa County was stated at $1,972.33, being the award of Commissioners; and an additional tax of 5c. on the $100 was ordered, to pay one-half of this indebtedness. The indebtedness to Santa Clara was fixed by the Commissioners at $882.47.

On August 2d J. W. Luttrell, Justice of the Peace for Brooklyn Township, sent in a bill for $24.75 for services rendered the county, which bill was allowed, but not without it being "likewise ordered that the balance due the county, now remaining in his hands, amounting to $325, be paid by him into the County treasury." Immediately on the passage of this offensive order, the worthy Justice immediately tendered his resignation to the Board. Some time after he left the county, and has made a name and acquired fame since then, elsewhere, as a State Legislator and United States Congressman. Asa Walker, since deceased, was appointed to succeed him.

The County Assessor for this year, or his deputy, showed considerable carelessness, because, at the meeting of the Board of Equalization, José Livermore protested that he was assessed for four leagues of land, while, in reality, he only possessed two leagues. Even with this reduced quantity most people will think he possessed quite enough, and the Assessor ought to have been punished for making so bad a blunder. Evidently he supposed, in this land of great farms, a league or two of no consequence. Augustine Alviso was taxed for 3,500 acres, while he protested he owned but 2,500 acres, and had his assessment reduced accordingly. This land was all in Murray Township, and was valued at $10 per acre. Three hundred head of cattle were valued at $15 per head and assessed accordingly.

On the 1st of November the new Board, consisting of F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; Jonathan Mayhew, Washington; S. M. Davis, Alameda and Brooklyn; Chas. Duer, Murray; and A. A. Anderson, Eden, took their seats.

A committee was appointed to report on the best mode of caring for

the indigent sick, who had become a great bill of expense on the county. At this meeting bills to the amount of $985.25 were passed upon in favor of several physicians of the county for their attendance upon them; and some months later an Oakland physician got a bill of $700 allowed for medical attendance given to a single individual who had accidently broken a leg. The business was becoming unbearable, and a proposition was seriously entertained to have the sick poor of the county transferred to the San Francisco County hospital, if a satisfactory arrangement could be come to. A somewhat similar arrangement was entered into the following year.

There were in the county, at this date, thirteen road districts, with a supervisor for each, and all seemed to be busy.

A committee of examination declared the new jail unsafe for holding prisoners, and the defect was ordered remedied.

On the 13th of June of this year Judge Luttrell, of Brooklyn, fined Miguel Marquis the sum of $150 for indulging his taste for bull-fights on Sundays. For years San Antonio had been noted for the practice of this barbarous amusement. Marquis paid the fine under protest, and the Court having declared it contrary to law, the Supervisors returned the fine. This man Marquis, a short time afterwards, murdered a man in Oakland, for which he was sentenced to suffer the entreme penalty of the law, but he was granted a new trial and acquitted.

There was a Fourth of July celebration at Fruit Vale (for the first time brought into notice), at which the Declaration of Independence was read by Thos. Eagar, Esq., and a very eloquent address delivered by Wm. Van Voorhies, Esq. At a similar celebration, at Centreville, Hon. S. B. McKee delivered an exceedingly eloquent oration. There was a bachelors' ball on the same occasion at the county seat; so that the people of the county seem to have enthusiastically celebrated the glorious anniversary, as they have ever since.

At this date a daily mail was established by the Post-office Department between Oakland and San José, which was considered a boon to the people down the valley; but they grumbled because the Oakland Postmaster neglected or objected to forward it on Sundays.

The Alameda Collegiate Institute, which had been established some years, commenced its term with improved prospects and greater efficiency. It was under the charge of Mr. Peck, aided by Mrs. Crowell and Miss Rosenbaum. There was connected with the school a Belles Lettres Society, which possessed a library. Some of our most

prominent citizens of the present day are graduates of the Collegiate Institute, an institution which ceased to exist several years ago.

Pursuant to a published call, a number of citizens of Alameda County assembled at San Leandro on July 24th of this year, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. Henry C. Smith, of Alvarado, was appointed Chairman, and Dr. H. Gibbons, of Alameda, Secretary. A constitution and code of by-laws were adopted. The payment of $3 per annum entitled a person to membership. The payment of $25, at one time, constituted life membership. The officers comprised a president, vice-president, corresponding and recording secretaries, a treasurer and five directors, who constituted altogether a Board of Directors. The principal officers to be practical farmers. Officers elected annually. The Society to hold an annual fair at such time and place as might be chosen by the members. The meeting, after transacting the business of organization, adjourned to the 11th of September to meet there for the purpose of electing officers and making arrangements for an exhibition, should it be deemed expedient to hold one. The names of the gentlemen who signed the constitution at the second meeting were H. C. Smith, Dr. H. Gibbons, A. H. Myers, Henry Linden, W. W. Moore, J. M. Moore, R. Blaco, Alfred Lewelling, P. J. Campbell, Frank F. Fargo, H. Lewelling, G. W. Fountain, Mark T. Ashley, F. K. Shattuck, S. Shurtleff, Isaac B. Rumford, E. Wilson, Hiram Keeney, J. Blaco, W. H. Davis, John B. Ward, J. L. Wilson, D. E. Hough, E. S. Chipman, C. C. Breyfogle, J. A. Lent. An address was delivered by Mr. J. Silver, of Philadelphia, on the benefit of such societies in the East. Semi-annual fairs were decided on; one in the Spring, for the display of flowers, early grains, and the products of the horticulturist; and the other in the Autumn, for the exhibition of stock, general farming products, late fruits and vegetables, and such other articles as could be shown to greater advantage at this season of the year. The officers elected at this meeting were, A. H. Myers, President; H. C. Smith, F. K. Shattuck, Vice-Presidents; E. S. Chipman, Secretary; Frank F. Fargo, Treasurer; Robt. Blaco, Alfred Lewelling, Directors. A committee of one from each township was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the constitution and initiation fees for membership, such committee consisting of H. C. Smith for Washington Township, Hiram Keeny for Eden, Dr. H. Gibbons for Alameda, and G. W. Fountain for Oakland.

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Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, East side.

Overland, Lunch, Picnic, and Ladies' Fancy Baskets made and repaired. Children's Chairs and Carriages made and repaired. Cane Chairs re-seated, and coarse work promptly attended to.

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Repairing neatly executed with Dispatch.

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Cordage, Twines, Brooms, Brushes, Paper, Sieves, Matches, Inks, Soaps, Mucilage and Slate Pencils, in great variety.

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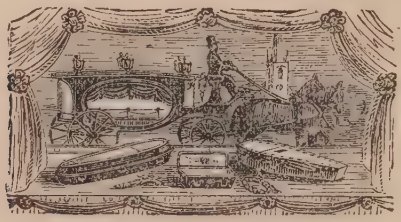

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Hearse and Coaches, Rosewood, Mahogany and Lead Coffins, Shrouds, Collars, Cravats, Silver and White Metal Coffin Plates constantly on hand; Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

HORSES FOR LIVERY HIRE,

For phaeton and road uses; well broken and carefully trained. Can please the most timid lady.

CHAPTER XVII.

FROM THE FORMATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN 1858 TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

1858 Continued—*The Warm Springs a Popular Resort for Pain and Pleasure—Their Present Use—Ferry Lines in Operation Between Oakland and San Francisco — Opposition and Reduction of Charges—A Schedule of the Same—The San Leandro "Gazette" Espouses the Cause of the Renters and Denounces the High Charges Made for the Use of Land—Some of the Year's Unfortunates—Rejoicing Over the Atlantic Cable—The Pioneer of the Overland Mail Route, an Alameda Man, Arrives at Salt Lake—The State and County Elections—The Democracy Again Victorious, and S. Bell McKee Elected Judge of the Third District Court for the First Time—Interesting Suit—A Murderer Convicted—Public School Convention—Edson Adams Fined* $100 *and Costs for Contempt—Indignation at a Proposition for a Fence Law—Governor Weller Offers* $500 *Reward for the Conviction of the Murderers of Ciriaco Sacre—The Bachelor's Ball—"Little Lotta"—Legislation of the Year—School Statistics and Assessor's Report.*

At this time Warm Springs, three miles south of the Mission, was in full blast, as one of the gayest and most fashionable watering places in the State. The Springs were first utilized by Clement Columbet, who removed a house, for the purpose of a hotel, all the way from San José. In 1858 the place was leased by Alex. Beaty, who gave a grand ball there on the 29th of July, which was succeeded by many others. Subsequently the Springs became a grand resort and several fine buildings were constructed for the accommodation of guests, and the fashionable, frivolous, wealthy and leisurely, as well as the invalided, from all parts of the State, were in the habit of resorting there, to partake of the benefits of the hot sulphur water. For several years the place has been closed up to the public, having been purchased by Leland Stanford. The brother of that gentleman, Mr. Joshua Stanford, resides on the premises, and has con-

verted most of the land belonging to it into vineyard, as the grape thrives there equal to any other place in the State.

A newspaper item of August gives this information with regard to the ferry lines communicating between San Francisco and Oakland and Brooklyn: "The San Antonio (Larue) Company are building a fine boat (the *Oakland*) at Steamboat Point, intended to run regularly (with the *San Antonio*) as soon as completed. The *Contra Costa* (Minturn line) has been coppered new, and somewhat remodeled, giving her a fine cabin aft, and other improvements. The *Clinton* and *San Antonio* (one of each line) are now running, the former making four trips daily and the latter three."

Following are the reduced rates of charges induced by the opposition: Horses, each 50c.; cattle, each 50c.; calves, each 25c.; hogs, each 20c.; sheep, each 12c.; grain, per ton $1.50; hay in bales, per ton $2; vegetables, per sack 10c.; threshing machines, each $5 to $8; reaper machines, each $3 to $7; plows, 25c. to 50c.; horse-rakes, 25c. to $1; measurement freight, per ton $2; one horse and buggy, 75c.; two horses and buggy, $1; stage coaches, $2; lumber wagons, $1; passage, 25c.; commutation tickets, per month $5.

The San Leandro *Gazette*, the only paper in the county at this date, complained strongly of the high price charged by owners of land to renters, and spoke of "the ruinous summer just closing." Alluding to the Portuguese renters, it went on to remark, "they will go and others will come to be duped, and humbugged and swindled as their predecessors have been. This is partially endurable with reference to the Portuguese, you may say; but with American, English and Irish citizens, and white men generally, who are supposed to have their fair share of good sense, the farce ought not to have been re-enacted." Four dollars an acre, for the coming season, it declared to be all that the land was worth. The article was aimed at the management of the Estudillo Rancho, which it charged with extortion. Three dollars an acre, it stated, had rented as good land on the Peralto Rancho adjoining. Notwithstanding this sad plaint, the Portuguese had gone on renting, and from renting buying, until many of them are now well off and all of them making something.

The losses this year, in farming, by renters especially, were considerable, and show that the labor of the husbandman is not always profitable, even in this garden spot of Alameda; for instance: Mr. Mulford, farming 600 acres, lost to the extent of $7,280; Mr. Huff,

farming 260 acres, lost $3,375; Mr. Shurtleff, farming 162 acres, lost $1,750; Mr. Kimball, farming 162 acres, lost $1,250. All of these were within two and one-half miles of the town of San Leandro.

This was the year of laying the Atlantic telegraph cable, which was the cause of so much joy to the civilized world, and Alameda County, as an integral portion thereof, celebrated the event with commendable enthusiasm.

Here is a newspaper item of interest, copied from the *Gazette* of September 18th: "Safely arrived—Mr. C. Dyer, of Alvarado, whom we have heretofore mentioned as being the pioneer of the Overland Mail route, has safely arrived at Salt Lake City, accomplishing the distance from Placerville in 16 days and 14 hours. He arrived there, however, too late for the stages thence eastward, and was consequently compelled to remain until the second departure for the States."

On the 2d of September a State and county election took place, in which the Democrats were victorious against the "fusion ticket" of the Republicans and Broderickites combined. The highest State officer elected was Judge of the Supreme Court. For this office Baldwin got 786 votes to Curry's 724; Meloney, for Controller, got 800 to Gunn's 522; for District Judge, McKee received 822 to Hester's (his predecessor's) 647; for State Senator, Redman received 749 to Bell's 733; for Assemblyman, Rodgers received 739 to Wm. Hayward's 515, and Edward Gibbons' 246; for Member of Congress, McKibbon received 709 to Dudley's 183, and Tracy's 531; for Public Administrator, Linden received 748 to McDonald's 585, and Chisholm's 123; and for County Judge, Pease was without opposition. This time, certainly, the Democracy had the satisfaction of making a "clean sweep" of Alameda County, and great was their rejoicing thereat. But a dark day was dawning.

The October Term of the Third District Court was the occasion of an important suit between two native California families. The suit was that of H. G. Blankman and wife *vs.* José Jesus Vallejo and wife. This was suit brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $30,000. The claim grew out of an interest the wife of Blankman had in the estate of Ygnacio Vallejo, father of defendant—Mrs. B. being a sister's child—which interest Vallejo bought of plaintiff in 1853, for the above sum, and the defendant paying interest for years, and making subsequent engagements respecting the payment of the mortgage, up to the year 1857, when Vallejo, through his

counsel, sought to set up want of consideration and fraud; in this the defendant failed. He then tried to show a discrepancy of the bond and the mortgage was fatal, although the bond was of the same date, and called for the payment of $30,000, and bore even date with the mortgage. The mistake was accounted for by the power of attorney, and one of the subscribing witnesses swore that there were three papers executed at the time, and those in court were the ones. What made this case more peculiar was, that there had been no misunderstanding between the parties up to the time of suit being brought. Judgment was entered against Vallejo for $30,000, and $5,834 interest.

A man named Chas. Dowes was convicted of murdering a person named Peter Becker, in San Francisco. Having been apprehended at Alvarado, in this county, he was tried in the District Court at San Leandro. The evidence against him was circumstantial but conclusive, and he was sentenced to State Prison for life.

A Public School Convention took place at San Leandro on the 6th of November, the members of which were composed of School Trustees for the different townships, at which nine districts were represented. Henry Haile, M. D., was elected chairman, and Wm. C. Blackwood, secretary. It was resolved, among other things, "That the value of property depends upon the intelligence of the people, and, therefore, the property of the county should pay for the education of the rising generation."

At the Court of Sessions, for the November term, Edson Adams was fined $100 and costs, for contempt of Court in neglecting to appear as a Grand Juror.

Considerable stir was made and indignation aroused among the farmers of the county by the presentation of a petition to the Legislature calling for an amendment of the trespass law, which would compel grain-growers to fence their fields against the predations of roaming stock. So unjust a proposition, however, could not and did not carry.

Governor John B. Weller, under date of Nov. 25th, offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Ciriaco Sacre, a Chilano, who was cruelly murdered on a little island, near Alvarado, some eighteen months previously. Justice must have been sleeping when so slow.

The Bachelors' Club elected their officers at San Leandro on the 22d Dec., preparatory to their winter campaign of amusements.

John A. Lent was elected R. G. G., instead of Hon. W. P. Rogers, whose duties called him to Sacramento; and the withdrawal of "their highly esteemed friend and brother," E. Minor Smith, who had a few days previously entered the matrimonial state, was sadly dwelt upon. The club gave a Christmas ball at the Estudillo House, which was greatly enjoyed by the invited guests.

The *Gazette* had this to remark of a little girl there present, and who has since become famous as a California actress, and the first person to erect a drinking fountain, at her own personal expense, in the city of San Francisco:

"The bright *little* star of the evening was Miss Lotta Crabtree, aged eleven years, who is noted and praised throughout California for her peculiar grace, juvenile modesty and politeness, while her excellent dancing delights everybody. Lotta will reach a high position in life if properly trained and kept as pure as she is now."

The prediction has been verified, and Little Lotta continues to adorn her profession and do credit to California.

The legislation of the year was as follows:

An Act to fix the compensation of the Assessor of Alameda County and his deputies by the Board of Supervisors, but not to exceed $8 per day.

An Act to fix the compensation of Sheriff or Tax Collector in Counties of Alameda and San Joaquin. To be allowed for collecting all taxes (excepting miners', license and poll-tax) six per cent. on the first $10,000; four per cent. on all over $10,000, and three per cent. on all over $20,000; two per cent. on all over $50,000. The County Treasurers shall be allowed three per cent. on all moneys received and disbursed by them, but not on both receiving and disbursing.

An Act to adjust the amount of indebtedness of the County of Alameda to the County of Contra Costa, and provide for the payment thereof. Section 1: B. C. Whitman, of Solano, John H. Livingston, of Contra Costa, and J. W. Dougherty, of Alameda, shall be a Board of Commissioners to ascertain and adjust the amount of indebtedness of Alameda to Contra Costa, prior to the 23d day of March, 1853; Supervisors to meet within sixty days after award, and levy a special tax for the payment in cash of one-half the amount, etc., as heretofore. Compensation $8 per day, one-half by Alameda and one-half by Contra Costa.

An Act to adjust the amount of indebtedness of Alameda to Santa Clara. Both counties to appoint a Commissioner; when amount is

certified the Auditor of Alameda County to issue a warrant in favor of Santa Clara County. To meet at the county seat of Alameda on or before the 1st of July, 1858, to settle. A third party to be called in if required.

An Act concerning roads and highways in Tuolumne and Alameda Counties.

An Act to provide for funding outstanding debts of the City of Oakland, and prevent the creation of new debts.

The school statistics of this year were very full. There were 1,174 children of school age, and the total expenditure for school purposes was $10,138.33. Andrew J. Moulder, State Superintendent, in his report strongly urged immediate measures for founding a State University on the military plan. W. W. Brier, Superintendent for this county at this time, recommended the adoption of the compulsory system of education, but was opposed to a military school as a State University. He gave the Trustees of the county credit for having done well this year.

The Assessor's report, too, was very detailed and showed much progress since the last report, but the reproduction of these annual reports successively would become wearisome.

1859—*The Proceedings of the Supervisors Without Interest—An Eventful Year—The Fraser and Gila Excitements—A Dry Winter but Good Crops—The Tax Levy—Oakland for the State Capital—The Proposition Lost by Two Votes—The Estudillo Rancho Confirmed—The Steamer "Contra Costa" Explodes her Boiler—Six Human Lives Lost and Several Horses Killed—May-day Festival at Alameda—The Seale Murder Trial—Floral Fair and Agricultural Exhibition—The Alameda "Herald" Appears—A Practical Move for Dredging the Oakland Bar—The County Treasurer a Large Defaulter—The State and County Elections—Three Tickets and Three Parties in the Field—All Get a Share of the Plunder—The Agricultural Association Embarrassed—A College of Teachers and Trustees—The Legislature Provides for County Infirmaries—Acts of the Year—The Bridge Again—Some Valuable Statistics.*

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors held this year was on January 3d. A vast amount of routine business was transacted,

but nothing of general interest was under consideration. Indeed, the whole year's proceedings were devoid of all but sectional interest, the matters of roads and bridges, the payment of bills, &c., absorbing nearly all the attention of the Supervisors. With one exception (the case of the indigent sick), the Board had settled its controversies and went on working diligently in the ruts of routine.

The year, however, was an eventful one, and pregnant with matters of interest for the people. The organization of an Agricultural Association, and the holding of a Floral Fair and an Agricultural Fair, occupied a good deal of attention; so, also, did the State and County elections; the subject of dredging the bar; the defalcation of a county officer; the organization of a College of Teachers and Trustees; an important murder trial; and the establishment of an opposition line of steamers on the Creek route, with much-reduced rates of charge. There were also the Oregon, Fraser and Gila excitements, which disturbed and broke up many homes; and the proposition to make Oakland the State capital.

The opening months of 1859 were dry, and there was a great dread of drouth; but notwithstanding, a good average crop was cut when the harvest was gathered. The new boat of the Larue line, the *Oakland*, was launched on the 20th of January. She was then taken to San Antonio, where she was fitted up for use and soon placed in running condition.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held at San Leandro, February 28th, the tax levy ordered was $1.45 on the $100.

On the 1st of March the representatives of the county, in the State Assembly, procured the passage of a resolution appointing a committee to proceed to Oakland to inquire into the expediency of moving the State Capital to that point; and thereafter the claim of Oakland assumed great importance as a location for the seat of government. The committee reported favorably; but on a vote the proposition was beaten by 30 to 28!

The mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court finally confirming the heirs of José Joaquin Estudillo to the Rancho of San Leandro, was entered on the docket of the U. S. District in San Francisco, in March.

On the 3d of April the steamer *Contra Costa*, of the Minturn line, had her boiler blown out, causing the death of six persons and injury to many others, besides the destruction of horses and other property. This was the first serious casualty of the kind in the

county, and was a most unfortunate affair, evidently caused by the negligence of the engineer.

On the 11th of April commenced a trial for murder, in which unusual interest was taken. It was in the Third District Court, held at San Leandro, before Judge McKee. The case was that of The People *vs.* Thos. Seale, indicted for the murder of Paul C. Shore, on the 6th of January, 1859, in Santa Clara County. The trial lasted five days, and the jury failed to agree on a verdict. Another jury was immediately empanelled, and after three days trial the case was given to the jury. The latter occupied two days more, and finally brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The difficulty that caused the murderous affray was about land, the murdered man having been a trespasser, and the general opinion was that the verdict was a righteous one. There have been too many such affrays in the State, for which a failure to properly enforce the laws is much to blame.

There was a fine May-day festival of the children of the schools at Alameda, under the auspices of the County Superintendent.

The Floral Fair, for which preparations had been going on for several months, was opened in a large pavilion erected for the purpose, on the Plaza, on the 18th day of June, and the Committee of Arrangements made good their promises to the public regarding the same. Besides flowers, all kinds of horticultural products and works of art were exhibited, and the whole combined to make the show a very creditable affair for the county. All other counties in the State were invited to compete. The Fair festivities concluded with a grand ball. It deserves to be remembered as one of the finest associated efforts ever made in the county, and it is to be regretted that the association was not able to hold a similar Fair annually. The Agricultural Society was re-organized in July, under an act of the Legislature, passed the previous winter, and entered upon the full tide of its prosperity and offered a list of premiums to be contended for at an exhibition, which took place at Oakland on the 4th of October following.

The month of July of this year witnessed the birth of another newspaper—the *Alameda Herald*—published by Frank Fargo, at Oakland, but printed in San Francisco. It was the organ of the "Fusionists," and did service in the campaign of 1859.

The proposition to dredge the bar at the mouth of Oakland harbor had engaged the attention of the people of Alameda County for

several years, but without any real good having come of it. A number of gentlemen, in August of this year, formed themselves into a committee to receive subscriptions and proceed with the work. They collected among themselves and friends the sum of $11,000, but $3,000 more was required from the public, and collectors were appointed for the purpose of procuring it by subscription. "The channel," said these gentlemen in their circular, "is to be thoroughly dredged, from the deep water of the bay to the San Antonio channel, two hundred feet wide and five feet deep at extreme low tide—to be marked with piles on each side through the whole length, at a distance of forty feet from each other. The whole work is to be done, and materials furnished, for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, the contractor giving the most satisfactory securities for the faithful performance of the work.

"The U. S. Government has given the gratuitous use of the splendid dredging machine which has been in use at Mare Island, and the work will be commenced as soon as the contract money is paid in to the treasurer, W. A. Bray, Esq.

W. A. Bray,	A. A. Cohen,
A. L. Tubbs,	L. Johnson,
John Caperton,	R. E. Cole."

The work was accordingly proceeded with, and the harbor, for a time, was cleared of its obstruction.

Rumors having become rife charging that all was not right in the Treasurer's office, a committee, consisting of Jonathan Mayhew and Sam. M. Davis, was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, to examine that officer's books, when it was discovered that his accounts showed defalcations in the office amounting to $8,107.37. The wonder was what the Treasurer, Mr. Breyfogle, had done with the money; but when it is remembered that gambling was a prevalent vice among men, there ought to have been no great wonder how the money was squandered. Of course the county, possessing sufficient security, ultimately sustained no loss in funds.

On the 2d of September took place the State and County election. There were three tickets in the field—Regular Democratic, Broderick Democratic, and Republican. On the State ticket, Latham (Dem.) received 1,069 votes; Currey (Brod.), 664 votes; and Stanford (Rep.), 299. At this election Mr. Higley, County Surveyor of this county, was elected to the office of Surveyor-General. The Democratic county ticket was generally successful. John A. Lent (Dem.)

was elected County Judge, to succeed Wm. H. Glascock, who succeeded Judge McKee when elected District Judge. The other officers elected were P. E. Edmondson (Dem.), Sheriff; W. H. Glascock (Dem.), District Attorney; D. S. Lacey (Dem.), Assessor; F. K. Shattuck (Brod.), Assemblyman; J. R. Mason (Brod.), County Clerk; John W. Carrick (Rep.), Treasurer; E. H. Dyer (Brod.), Surveyor; J. M. Selfridge (Brod.), Coroner; H. Gibbons (Rep.), Supt. Schools. Alameda and Brooklyn elected S. M. Davis (Dem.) Supervisor; Oakland Township, Malachi Fallon (Dem.) to the same office; Eden Township, A. A. Anderson (Dem.); Murray Township, J. W. Dougherty (Dem.); and Washington Township, Wm. Shinn, the only Republican of the lot. The contest was a very bitter one, and much personality was indulged in during the canvass.

On October 4th opened the first Annual Fair of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, which was held in the Pavilion on the plaza. A long list of premiums, divided into two classes, were offered, for which two kinds of diplomas were given —one handsomely framed and the other with a plain frame. The Fair lasted from the 1st to the 14th of the month, and was well attended. From some cause or other the Society suffered from the embarrassment of debt, but kept up its organization and held its shows for several years, until merged into the Bay District Agricultural Association. A statement of the treasurer showed that from the date of its organization to the conclusion of this Fair, the Association had collected $6,606.97, while the disbursements were $6,558.53, with $58.44 left in the treasury, and obligations to the amount of $2,000 to provide for.

On the 30th of December of this year a meeting was held in Oakland to aid in making an effort to procure the location of the next State Fair in that city. It did not, however, have the desired effect.

A "College of Teachers and Trustees" was organized at San Leandro on the 31st of October. The object of this association was to bring teachers and trustees together for the purpose of advancing the educational interests of the county. There was a large attendance. The following named gentlemen were elected officers: President, W. H. Souther; Vice President, A. More, of Oakland; Business Committee, Robert Blacow, Jos. H. Taylor and Joseph Demont. County Superintendent H. Gibbons was, by virtue of his office, the Secretary. The College recommended the organization of a Teachers' Association, which was accordingly done on 12th of the same month.

The legislation for the county for 1859 consisted of the following enactments:

An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County to levy a special tax for school purposes. Not to exceed 25 cents on the $100.

An Act to fix the salary of the County Judge of Alameda County. The County Judge to be elected at the next general election to receive $2,000 per annum as compensation for his services.

An Act for the improvement of San Antonio creek. Board of Supervisors appointed Commissioners; plans and specifications to be provided; county not responsible stockholders; may purchase work when $40,000 are paid in; privileges to expire in ten years.

An Act to authorize Charles Minturn, Ira P. Rankin and E. C. M. Chadwick to erect a wharf at Castro's Landing, in Alame la or Contra Costa County; franchise for twenty years. Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa to fix rate of wharfage.

It was to be supposed that the bridge controversy had been finally settled by the action of 1857, but the purchase was not finally consummated. In the Legislature of this year the owners of the bridge endeavored to have an act passed confirming the original contract with the Court of Sessions before proceeding to construct a new bridge to take the place of the old one, then in a dilapidated condition. The vote on the question was close, but the House refused the legislation sought.

The following statements, taken from the Assessor's and Treasurer's books, show the material condition of the county:

Total number of acres assessed,	179,959
Value of personal property,	$1,436,995
Value of real estate,	1,618,205
Improvements on real estate,	441,415
City and town lots,	197,875
Improvements on same,	219,720
Total value of property,	$4,094,169
Total tax, 1859–60,	$56,756.52
State portion,	23,485.23
County portion,	33,271.00
Delinquent tax, 1858–9,	$2,272.24
Excess of assessment over last year (without supplemental)	$233,057.00

Townships, in point of wealth, were as follows:

Eden,	$1,085,618
Washington,	1,016,845
Oakland,	679,913
Brooklyn,	640,170
Murray,	322,364
Alameda,	169,300

The average value of real estate, as assessed in the several townships, was as follows:

	PER ACRE.
Eden (a fraction over),	$11.44
Washington (a fraction over),	10.00
Oakland,	15.80
Brooklyn,	11.56
Alameda,	39.44
Murray,	1.10

The following is the first list made out of "rich men," as they appeared according to valuation on the Assessor's books in 1859:

J. J. Vallejo, $190,050; Wm. Castro, $148,000; Estudillo Family, $120,359; Hathaway, Brady & Crabb, $60,800; Soto Family, $60,392; J. B. Larue, $56,145; Ygnacio Peralta, $54,100; A. Alviso, $45,900; S. B. Martin, $43,250; H. G. Ellsworth, $38,975; J. W. Dougherty, $31,800; F. Higuera, $28,950; Livermore, Estate of, $28,300; Contra Costa Steam Navigation Co., $28,000; Edward Minturn, $27,200; Rob't Simson, $26,750; E. L. Beard, $26,285; A. M. Peralta, $25,550; Clemente Colombet, $25,100; A. B. Fabes, $23,000; Antonio Sunol, $21,400; W. M. Lubbock, $20,000; Earl Marshall, $18,000; G. W. Patterson, $17,320; Mrs. A. C. Colombet, $17,000; Thomas G. Carey, $15,400; H. N. Carpenter, $15,000; Benjamin Holladay, $15,000; C. J. Stevens, $14,725; A. Lewelling, $13,700; Cal. St'm Nav. Co., $13,500; Z. Hughes, $13,450; Richard Threlfall, $12,450; Wm. Glaskin, $12,000; Coffee & Risdon, $12,000; H. P. Irving, $11,675; Wm. H. Souther, $11,500; E. S. Eigenbrodt, $11,450; Mulford & Co., $11,425; William M. Maddox, $11,250; Cull & Luce, $11,040; R. B. Donavan, $10,950; Jesse Beard, $10,625; J. Lewelling, $10,385; A. L. Piocho, $10,300; Domingo Peralta, $10,000.

Condition of public schools: Districts, 16; children, 2,230; boys, between 4 and 18, 719; girls, 685; total, 1,404; under 4 years, 826; born in California, 1,303; orphans, 58; attending school, 616; average attendance, 361. Male teachers, 13; female, 14; schools, 18;

pupils in private schools, 146. State school money drawn to pay salaries, $2,136.68; raised in school boundaries, $3,700; drafts on account salaries, $6,419.00; expended on school houses, $1,578.00; for school libraries and apparatus, $132.00; county tax received for school purposes, $4,866.87; total expenditure, $8,250.00.

1860—*A Memorable Year—Overthrow of the Democratic Party—Bad Condition of the Roads—New Board of Supervisors—Thick Fog on the Bay—Another Effort to Secure the State Capital for Oakland—Ended in Failure—Hope for the Future—Activity of the County Agricultural Association—The Supervisors Empowered to Appropriate Money in its Aid—The Washoe Fever Breaks Out and the County Treasurer Gets Leave to Visit the Mines—Dredging the Bar Once More—Governor Weller a Resident of the County—Much Enterprise Evinced—Great Demand for Land—Wild Geese—Prolific Subjects for Discussion—Springing the Kate Hays Title on Oakland Property—Several Convictions for Murder, but no Executions—Poor Crops and Stagnation—Legislative Enactments—A Review of the Progress of the County, and a Comparison with Some of its Neighbors—Census of* 1860.

The year 1860 is a memorable one in the annals of the nation. In it occurred the great Presidential contest, in which the Democratic party was overthrown in the Union, in this State, and in this county. It was the year in which Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. The fact is simply mentioned to mark a period in our political and social history. It was also the year for taking the Federal census, and presents a resting-place for reflection—for observing our ten years' growth and establishing our status.

The number and importance of local events, apart from politics, was considerable. The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors continued to be of little value to the historian, but of great importance to the internal economy of the county. Roads, bridges, the care of the sick and the schools, received constant attention, and providing for these taxed the wits of our township statesmen to the utmost.

The county guardians this year were: J. Lewelling for Eden; F. K. Shattuck for Oakland; A. W. Swett for Brooklyn; C. S. Eigenbrodt for Washington; and M. Murray for Murray.

In January of the year the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions found it necessary to call attention to the bad condition of the roads and bridges, urging the Board of Supervisors to attend to their repair, just as if they had not had their hands full wrestling with them constantly.

In the same month a very thick fog covered the bay and surrounding country for several days, and the ferry-steamer *Contra Costa* had in consequence to lay up until it cleared off. No serious injury, however, resulted therefrom.

In the Legislature, our representatives, Senator Redman and Assemblyman Shattuck, had labored to make Oakland the State Capital, and would have succeeded only for the apathy of the people. It has been shown that Senator Redman and Assemblyman Rodgers, during the previous session of 1859, had secured the appointment of a committee to visit Oakland, which subsequently presented a report recommending the selection of this fair young city. On a vote being taken, the proposition was lost by only two votes. The prospect for the future looked bright. But the people of the town did not sufficiently sustain their representatives. Next year's work was unavailing, and Sacramento got it. Although much money has been sunk in the buildings erected at Sacramento, there is no great cause to dread a defeat for Oakland or some of her suburbs when the battle is again renewed, as it certainly must be, on account of the unsuitableness of the present location.

The lately organized Agricultural Society was very active this year. It appealed to the Legislature, backed by numerously-signed petitions, for power for the Board of Supervisors to donate $500 annually towards the support of the society. The Legislature passed the enactment prayed for, but the Board hesitated to make the appropriation at first, on account of the numerous demands on the treasury; but subsequently yielded, adding the amount to the tax levy, which, besides this, was for the year placed at $1.55. The members busied themselves in the formation of the Bay District Association, then recently organized, and in endeavoring to break up the State Association, the management of which did not please the people of the bay counties, and Senator Redman endeavored to have its charter repealed, but without success.

At this time the Washoe excitement was at its height, and many of our prominent citizens, as well as many who were not prominent, caught the contagion of the time and went off to the new mining

region, and to such an extent did the fever rage that our County Treasurer asked leave from the Legislature to absent himself from his post to seek his fortune with the rest, and got it.

The scheme for dredging the Oakland bar had not, down to this date, resulted satisfactorily, and a bill was introduced in the Legislature to enable the Board of Supervisors to tax the county for the work, and it passed.

Among those who had made Alameda County their home at this date was John B. Weller, a former Governor of the State, who resided at Fruit Vale. He participated in the proceedings of his party and devoted some little attention to our local affairs.

There was considerable enterprise displayed in Alameda County this year, and much was done, besides the Fair, to develop its industrial resources. Mr. J. B. Ward, agent of the Estudillo Rancho, bored a tunnel in the hills through which runs the San Leandro Creek, to make a reservoir for irrigating the land below, near the place where the Contra Costa Water Company has lately bored a much larger one and constructed a very extensive reservoir. C. L. Place, of San Francisco, built a 70-ton sloop at San Antonio. A company was formed under the name of Anderson & Cummings, to run a stage to Stockton and carry the U. S. Mail. This service had cost the Government previously $42,000 a year, but this company, in which several Alamedans were interested, did the business for $10,000. The company failed, however, and the California Steam Navigation Company, which held the contract before at an exorbitant remuneration, again secured the prize.

William Blacow, of Centreville, purchased of Mr. J. D. Patterson, of New York, a number of fine French Merino sheep, including the celebrated ram "Napoleon III," which have thriven finely, and done much to improve our flocks. At this time, too, commenced the improvements of Mr. W. A. Bray in the vicinity of Fruit Vale, which now so much adorn the eastern suburbs of the City of Oakland. The Santa Rita Rancho, near Pleasanton, was confirmed to S. B. Martin, and has since proved one of the most productive pieces of land in the State. Mrs. Blake, who had been conducting a Young Ladies' Academy with success in Oakland, leased the spacious and elegant premises of J. Ross Browne, to accommodate the increasing number of her pupils. Notwithstanding that the year did not turn out as satisfactory for farming as was expected at first, there was a great demand for land. The Alameda County Medical Association was formed this year.

The phenomena of the day was the presence of myriads of wild geese, which covered the Bay slope and filled the air, supplying plenty of sport for those who prized such game.

The county was constituted one revenue district by the Supervisors, under the Revenue Act of April 30.

The year was prolific with subjects for discussion. The Presidential election, the merits of the three parties in the field, the attitude of the county towards the State Agricultural Society, the granting of $500 to the County Association, the Bar bill, and the care of the sick poor, all were subjects for considerable comment. In Oakland, the springing of the Kate Hayes title, bought up by Mr. Carpentier, aroused the indignation of the people, involving, as it did, half a million dollars' worth of property, already paid for by many purchasers. The Court record of this year was not a satisfactory one. There were three or four trials for murder; but as is usual in California, the result was not a satisfying of justice, but a heavy bill of expense to the county. Horse thieves, too, abounded.

The year previous a contract was made by the Supervisors with the Sisters of Mercy in San Francisco to provide for the care of indigent sick of the county, the new law establishing county infirmaries not having yet gone into force. The charge was $1.25 per day per patient.

The crops did not turn out as well as had been expected, and there was great stagnation in business on account of the scarcity of money and the low prices obtained for farm products; yet there was no despondency, and nothing like suffering.

The moment has now arrived to take a glance backward and review the social, industrial and financial condition of the county. A decade of years has been passed through—three of them as a portion of another county and seven under our own name and sign manual, "doing our own behests for our own behoof." The contemplation, the reader will agree, is a most satisfactory one. It is pleasant to be the chronicler of such progress and such pleasing results. In every sense had the county prospered. The material gain was very great; the increase in population, to say the least, remarkable. Where, before, all was wild and uncertain, now everything is civilized and satisfactory. The habits of home life have been restored to the immigrant; woman graces the scene and adorns the household; the family is gathered under the roof-tree, and uncouth habits are corrected. Do-

mestic animals gather around the homestead, and the pleasures and joys of the far-off home are renewed. From a mere sojourner, the new comer has become a settler. All the cherished habits of a civilized community have been put on; churches, societies and schools have been established, and promise is given of a future fraught with comfort, leisure and refinement. Land susceptible of the highest cultivation has been secured, and where care and diligence have been exercised, it has been made to "blossom like the rose." The climate is found to be of the most agreeable description for health and personal comfort, as well as beneficial for the productiveness of the earth. The geographical position is found to be most favorable, and every product within easy reach of a profitable market.

Figures have heretofore been given of other most prosperous counties, for the purpose of comparison, to prove our own gain as well as the State's. Sacramento, from the start, had a large population, owing to her proximity to the gold mines and the commercial advantages of her principal town, as well as possessing the State capital. Santa Clara contained the oldest town in the State, and was rich, too, in a certain precious metal (cinnabar), as well as in agricultural advantages. Both had thousands of population when we had but a few hundreds, and possessed prosperous cities when Alameda had nothing better than a mere hamlet.

At this date Alameda cultivated 75,000 acres of land—more than Sacramento, and considerably more than Contra Costa and Santa Clara. Our return of grain and potatoes, grown in 1858, is 1,392,100 bushels, to Sacramento's 927,442. Our production of barley, in 1859, was over 1,000,000 bushels, nearly double that of any other county in the State, and altogether in excess of our neighbors, with whom we have been comparing figures. In the growth of wheat we were only excelled by Contra Costa (our old partner), Napa and San Joaquin; while in the product of oats we raised about three times as much as the best of the other counties of the State, averaging 70 bushels to the acre. Of potatoes we grew, in 1860, 1,830 acres, and cut 5,200 tons of hay, for which we had a ready market. Of horses we counted 7,982 head; of cows, 18,276; of sheep, 26,800, and of hogs, 2,785. A great increase was shown in our poultry, numbering 25,426, and producing 462,300 dozen eggs—more than double any other county. Of fruit trees, of all kinds, we had 316,286; of gooseberry and raspberry vines, 39,030. We had under strawberry vines, 204 acres, and under grape vines, 200 acres. Four flouring-mills had been estab-

lished, several saw-mills and a tannery. We not only had numerous schools, well-spread throughout the county, but also two colleges and one ladies' seminary, all of a high order.

The following is a synopsis of the year's legislation :

An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Alameda and Santa Clara Counties to make appropriations to agricultural societies, and to legalize an appropriation heretofore made. May make an annual appropriation of not more than $500 to the Alameda County Agricultural Society. The appropriation of same sum to the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society.

An Act, approved March 6, 1860, for amending the Oakland charter of 1854, granting further powers to the Common Council.

An Act providing for the payment of a judgment in favor of Trustum C. Gilman against the county of Contra Costa. Board of Supervisors to levy a tax of one per cent. upon $100 each year till paid, with interest at ten per cent., and costs. "The Gilman judgment fund," judgment obtained in March, 1856, to the amount of $20,427 and accruing interest and costs.

An Act concerning roads in the counties of Alameda and Santa Clara. All roads in Alameda and Santa Clara, now used as such, declared to be so considered.

An Act to provide for the opening of a channel across the bar at the mouth of San Antonio Creek. Commissioners, James Dougherty, Alfred L. Tubbs and W. A. Bray.

An Act for the education and care of the indigent deaf, dumb and blind in the State of California. Plans and specifications for building. Contract for $10,000 approved.

An Act for the establishment of county infirmaries, for the relief of the indigent, and to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide for the indigent sick in the counties of this State. The Supervisors to establish said infirmaries.

Several steamers found business carrying freight and passengers, and a line of telegraph stretched through the county.

The county owned in real estate, according to a very liberal mode of assessment, which indicated only about one-third the real value, $2,065,400 ; in improvements, $740,765 ; and in personal property, $1,575,415 ; making a total valuation of $4,381,580. Our rate of taxation was only $1.55 on the $100 ; less than any other county in California.

By the census of 1860, Alameda had a considerably larger popula-

tion than Contra Costa; while Santa Clara held her own, and Sacramento nearly trebled us.

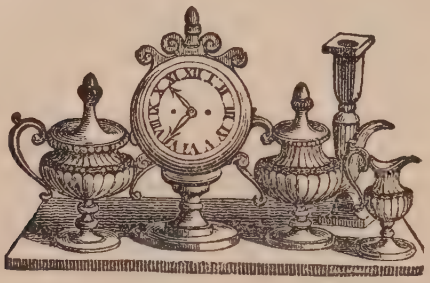
Let us compare the figures of the four counties for 1852 and 1860, and the reader can clearly see how we grew numerically:

	1852.	1860.
Alameda,	——	8,926
Contra Costa,	2,745	5,328
Santa Clara,	6,664	11,912
Sacramento,	12,589	24,145

The Surveyor-General's report of the state of the crops in Alameda County this year was as follows: "The crops in this county have been good. Many of the ranch-owners are inclosing the valley tracts extensively, thus limiting the range for pasture. Much attention has been given to sheep-raising. Some superior imported stock has been introduced this year. The wool clip is generally of a fine quality."

WM. WILSON,

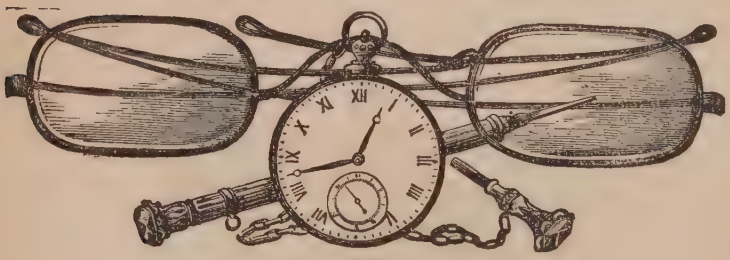
No. 961 BROADWAY, - OAKLAND.



PRACTICAL

Watch and Clock Maker.

MAKES REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.



KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

The FINEST of JEWELRY,

A Splendid Lot of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

As Well as Chains,

ALL OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1860 TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OAKLAND FERRY RAILROAD IN 1863.

1861—*An Eventful Year—Military Movements in Alameda County—Home Guard—Camps Downey and Merchant—A Winter of Floods—Destruction of Cattle—The "Skinners"—The Bar Bond Tax—The New Board of Supervisors—County Officers and Representatives—Benj. F. Butler, an Engraver—The Democracy Successful at the Oakland Charter Election—Dismemberment Movement—Military Appointments—A Deputy Sheriff for Murray—The Hirsche Murder—Breyfogle's Bondsmen—Coal Discoveries—The Destruction of the New Court-house Prophesied Seven Years before it Happened—A Lawyer-Editor laments Over the Healthy Condition of the County—County Seat Festivities—College of California—Centreville Making a Large Display of the Fair Sex—The Santa Clara Settlers and the Governor—Fruit Injured by Frost and Grain by Rust—A Regiment of Dragoons—Republican Successes at the Elections—Bay District Agricultural Association—The Alameda Fair—Obituary of a "Judge of the Plains"—Condition of the Schools—Acts of the Legislature.*

The year 1861 is eventful in the annals of the nation as the one in which broke out the great rebellion. It was the year of military organizations and the movements of masses of men. Even at this great distance from the scenes of actual conflict, there was a commotion and preparation for conflict, for defense, if not assault. Alameda County was, for the first time in her history, made the chosen camping ground of military bodies. The peace of the State had to be maintained, lawlessness and violence repressed, and when occasion demanded it, the life of the nation defended.

There was a "Home Guard" organized at Oakland on the 31st of August, 1861. The officers of this patriotic body were as follows: Captain, James Brown; First Lieutenant, John Potter; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Puffer; Brevet Lieutenant, J. H. Hobart; Orderly

Sergeant, H. H. Crocker; Second Sergeant, T. W. Newcomb; Third Sergeant, W. Woolsey; Fourth Sergeant, Chas. McKay; First Corporal, H. A. Morse; Second Corporal, Henry Sommers; Third Corporal, C. Stewart; Fourth Corporal, Jas. Travis.

Two recruiting camps were established on this side of the bay. They were respectively Camp Downey and Camp Merchant. The former was at the Race Course, on the San Pablo Road. It consisted of one thousand volunteers, recruited for the purpose of protecting the United States mails and keeping open our communications with the East. Camp Merchant was formed of a cavalry force, consisting of 500 men, who occupied the ground on Kennedy's farm, Brooklyn Township, for some months. In August they broke camp and proceeded to San Francisco *via* San José, whence they were sent to the southern portion of the State, the same destination as that of the volunteers of the other camp. Their transit from San Francisco was by water. When at Milpitas the horses *stampeded*, and many of them were lost among the mountains.

The years 1861 and 1862 are memorable in the history of California as the years of the second great flood, when Sacramento and Marysville were submerged and the great central valley inundated. Our own county, too, was subjected, in its southern portion especially, to the overflow, and for a time traveling was impossible. The heavy rains of the winter of 1861 proved disastrous to the stock interest, and a great reduction in the number of cattle in the county became thereafter apparent. Hundreds perished for the want of food and shelter, and there were persons known as "skinners," who made a business of divesting the dead animals of their hides and making their own of them. As is the case with almost everything else in California, even in this poor business there was a spirited competition.

The question of levying the tax of $35,000 for dredging the Oakland bar, authorized by the Legislature, was considerably talked of and discussed; but the Supervisors levied the rate and enabled the Commissioners to go on with the work, which, when completed, proved to be of only temporary utility.

On the first Monday in February the newly elected Board of Supervisors took their seats. They were as follows: For Oakland Township, F. K. Shattuck; Brooklyn and Alameda Townships, Henry Robinson; Eden Township, Wm. Meek; Washington Township, C. S. Eigenbrodt; Murray Township, Michael Murray.

The county officers were those elected the previous year, who served until September 7th, 1862.

The Joint Senator for Alameda and Santa Clara was A. L. Rhodes, a talented lawyer and a gentleman of high literary attainments, lately deceased at San José. Frank F. Fargo, editor of the Alameda *Herald*, was our Assemblyman. He was subsequently elected Clerk of the Supreme Court, and finally went East.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in February, appeared Benjamin F. Butler, presenting a bill for engraving and printing county bonds on account of the Oakland bar at the mouth of San Antonio creek. Soon after this name was made conspicuous as the "Hero of New Orleans," the lawyer-general of Massachusetts, who but a few months previously had been acting in politics with the pro-slavery men of the South.

Notwithstanding the reaction that had taken place in the political sentiments of the people, caused by the breaking out of the rebellion, and the fact that Alameda County had gone Republican at the previous general election, the City of Oakland at this year's charter election remained true to her youthful Democratic instincts, and elected Democratic officers, by considerable majorities.

There was something of a movement this year to get Washington Township, or a portion of it, back into Santa Clara County, but it ended in failure.

Among the military appointments made by Governor Downey, were P. E. Edmondson, to the position of Adjutant of the First Brigade, Second Division, National Guard; Col. J. C. Hays, Brigade Inspector, First Brigade, Second Division; and Wm. Van Voorhies, Judge Advocate, First Brigade, Second Division.

Owing to the frequent occurrence of murders and other crimes of magnitude in Murray Township, without the making of arrests, the Sheriff appointed Jas. S. Kapp as Deputy for that section of the county. This was the first step to repress lawlessness in that thinly-settled and mountainous district.

At the Session of the District Court, held in March of this year, was indicted E. W. Bonney, for the murder of Auguste Hirsche, under peculiar circumstances. Both parties resided in San Francisco, and had been friends. Bonney was subsequently convicted of the crime.

The bondsmen of Breyfogle, the defaulting Treasurer, had resisted the demand to make good the amount of that officer's defalcation, and defended a suit for recovery brought against them in the District Court by the county. The suit went against them, and they

appealed to the Supreme Court, where they were again defeated, and mulcted in considerable costs. The amount of their liabilities was about $10,000, besides their own costs; altogether about $12,000. The principal bondsman was Mr. E. A. Haynes, who has recently been again placed in a similar unfortunate position. The claim was subsequently compromised by authority of the Legislature.

This year extensive veins of coal were discovered in Mount Diablo, and soon after coal was found in Corral Hollow and the Stone Corral in the Livermore Pass. The discovery in Mount Diablo proved valuable, but not so with any of the others.

The *Gazette* of March 30th made this prophesy with regard to the new Court-house building, which proves it to have been a flimsy affair at best: "Our Court-house will fall down one of these days. What with earthquakes and equinoctial storms, the one *shocking* from top to bottom, and the other sending small rivulets through and through, it cannot be expected to stand. We suppose the Board of Supervisors are unable to control the earthquake, but they may shut out the rain."

The small amount of business before the Courts in the April Term led the editor of the *Gazette* to make the following reflections: 1st. That the county morally is in an exceedingly healthy condition. 2d. That the county physicially is in a healthy condition. 3d. That the county, so far as litigation is concerned, is in a *deplorably* healthy condition. That editor was a lawyer, as is plain to be seen.

That the lawyers did not have a great pressure of business, nor were the clients particularly unhappy, will be gleaned from the following in the same paper:

"Court Festivities.—The past week has been one continued round of enjoyment for the good people of San Leandro. The session of the District Court having brought an unusual number of strangers to our town, was seized upon as occasion for nightly impromptu 'soirees' at the 'Estudillo,' which eclipsed in true enjoyment all the studied arrangements of any public ball that ever was given. The fairest of San Francisco's daughters and the beauties of San Leandro combined to chain the attention and admiration of the gallants of both places night after night, until 'the wee sma' hours.' The fine parlor of the Estudillo, so admirably adapted for the purpose, resounded with natural and unaffected gaiety. The votaries of the Muses ruled the hour, unaffected and uncontrolled by fears of writs, commitments or *attachments, legal or otherwise.*"

Commencement exercises of the "College of California" were held in the Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Tuesday, 12th of June. The

anniversary address was delivered by J. D. Whitney, State Geologist. J. R. Ride, editor of the *Daily Evening Journal*, read a poem prepared for the occasion. After music and a benediction, the audience repaired to the grove within the College grounds and refreshed themselves at a table bountifully supplied by the ladies of Oakland.

At a May ball at Milton's new hotel at Centreville, 150 ladies were reported present, "all beautiful to behold." May festivities were general this year. The influence of the fair sex was surely growing powerful.

There was trouble among the settlers on the Chabolla Ranch, in Santa Clara. In reply to a letter of admonition addressed them by Governor Downey, they replied as follows:

"We know you have a duty to do, and so have we. We only ask to be let alone until the suits now pending in Washington are decided. But if that cannot be done by the plaintiffs interested in the present suit of restitution, then, live or die, sink or swim, we will, by the help of our own strong arms and the aid so generally tendered, relying upon Divine Providence, defend our rights, our homes and our families as best we can." There was no bloodshed, however, after this expression of Spartan determination.

The fruit crop was damaged one-half by frost. On the 12th of June there was a heavy rain, which was more injurious than otherwise; the year's crops would have been good only much was injured by rust.

A company of dragoons was formed at Centreville, under C. Eigenbrodt, in the latter part of the year. It was organized under a late militia law of the State.

The officer commissioned to organize the battalion was Major Thompson, of Oakland. The battalion was subsequently attached to the Massachusetts Second Cavalry Regiment, to enable it to fill the quota of that State. It was mustered into service in October, 1862, and mustered out in August, 1865. But few members of Company E, the one raised in this county, are now resident here, besides Col. Thompson. One of these is John T. Campbell, who resides near Brusha Peak.

At the election of 1861 there were three tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic and Union Democratic. The Republican ticket was everywhere successful. Leland Stanford, Republican candidate for Governor, received 1,932 votes; J. R. McConnell, Democrat, 356; and John Conness, Union Democrat, 511.

For State Senator, A. M. Crane, Republican, received 1,274 votes; N. Hamilton, Union Democrat, 616; and H. Linden, Democrat, 288. There were no less than six candidates for Assembly in the field, last year's apportionment having given Alameda County a State Senator of her own and two Assemblymen. The successful men were S. B. Bell and J. M. Moore, Republicans. All the other Republican candidates were elected.

A meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Bay District Agricultural Association was held at the Fair in San José, in September. The Board of Delegates consisted of seven members from each county. At the annual meeting the following gentlemen were elected officers: President, Sam. Bell McKee, of Oakland; F. K. Shattuck, Rodman Gibbons, Oakland; Henry Thompson, Washington Township; and John Lewelling, Eden, Vice-Presidents; A. A. Cohen, D. L. Perkins, Alameda, Directors; G. W. Crane, of Monterey; B. F. Fish, of San Francisco; H. A. Innis, of Santa Cruz; Andrew Inman, of Contra Costa; Wm. Reynolds, of Santa Clara; and John Cummings, of San Mateo, Vice-Presidents; Edward Hoskins, of Oakland, Secretary; and Harry Linden, of Oakland, Treasurer. It will be seen that Alameda County possessed the "lion's share" of the offices and responsibility belonging to the Bay District Association.

In September the officers of the Oakland Guard received their commissions, duly signed, as well as their arms and accoutrements.

The Alameda County Agricultural Fair was held in the last week of September and first of October, and was pronounced a substantial success, and reflected much credit on the county. There was horse-racing, as usual, and a ball at the close.

A correspondent sent the following obituary notice to the editor of the *Gazette:*

"Mr Editor: Squire Marshall, 'with his quiddits, his quillets, his tenures and his tricks,' is no more. He died at 11 o'clock last evening, of apoplexy. Yes; the 'Old Squire,' with all his eccentricities, now lies wrapt in the cerements of the grave, after a residence of eight or nine years amongst us, during which time, save one year, he served as Justice of the Peace, and was successful in establishing a reputation suitable to the capacity of 'Judge of the Plains.' The career of this old man, with its privations and vicissitudes, if biographized, would fill a large-sized and interesting volume. Although not an admirer of his acts and qualities while living, I could not, last night, while gazing upon the inanimate features of that once eccentric old man, but evince a hope that after 'life's fitful fever' he sleeps well; and trust that his enemies will

forgive him, bury his faults with their victim in the grave, and say 'Peace to his ashes.'"

The annual school report of J. D. Strong, County Superintendent for the year 1861, showed the following condition of the school department: Children from 4 to 18 years of age, 1,823; more boys than girls, 111; increase during the year, 204; enrolled in the public schools, 772; number of schools, 22; total school expenditure during the year, $9,986. At this time there were three times as many male as female teachers employed in the county. The school houses were generally very inferior. Those in Oakland, Brooklyn and Alameda, were altogether inadequate to meet the wants of scholars. So conspicuously was this the case in Oakland, that the Superintendent remarked: "Oakland, especially, with its four hundred and sixty-four scholars, has not adequate accommodation for more than *thirty*. And yet, strange to say, the district had more than $1,600 lying idle in the County Treasury. In addition to the public schools there were at this time nine private schools and colleges in the county, with about 190 pupils.

The following constituted the Legislation of the year for the county:

An Act to fix the times of holding the County Court, Probate Court, and Court of Sessions in and for the County of Alameda. Actions not to be affected by change.

An Act to extend the time for opening of a channel at the mouth of San Antonio Creek.

An Act to fund the city debt of Oakland.

An Act relating to collection of delinquent taxes.

An Act incorporating Corral Hollow Railroad Company. Jos. S. Kohn, John O'Brien and their associates granted franchise to construct and maintain a railroad from Corral Hollow to a point on the San Joaquin River, to commence within one year and complete within two years.

An Act providing for fee books by Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder and Treasurer.

An Act authorizing and empowering Juana M. Estudillo to sell and convey the interest in certain real estate of her infant child, Jesus Maria Estudillo.

An Act amendatory of an Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to provide for the funding of the outstanding debt of the City of Oakland and to prevent the creation of new debts.

An Act relating to a certain judgment to be funded; Commission-

ers, powers, duties; issuance of bonds; collection of delinquent taxes; assessment legalized; duties, fees, etc., of District Attorney.

An Act defining duties of Marshal and Assessor of the City of Oakland.

An Act amendatory of the charter of the City of Oakland.

An Act granting to certain persons the right to construct and maintain a railroad through certain streets in the City of Oakland; granted to Rodmond Gibbons, Wm. Hilligas, R. E. Cole, Samuel Wood, Joseph Black and Geo. Goss, for fifty years; road to be constructed within two years; from the westerly end of the bridge leading from the City of Oakland to the Town of Clinton, to a point in the Bay of San Francisco where the shore nearest approaches Yerba Buena Island.

1862—*Continuance and Severity of the Winter Rains—Great Floods and Loss of Life and Property—Succeeded by Cold Weather in the Spring—Grand Jury Report of the Court of Sessions—Unsatisfactory Condition of the County Property—"Honest" County Officers—Taxation for the Year—Isham Case, County Assessor—Discovery of Coal and other Mineral Deposits—A Legislative Joke at the Expense of Alameda's Senator—A Contra Costa Claim Bill passed in the Legislature—Ferry Trips—Rev. Mr. Willey—Hanging of Edward W. Bonney, the First Judicial Execution in the County—War Tax—The Vallejo Mill Grant Rejected—A Steam-tug Launched at Mount Eden—An Extensive Fire at San Antonio—A Bloodless Duel in Oakland—Rain in June—Good Crops—Union Convention—Contra Costa Commissioners' Report—First Marriage License under the New Law—Union Mass Meeting at Haywards—Sheriff's Delinquent Tax Advertisements—"Smoking out a Mouse" and Burning of Judge Crane's House in Alameda—Commencement of Work for the Oakland Ferry—Burning of the "Golden Gate"—Union Convention to Nominate Candidates for Assembly—Thunder, Lightning and Rain in August—An "Overland" Train at San Leandro—Union Candidates Elected—The Bay District Fair at Oakland—Books for Stock to the C. P. R. R. Opened at Sacramento—Great Soldiers' Relief Mass Meeting at San Leandro, Addressed by Rev. Starr King—Large Contributions—New Supervisors—Horace Higley Fighting with the Rebels—Miscellaneous—Legislation of the Year.*

It has been already shown that the early winter rains were very

severe and that much damage and destruction was the result. The severity of the weather continued throughout the winter and spring. The tides ran very high, and all the lands lying along the bay were inundated by salt water. The Alameda wharf was entirely submerged, and the Oakland ferry boats were compelled to omit some of their trips. For want of attendance the January term of the County Court and Court of Sessions had to be adjourned. The Supervisors also adjourned their meeting. Amador Valley was one sheet of water. One of the piers of the San Leandro bridge was broken by the force of the water, and the farms bordering the creek were submerged to the depth of two feet. The current was so strong and swift, that two slaughter houses were carried off and lodged near the bay. At Niles, San Lorenzo, and Yoakum's Ferry, there was a good deal of destruction. Sheep and cattle continued to die in thousands. San Leandro, however, sustained no damage from the overflow. The volume of water that fell in January was immense. In the space of 40 minutes water fell to the depth of an inch on the 23d of the month. The San Lorenzo Creek rose seven feet and two inches in 58 minutes. In Stockton the flood was 22 inches higher than in 1852. The total damage in the State was roughly estimated at $75,000,000. It was computed that as many as 1,400 Chinamen were drowned in the State during the floods. It was an awful visitation. One good result, however, was the destruction of myriads of squirrels, who were unable to procure food and whose holes in the ground were filled with water.

The consequent gloom and despondency was very general; the pecuniary outlook was unsatisfactory. Besides the loss of property in mines and stocks, the loss of the hay and grain crops looked very likely. The high tariff recently imposed by Congress, made foreign goods very high, and on top of all came the war tax. The year promised to be the most depressing known to the State. Providence, however, helped the people out; farmers got good prices for what was left of their produce, and the harvest, notwithstanding all the evil prognostications made, turned out to be the best ever known in the State.

Not only was the winter of 1861–2 very wet, but very cold. Snow fell several times, and the hills and mountains were covered with a white pall. For the first time since 1859, snow laid in the valleys, and on the last Sunday in January ice formed an inch thick.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, when it met, with Mr. Edmondson as Foreman, strongly condemned the condition in which

they found the county property—jail, court-house, etc. They urged the rebuilding of the bridges destroyed by the freshets, and the repair of the roads. They reported only three prisoners in jail. The fee books were examined and pronounced correct. The County Officers were made happy by the confidence expressed by the Grand Jury that they were "honest."

The Board of Supervisors, after due deliberation at their March meeting, declared the following rate of taxation for the current year: State Taxes, 62c.; County General Fund, 50c.; Common Schools, 20c.; Road and Bridge Fund, 20c; Indigent Sick Fund, 13c.; Interest on Oakland Bar Fund, 10c.; total, $1.75. The Board ordered that the Tax Collector do not accompany the Assessor.

Mr. Isham Case commenced his duties as Assessor for the County on the 15th day of the month of March.

The discovery of a deposit of coal at Pinole, between San Pablo and Martinez, in Contra Costa, was hailed with much satisfaction. The belief seemed to be well founded that similar deposits were numerous in various parts of the adjacent mountains.

Some merriment was caused at the expense of our State Senator, Mr. Crane, on account of the occurrence of a grammatical blunder in the printed copies of a bill introduced by that gentleman in the Legislature, concerning roads in our county. The sixth section of the bill read as follows:

"The Board of Supervisors shall not open or establish any road or highway through the ornamental grounds of any dwelling-house of over three years' growth, etc."

In amendment of which, Mr. Oulton, of San Francisco, moved to insert after the word "through," the following: "The number of years which the house has been growing shall be determined by the rings on the chimney."

In the Senate, on Thursday, April 24th, a bill providing for the payment by the County of Alameda to the County of Contra Costra of the Gilman debt, for the construction of the San Antonio bridge, was, in spite of the determined opposition of Senator Crane, carried by a large vote.

The two boats running on the ferry route between San Francisco and San Antonio—the *Oakland* and *Contra Costa*—were thoroughly overhauled this Spring, and made trips daily as follows: From San Antonio, at 7½ and 9 o'clock A. M.; and 12½, 2½ and 5 o'clock P. M.

The weather continued cold late in the Spring of this year, and on

the 5th of April Mission Peak and the foot-hills were covered with snow. On May 17th they were again visited in like manner.

Ramon Romero, who had narrowly escaped the gallows for a murder committed in Oakland, was, in April of this year, guilty of killing another man, in Sacramento, with a knife.

In the latter part of April there was a reported discovery of a coal-oil bed in the Contra Costa hills, within 12 miles of Oakland. We have not "struck oil" here yet, however.

Rev. Mr. Willey, one of the pioneer clergymen of San Francisco, was in the Spring of this year elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the College of California, Oakland.

The execution of Edward W. Bonney, for the murder of Aug. G. Hirsch, took place at San Leandro on the 9th day of May, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M. This was the first legal execution for any crime that ever took place in Alameda County. The culprit died protesting his innocence, although the evidence against him was most conclusive.

At their May meeting the Board of Supervisors imposed a tax of 15 cents *ad valorem* on each $100 of property, real and personal, in the county, as a war tax, besides a poll tax of $2 *per capita* on each male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years.

On the 20th of May Judge Hoffman filed his opinion, rejecting the claim of José de Jesus Vallejo to the property known as the Vallejo Mill grant in this county.

On the 22d day of May a steam-tug, built at Eden Landing, was launched, and a large number of persons were present to witness the event. Miss Ellen Barron, daughter of the owner, christened her the *Monitor*. This is an instance of industrial enterprise of which we have since had but few similar examples.

An extensive fire occurred at San Antonio on the 22d of May, by which A. Waldman lost his dwelling; B. F. Rynders, his saloon; Liese Brothers, their meat market; Hirschfelder, Levy & Co., their dwelling house; Henry Hampel, his blacksmith shop, and the estate of d'Alamere, a house.

This side of the Bay obtained this year some notoriety as a dueling ground. Frank Turk and O. C. Hall, of San Francisco, fought a duel on the 1st of June, in the woods of Oakland. They settled their dispute and satisfied each other's wounded honor by firing pistol balls at each other at a distance of ten paces, without doing each other any injury.

The month of June was remarkable for several showers of rain, which occurred in the second week of the month. Notwithstanding the great severity of the winter, the crops at this period promised very fairly.

At a Union County Convention, held at San Leandro on the 14th of June, for the purpose of selecting delegates for the State Convention, held at Sacramento on the following 17th, A. M. Crane, Wm. Kennedy, W. W. Crane, Jr., J. M. Moore, S. W. Levy, Wm. Meek, F. K. Shattuck, A. M. Church, and A. J. Kelly were appointed. The State Convention was presided over by Walter Van Dyke, then of Humboldt County, but who for a number of years has been a prominent citizen of Alameda County.

Reports of mineral discoveries within our territory were becoming frequent, and on the 28th of June a ledge of coal was reported to have been found on the premises of W. O. Harris, near Warm Springs. A test of a sample of it as fuel was made, and pronounced satisfactory, but the ledge was never worked.

The Contra Costa Commissioners, appointed by the last Legislature to determine the indebtedness of Alameda to Contra Costa County, met at Martinez in the latter part of June. The Commissioners appointed from Alameda to act with them declined to attend, as this county altogether denied any indebtedness. The Contra Costa Commissioners reported that their county had paid on account of obligations existing at the time of the organization of the County of Alameda, the sum of $36,755.15; that this county was justly and equitably bound to the payment of a portion thereof amounting to $15,518.78; that Alameda had paid the sum of $3,944.66 on the 4th day of June, 1858, leaving an unpaid balance of $11,574.12, due from the County of Alameda to the County of Contra Costa, and they therefore awarded that amount to the latter county, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them. The report was signed by B. C. Whitman and Chas. Fish. The Alameda Commissioners, who failed to appear, were J. W. Dougherty and A. M. Church.

The first marriage license, issued under the new law, in Alameda Co., was issued by the County Clerk on the 1st day of July this year.

A great Union meeting, with flags and banners and a band of music, was held at Haywards on the 4th of July. Over one thousand persons were present, and at the close a procession of carriages was formed to San Lorenzo and San Leandro. The demonstration closed with a ball at Hayward's Hotel in the evening.

The San Leandro *Gazette*, then the official county paper, was nearly altogether taken up in its issue of the 12th of July with the announcements of delinquent tax sales, published by the Sheriff.

Among the casualties of the year was the destruction by fire, at Alameda, of the fine residence of Judge A. M. Crane. The fire originated in an effort of the Judge's children to smoke a mouse out of a hole in the attic. The building was valued at $5,000, and was not insured.

There was a great hurrah in Oakland when, on the 2d day of August, it became known that work had commenced on the ferry railroad. The first cause of rejoicing was the arrival of piles for the construction of the wharf. Real estate immediately advanced fifty per cent.

Much regret was expressed at the news of the demise of G. B. Tingley, a pioneer citizen, and the Senator representing Contra Costa and Santa Clara in the Legislatures of 1851 and 1852. He died in San Francisco on the 3d day of August, from a fit of apoplexy.

News was received here about the first of August of the destruction of the steamer *Golden Gate* by fire. She left San Francisco on the 21st day of July, with 242 passengers and a crew of ninety-six persons. Among the 200 persons lost was Mr. R. T. Hawkins, of San Leandro. The ill-fated steamer was burnt within fifteen miles of Mazatlan.

A second Union Convention was held at San Leandro on the 13th day of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assembly. Over fifty delegates, equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, were present. Loyal resolutions were passed, and opposition to Milton S. Latham, for U. S. Senator, expressed. The nominees for Assembly were Henry Robinson, of Alameda, Republican, and Thos. Scott, of Washington, Democrat.

The unusual phenomena of a thunder-storm, accompanied by lightning and heavy showers of rain, occurred on the 18th day of August. Lightning struck a straw-stack near Mount Eden, and burnt it; the telegraph wire at Centreville was also struck in like manner, and the magnet in the telegraph office exploded, making a report like that of a musket. Such an occurrence was never before known in California.

In August of this year the survey of the Estudillo Rancho was confirmed. It took in one-half of the McMurtrie orchard, in San Lorenzo.

Quite a novel spectacle for this section of the country was witnessed at San Leandro on a certain Saturday and Sunday of the month of September. It was a train of four covered wagons, with camp-utensils, belonging to a family of immigrants who had crossed the plains and mountains all the way from the State of Iowa. They were just four months making the trip. They lost one of their number, a young man, on the way. They buried him on the plains. They had had no difficulty with Indians.

The result of the election in September, for members of Assembly, were favorable to the Union Candidates. There were two tickets in the field—Union and Union Democratic. For Assembly, Robinson (Union) received 914 votes, and Scott, 834; Johnson (Union Democrat) received 777, and Fallon, 640. For Public Administrator, Amerman (Union) received 683 votes; Keyes (Union Democrat) 323. For Coroner, Foss (Union) received 762, and Green (Union Democrat) 688. Alfred A. Cohen took an active part in this election, and was said to be the originator of the Union Democratic party of Alameda County.

The Bay District Fair was commenced in Oakland, on Tuesday, October 7th, of this year, and was well attended, while the display of produce of all kinds, and animals, was creditable. Among the articles on exhibition were a squash weighing 90 lbs., a cabbage 51 lbs., and a sweet potato 9 lbs. There were some potatoes almost round and perfectly smooth. There were blackberries, raspberry-wine, and samples of tobacco grown in the San Ramon Valley. At the stock parade, in the evening, were exhibited the horses "Owen Dale," "Kentuck," "Hunter," "Comet," and the Clydesdale horses imported by Messrs. Dougherty and Martin, of the Amador Valley. J. D. Patterson exhibited five specimens of his celebrated Alderney cows. At the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen: President, J. J. McEwen; Vice-Presidents, S. J. Tenant, J. Bowles; Vice-Presidents for counties at large, Wm. Reynolds, Santa Clara; S. W. Johnson, Contra Costa; R. Blacow, Alameda; D. S. Cook, San Mateo; J. A. McClelland, San Francisco. Directors, G. P. Loux, Platt Gregory, R. G. Davis; Treasurer, K. W. Taylor; Secretary, O. Falley. Rev. Starr King delivered the annual address, to a large audience. As was usual at that period in our history, all manner of gambling was in full blast in Oakland during the fair.

On the 22d of October, of this year, books for the subscription of

$3,000,000 of stock for the Central Pacific Railroad were opened in Sacramento.

On the 29th of September there was held at San Leandro a mass meeting for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in the war. The meeting was addressed by Rev. T. Starr King, Edward Tompkins, and Frederick Billings. There was a great deal of enthusiasm and the people subscribed liberally at the meeting and afterwards. Altogether there was over $12,000 raised for the laudable purpose in Alameda County. J. A. Mayhew, W. W. Crane, Jr., Noble Hamilton, Socrates Huff, and I. A. Amerman were appointed an Executive Committee. The sum of $5,082.25 was contributed at the meeting.

In the month of October Thomas Eagar, of Brooklyn, received the appointment of United States Assessor for Alameda County.

The new Board of Supervisors, consisting of Meek for Eden, Davis for Brooklyn and Alameda, Martin for Murray, Overacker for Washington, and Shattuck for Oakland, took their seats on the 3d of November. Shattuck was elected Chairman.

The value of property assessed for taxes in Alameda County this year was $4,233,396. The total amount of taxation, including the Federal tax, for the year 1862–3, was $93,134.20.

News was received here, in the month of November, that Horace Higley, the first County Surveyor for Alameda County, and subsequently Surveyor-General of the State of California, had enlisted in the rebel army in Mississippi. The report was afterwards confirmed. Mr. Higley returned to the State after the war was over and died in San Francisco.

The Oakland Guard gave a Thanksgiving ball this year, at the Agricultural Pavilion.

A number of the *Contra Costa Gazette*, of the month of November, reported the recent discovery of three veins of coal in the southern portion of that county, near the San Joaquin River, together with oil springs near the town of Antioch.

As an indication of the price land was capable of bringing this year in this county, it may be mentioned that nineteen acres were sold at San Lorenzo for $5,000, or a little over $263 per acre; and this for agricultural or horticultural purposes!

In the latter end of November the property of the Alameda County Agricultural Society was advertised for sale by the Sheriff, to satisfy a mortgage.

The criminal calendar this year was pretty heavy. A man attempted to murder his wife in the southern part of the county, having fired three pistol shots at her; a man was killed in Brooklyn, and another in Moraga Valley.

An individual in this county was reported in the papers to be raising 2,500 *hares* per month for the San Francisco market. It may have been so, but his name was not given, and the belief must be indulged in that a wag was at work. It would not do to put some of those *hairs* in the pot.

The number of students in attendance at the College of California this year was 120. The winners of the rhetorical prizes were Messrs. Harwood, Daly and Emerson, two of whom have since distinguished themselves on the press and platform.

The judicial election, held in the month of November, showed the following result in the Third District for District Judge: McKee —Monterey, 349; Santa Cruz, 199; Alameda, 333. Total, 881. Brown—Santa Clara, 420; Contra Costa, 385. Total, 805. Majority for McKee, 76.

Among the casualties by fire was the burning of Becht's Brewery, on the corner of Broadway and Ninth Street, which occurred on the night of the 11th of November. Besides the brewery and 2,000 gallons of beer, Mr. Becht lost his dwelling-house and furniture, altogether amounting to about $6,000, on which there was only $2,000 insurance.

The first rain of the regular winter season fell about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 12th of November.

The number of militia enrolled in the county by the enrolling officers was 2,000.

The legislation of the year, concerning Alameda County, was as follows:

An Act entitled an Act to incorporate the city of Oakland, passed March 25th, 1854, and repealing certain other Acts in relation to said city. Restates boundaries, regulates officers, duties of City Council, and time and method of levying taxes.

An Act to provide for an equitable adjustment of claims arising from the indebtedness of the County of Contra Costa, outstanding at the date of the organization of the County of Alameda, and for apportioning any award made thereon.

Whereas, the Legislature of 1860, by compulsory Act, imposed on the County of Contra Costa the payment of the claim of one T.

C. Gilman, amounting to upwards of $31,000, some $24,000 of the amount being for interest, part of it at the rate of 5 per cent. per month, on an obligation contracted before the organization of the County of Alameda, mainly from territory and population at that time belonging to the County of Contra Costa; *and whereas*, the County of Contra Costa claims that no such adjustment of the then existing indebtedness as equity demands and as the Legislature intended in the Act providing for the organization of the County of Alameda, and in subsequent Acts, has ever been made; and it is therefore provided, for a full settlement in equity, as was originally intended, and due, that a commission be organized as follows:

SECTION 1. B. C. Whitman, of Solano County; Chas. Fish, of Contra Costa County; and J. W. Dougherty, of Alameda County, are hereby appointed and constituted a Board of Commissioners to ascertain and award the amount of indebtedness, if any be found equitably due from the County of Alameda to the County of Contra Costa, on account of obligations existing at the time of the organization of said County of Alameda; and the said Commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties, be sworn.

SEC. 2. To meet within sixty days of passage of Act.

SEC. 3. The County Clerks to furnish copies of papers.

SEC. 4. To examine witnesses and award amount of indebtedness.

SEC. 5. The Board of Supervisors of Alameda, at a special meeting four weeks after award, to levy a special tax to meet amount of award, called "Contra Costa Fund," payable from time to time to Treasurer Contra Costa County.

SEC. 6. A majority to act.

SEC. 7. Commissioners to be paid $8 per day—half by each county.

SEC. 8. In case of the Commissioners failing to meet, District Judge of Contra Costa to compel them to meet.

SEC. 9. Award to be paid in two years, with ten per cent. interest per annum.

SEC. 10. Clerk of Alameda to notify Clerk of Contra Costa quarterly when there are funds.

SEC. 11. Money to be appropriated as follows by Contra Costa: 50 per cent. in a fund designated "Alameda Road Fund," to construct a road from Walnut Creek to the Alameda line; 30 per cent. for "San Pablo Road Fund," for a road from San Pablo to Martinez; the remaining 20 per cent. to be appropriated for school purposes.

An Act concerning roads and highways in Alameda County. Relating to public highways, road districts, locations, alterations, costs, viewers, surveyor, expenses, damages, obstructions, prosecution, penalties, tax, road funds, poll-tax, fines, duties of road commissioners, contracts, award of contracts, pay of commissioners, deputies, assessors' fees.

An Act to authorize Hiram Thorne and others to reconstruct and make a wagon road in the counties of Contra Costa and Alameda. Commences at the Redwood Cañon, thence running through said cañon in Contra Costa County, a distance of five miles to the Oakland and San Antonio road, and have the right to erect a toll-gate thereupon, and collect such rate of toll as the Board of Supervisors shall authorize. A failure to keep the road in good repair shall work a forfeiture of franchise.

An Act to authorize Chas. C. Bowman and his associates to construct a wharf at the western end of the Encinal of San Antonio, at some point adjacent to the lands of said Bowman, and extend a distance into the bay to give ten feet of water at low tide, and granted use of a strip of tide-land for the purpose. The Board of Supervisors to fix the rates of toll and wharfage. Franchise good for twenty years.

1863—*A Year of Railroad Activity—Death of Judge Lent—Various Appointments—Alameda Railroad Company—Shocking Murders at Corral Hollow—A Proposed Subsidy Defeated by the People—Memorial of the San Antonio and San Francisco Steam Navigation Company—A Committee of the Senate Reports Against Contra Costa's Claim—The Ranch of Guillermo Castro Changed Hands—Hop Crop in Alameda—Washing Machine Mania—An Offensive Slaughter House—Resignation of the County Superintendent—High Wind—Discovery of Copper and other Minerals—"Prairie Schooners"—A Deputy U. S. Assessor Appointed—Demise of the Oakland "Press"—Union Convention—Fourth of July Celebrations at Alvarado and San Leandro—Rev. Dr. H. Durant, Hon. E. Tompkins, Judge McKee and Judge Hamilton take part—Governor Weller at the Democratic Convention—Man Gored to Death by a Bull—A Prisoner "Cuts Stick" and Signalizes the Event in Rhymes—An Old Resident Murdered in Mexico—Lawyers take the Oath of Allegiance—Result of the*

Elections—Judge McKee Defines his Position—Trains Commence to Run on the Oakland Ferry Road—Ferry Steamer Time—Distressing Accident—The Oakland "News" Started—Coal Shipments—Military Camps—Brooklyn School-house—A Desperado Lynched at Alvarado—Legal Condition of the various Ranchos—Close of the Court of Sessions—Legislation of the Year, etc.

The events of the year 1863 were interesting and important. This was the year in which the railroad interests were prominent for the first time, and during which the question of subsidy was first tested, in the instance of the Alameda Valley Railroad. It was the year in which ground for the Central Pacific Railroad was broken in Sacramento; it was a year of loyal demonstrations and devotion to the Government. It was also remarkable as the year in which the functions of the Court of Sessions were brought to a close.

The first day of the year gave birth to a new newspaper, which was started in Oakland, and named the *Press*. It was published by S. B. English, a gentleman who had previously been associated with Mr. Jas. F. Kapp, in the publication of the San Leandro *Gazette*. It was Democratic in politics, and lasted but three months.

On the 2d day of the month the melancholy intelligence came across the Bay that Judge Lent, of our County Court, had died, near the Mission Dolores, San Francisco, after a painful and protracted illness. Major Noble Hamilton was appointed by Governor Stanford to succeed him.

Senator A. M. Crane, of this county, who was for many years our County Judge, was elected Chairman *pro tem.* of the Senate, then in session; and Hon. Thomas Eagar, of Brooklyn, who a short time previously had been appointed Federal Assessor for the county, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. He had resigned the former position.

News was received from Boston of the safe arrival there of the California Hundred, a portion of whom were recruited in this county.

Judge Hamilton appointed Asa Walker and George Fleming Associate Justices of the Court of Sessions.

On the 29th of January a fearful crime was committed in San Joaquin County, near Corral Hollow, on the southeastern border of Alameda County. A man named Aaron J. Golding, his wife, a Mexican vaquero and a Spanish boy were all brutally murdered and the house in which they slept set on fire. No cause for this fiendish act was

ascertained nor the vile miscreants who perpetrated the deed discovered.

The articles of incorporation of the Alameda Valley Railroad were filed on the 10th day of January, in the office of the Secretary of State. The first Board of Directors were B. C. Horn, President; Timothy Dame, Treasurer; George E. Potter, Secretary; and William Hayward, J. A. Mayhew, J. B. Felton, E. M. Derby. Mr. Dame was the President of the San José Road. The intended terminus of the proposed road was Niles, making a length of twenty-two miles. The estimated cost was $750,000. Shares were $100 each, of which 10 per cent. was to be paid down. Senator Crane got a bill passed through the Legislature authorizing the Supervisors of Alameda to take $220,000 worth of stock in the enterprise, should the same receive the sanction of the people at a special election to be holden for the purpose. The Board of Supervisors held an election for the purpose specified, on the 2d of June, 1863, and the proposition was defeated by those voting. The vote was as follows:

Precinct.	Whole Vote.	Yes.	No.
Oakland,	419	389	30
Temescal,	50	49	1
Ocean View,	52	52	
Brooklyn,	258	103	155
Halfway House,	65	5	60
San Leandro,	90	12	78
Haywards,	117	49	68
San Lorenzo,	66	6	60
Mount Eden,	45	11	34
Alvarado,	132	16	116
Mission San José,	152	26	126
Centerville,	198	24	174
Hart's (Murray),	57	56	1
Dougherty's Station,	62	4	58
Alameda,	49	28	21
	1,812	830	982

Majority against the proposition, 152.

Therefore, on the vote being counted by the Supervisors, the proposition was declared lost.

Jas. B. Larue, A. W. Swett and William Hayward presented a memorial to the Legislature for wharf privileges in San Francisco, in which they stated that the privileges required were for the accommodation of the ferry line of steamers communicating between Brooklyn, Oakland and San Francisco; that the line had been in operation

since the spring of 1858, nearly five years; and that a place at which to construct a wharf at San Francisco had become a necessity. The franchise was granted and a wharf built.

In the United States District Court, held in the month of March, in San Francisco, Judge Hoffman rejected the survey of the claim of Augustine Bernal, and ordered a new survey. In the case of the United States *vs.* Antonio Peralta a decree approving the survey was entered.

Senator Porter, of Contra Costa, had the claim of that county against Alameda submitted to a committee of the Senate, with a view to compelling the payment of the same, but the committee reported against it.

In February the organization of the San Francisco, Alameda and Stockton Railroad Company commenced to be spoken of.

The entire rancho of Guillermo Castro, of Haywards, passed into the hands of A. B. Grogan, of San Francisco. The amount paid for the same, including homestead, was $130,000.

This winter Dr. Henry Haile, of Alameda, planted a hop crop in that place.

It is evident that our citizens in the southern part of the county had time for other work than farming about this time, because two of them became the inventors of washing machines, which they offered for sale, and claimed superiority for them over all others in the market.

Samuel Davis, an old resident of the county, died at Alameda on the 31st of March.

A slaughter-house was built on the San Antonio road, which was complained of as an intolerable nuisance.

The Rev. J. D. Strong having resigned his position as County Superintendent of Education, in consequence of removal to San Francisco, the Supervisors appointed Rev. Mr. Seymour, of Alvarado, in his stead.

The wind was so high on the morning of the 16th of April that a schooner-rigged scow was capsized, off Oakland, in the bay.

A discovery of copper was made in Murray Township, back of the premises of Mr. Kottinger, near Pleasanton.

Alameda commenced to loom up as a manufacturing county about this time. Henry Smythe, of San Lorenzo, built three "prairie schooners" for Joseph Demont and William Searing, of San Lean-

dro, to be used in the Washoe mining region. Each was capable of carrying 10,000 lbs.

In the month of May the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa authorized their District Attorney to renew the contest for the balance claimed by that county against Alameda, by bringing suit.

The coal, copper and silver discoveries in Murray Township about this time were creating considerable stir, and it looked as if Alameda was going to take rank among the mining counties. Many "claims" and "feet" were taken up.

Alfred C. Crane, of San Leandro, was appointed Deputy U. S. Assessor for the townships of Eden, Washington and Murray.

The Supervisors farmed out the indigent sick this year, by contract, and it fell to the lot of Dr. Haile, of Alameda, to take care of them for a compensation of $7.25 per week per patient.

The new newspaper venture in Oakland, *The Press*, did not prove a success, and the material and good-will of the paper were purchased by Mr. Kapp, of the San Leandro *Gazette*. The material was subsequently sold to Mr. Gagan, when he started the Oakland *News*.

A Union party convention was held at San Leandro on the 13th of June, at which Asa Walker was appointed chairman, and F. M. Campbell secretary. The following delegates were appointed thereat to the Union State Convention at Sacramento: Oakland, John McMann; Brooklyn, A. W. Swett; Alameda, Henry Robinson; Eden, William Meek; Washington, H. Overacker. No delegate was appointed for Murray.

The people of Alvarado, determined to celebrate the Fourth of July with spirit and make as loud a report of their proceedings as possible, purchased a cannon at a cost of $150, by means of which they expended no small amount of gunpowder. The firing of their gun could be heard several miles away, and the people of the neighboring towns complained that they were in the habit of "touching off" the thing too often.

The weather in June was not considered the most pleasant throughout the county. "For the last fortnight," remarked the *Gazette*, "the mornings have been cold and foggy; the noons hot enough to roast one; the evenings windy; the nights cool and cloudy. People complain of rheumatism."

There was a spirited Fourth of July celebration at San Leandro this year. There was a grand procession, the firing of national salutes, singing and speaking. Rev. Henry Durant read an original

hymn, Judge Hamilton read the Declaration of Independence, and Judge McKee, who presided, delivered a stirring address. Edward Tompkins was the orator of the day.

Among those who took part in the Democratic County Convention held in San Leandro on the 27th day of June, was Governor Weller, then a resident of the county, his home being at Fruit Vale. Judge O. L. Shafter, who was elected one of the Supreme Court Judges this year, also resided here at that time.

W. H. Thompson was killed by the imported bull "Buttercup" on the Forbes' ranch, near Centreville, on the 1st of July. He was found dead on the ground, with two holes in his body.

Constable O. B. Wood, of San Lorenzo, was shot in the arm, at San Lorenzo, by a Mexican horse thief he was arresting. He was a companion of the celebrated Procopio, named Tomas Radondo. He was subsequently arrested, tried and convicted on five indictments. He was sent to San Quentin for nine years.

The Grand Jury in their presentment condemned the condition of the County Jail, as well they might. One George Phillips, an unwilling inmate thereof, had a few days before taken French leave of it. Deputy Sheriff Amerman, recaptured him in a hay loft, took him back and loaded him with irons. These, however, he took off and made another excursion, leaving the following choice poetic *morceau* behind him, to commemorate his departure:

1.—In the County Jail for two months
I've been both night and day,
Excepting once a notion
I took to run away.

2.—Unfortunately they caught me,
Put chains on both my feet,
And locked me up for ten days
With dry bread and meat to eat.

3.—The Sheriff kindly told me
That I would have to stay
Thirty-five days longer
For trying to get away.

4.—Then I determined I would not,
As my sequel soon will show,
That at the end of two months
You bet, I am bound to go.

And go he did, beyond recovery.

Information was received from Mexico that J. A. Griffin, a former resident and storekeeper at San Lorenzo, had been murdered on Yake River by Indian peons, on the 15th of June.

The following lawyers of Alameda County, in accordance with the requirements of the times, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and thus proved their patriotism and devotion to the cause of the Union: A. M. Crane, W. W. Crane, Jr., Noble Hamilton, O. L. Shafter, A. A. Cohen, Edward Tompkins, D. V. Barstow, S. J. Clark, G. M. Blake, H. W. Carpentier, W. H. Glascock, Benjamin Williams, J. L. Chipman.

A Union County Convention was held at San Leandro on the 1st of August, for the purpose of nominating County Officers.

At the State election held in August, the vote in Alameda County stood, for Lowe (Union) 1,392; Downey (Democrat) 805. The Union County Candidates were successful in every instance, as the following result shows, the Union candidates occupying the first place in every instance: For State Senator—W. W. Crane, 1,374; W. S. Moss, 761. For Assembly—Thos. Scott, 1,340; Asa Walker, 1,366; T. W. Millard, 770; T. J. Haynes, 770. For Sheriff—Harry N. Morse, 1,309; Jas. Beazell, 820. For County Clerk—A. M. Church, 1,377; P. E. Edmondson, 749. For County Treasurer—S. Huff, 1,344; E. Neihaus, 786. For District Attorney—S. G. Nye, 1,366; J. H. Rankin, 766. For County Assessor—Isham Case, 1,384; M. G. Higgins, 728. For Public Administrator—Duncan Cameron, 1,373; H. Hagan, 752. For Sup. Common Schools—B. N. Seymour, 1,366; Benj. Ackerly, 765. For County Surveyor—T. O. Hopkins, 1,361; J. T. Stratton, 764. For Coroner—E. P. Sanford, 1,373; Dr. Burr, 759. The total vote polled at this election was 2,212.

At the judicial election held on the 21st day of October following, Judge McKee had a majority of 333 votes over his opponent, Thos. A. Brown, of Contra Costa, for District Judge. Judge McKee appeared at the Union nominating convention held previously in San José, and said the office of District Judge being non-political, he would not seek a nomination at the hands of any political party. He was a candidate independent of all political conventions. He was now and always had been an unconditional Union man. Twenty-six years ago he had sworn allegiance to the Government of the United States, and had never wavered in his loyalty or fealty. That as a loyal citizen from the time the first shot was fired in this unhappy rebellion he had never doubted the right of the Government to use

all the means in its power to crush it out, and that every measure of the Administration tending to bring about this most desirable result met his hearty approval and support.

Mr. Brown, however, received the Union nomination by a vote of eighteen to six; but McKee, notwithstanding, was elected by the force of his eminent fitness and rectitude of character.

The first trip made by the cars on the Oakland and San Francisco Ferry Railroad was made on the 2d day of September, 1863. At that date the road was completed from the end of the wharf to Broadway, a length of about four miles. Thereafter the trains made regular trips in connection with the steamer *Contra Costa*. The wharf at that time was only about three-quarters of a mile long, sufficient to clear the bar. The first three cars used by the company were built at Oakland Point, by a Mr. Young, and the engine also at the same place, by C. W. Stevens, now of San Francisco. Singularly enough, it does not appear that they gave it any name. The second engine was named the Oakland, and was built in Schenectady, N. Y. James Batchelder was the first man to drive an engine on the road, and he yet remains at his post in the service of the present company, and is recognized as one of the foremost engineers in the State.

The hours of departure on both sides at the first were as follows: From San Francisco, 7, 9, and 11 A. M., and 2½, 4½, and 6½ P. M.; from Oakland, 6, 8, and 10 A. M., and 1, 3½, and 5½ P. M. The fare was for single trips 50 cents, and for commutation tickets, per month, $5. The Market Street wharf was then, as now, the place of landing on the San Francisco side.

The steamers of the Larue line—the *San Antonio* and *Oakland*—continued to ply on the Creek route. Their time was as follows: From San Francisco, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3½, and 5 P. M.; from San Antonio or Brooklyn, 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 12½, 2½, and 5 P. M.; from Oakland, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3, and 5 P. M. Single fares by this line were 25 cents, and commutation tickets, per month, $3.

The San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, familiarly known as the Encinal Road, was being pushed vigorously forward at the same time. It was contemplated to extend it to Vallejo's Mills, where it would join the Western Pacific. Enough iron was at this time contracted for to run the line to Haywards.

It was in contemplation to connect the Alameda Valley road with the Oakland road, an enterprise put into execution by the Central Pacific people, after all the lines fell into their hands.

A distressing accident occurred in Alvarado, at the Union City Flouring Mill, on the 4th day of September. Mr. Lindell, a partner in the establishment, was caught in his clothes by a belt in the mill and whirled about with terrible velocity, striking a projection every time he was turned about. Both his legs were broken and his body otherwise badly injured, so that he died from the effects two days afterwards.

Some parties having located mining claims on the hills, some four miles east of Brooklyn, were hard at work upon them and gave out that the rock taken from their shafts showed excellent indications. They were not lasting, however, and the situation of those operations has since been known by the appropriate name of the "Wild-cat Ranch." About twenty men were also at work digging for gold in Brown's Valley, near Mills' Seminary.

It was in the month of September of this year that the Oakland *News* was started by Mr. William Gagan, who had then recently arrived in the State from Illinois.

Judge Reynolds, of Contra Costa, issued a *mandamus* to compel the Supervisors of Alameda County to levy a tax for the payment of the judgment in favor of Contra Costa. A stay of proceedings was applied for and granted, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court.

Two military camps were formed in the month of September at Alameda. They were, respectively, Camps Allen and Stanford, both consisting of California militia. They were pronounced "a success." Alameda County was represented in Camp Allen by the Oakland Guards, Capt. Brown.

Coal was shipped in October of this year from Corral Hollow to Stockton. The first cargo consisted of 100 tons, of which sixty tons were for the Insane Asylum. The cost of this coal was, delivered on the levee, $10 per ton.

The San Francisco and San José Railroad was in operation at the end of this month, between San Francisco and Mayfield, on the opposite side of the bay; and the first rail of the Central Pacific Railroad was laid at Sacramento, on the 26th of October, amid much rejoicing.

A new office brought into requisition by the war was that of Deputy Provost Marshal, to which Harry N. Morse was appointed in this county.

A cruel murder was committed at Brooklyn on the evening of the 12th of October, José Cosa having killed Juan Andreada by stabbing

him with a sheath knife through the heart. The wounded man died in a few minutes after he received the fatal stab. The difficulty was about some money matter. Cosa was arrested and committed for trial. He was afterwards tried, convicted, and sent to the State Prison for ten years.

This month the Brooklyn people taxed themselves, by vote, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to build a school-house, which when completed was the finest in the county. It was built of brick, occupied a commanding position, and cost over $5,000. Its dimensions were 42×45 feet, two stories high. It was, indeed, at the time of its erection, something to boast about; but it in turn has been superseded, or rather supplemented, by another school building, the cost of which was about $18,000. The block on which the former is built cost $500, while that upon which the latter is erected cost $8,000, and it was considered cheap at that, showing the greatly enhanced value of real estate in ten or eleven years.

Asa Walker resigned the position of Justice of the Peace for Brooklyn Township, and Carlyle Cameron was appointed in his stead. W. W. Crane resigned the office of District Attorney, and was succeeded by G. M. Blake, on November 16th.

Alvarado was the scene of a dastardly outrage on the evening of the 23d of November, a party of Mexican desperadoes having entered the town and fired shots at individuals and buildings, and then left the place. Chase was given to them and one of the party arrested and brought back to the town. He was placed under guard, but the guard was overpowered and the prisoner taken to the bridge crossing the Alameda and hung. The gallows was not cheated out of a victim this time, but the lawyer complained next morning that he had lost a client.

The following was the legal condition of the different ranches in this county at the end of November, 1863:

RANCH TITLES APPROVED—PATENTED CLAIMS.

J. J. Vallejo, Rancho de Alameda,	17,705	Acres.
Ygnacio Peralta, San Antonio,	9,416	"
F. Higuera, Agua Calienta,	9,563	"
J. J. Estudillo, San Leandro,	7,010	"
J. M. Amador, San Ramon,	16,516	"
J. D. Pacheo, Santa Rita,	8,855	"

SURVEYS APPROVED.

A. Sunol, *et al.*, Valle de San José, - - 51,572 Acres.
A. M. Peralta, San Antonio, - - - 16,067 "

SURVEYS APPROVED IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT AND APPEALED TO U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Barbara Soto, *et al.*, San Lorenzo, - - 6,686 Acres.
T. Pacheco, *et al.*, Los Cerritas, - - - 10,610 "

SURVEYS BEFORE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

J. J. Castro, San Pablo (Contra Costa), - 48,824 Acres.
G. Castro, San Lorenzo, - - - - 26,717 "
V. Peralta, *et al.*, San Antonio, - - - 19,143 "

CLAIMS FINALLY CONFIRMED.

J. J. Castro, Sobrante, - - - - 48,824 Acres.

BEFORE U. S. COURT ON QUESTION OF TITLE.

Noriega & Livermore, Las Positas, - - 8,877 Acres.

CLAIM REJECTED.

Andres Pico, Mission San José, - - 30,000 Acres.

The claims of G. Castro to San Leandro, and that of Domingo and Vincente Peralta were withdrawn in District Court.

There was a mortgage filed for record on the 3d of December, in the Recorder's Office, at San Leandro, which was covered with revenue stamps to the value of $750.

Following are the Acts of Legislature concerning Alameda County, that became laws this year:

An Act to provide for the election of two additional Supervisors in the County of Alameda.

SEC. 1. The Townships of Brooklyn and Alameda to have power to elect one Supervisor for each township.

SEC. 2. Whenever the Board of Supervisors shall have created a new township from adjacent portions of Washington and Eden, including in said new township the Town of Alvarado, it shall have power to elect one Supervisor.

An Act to authorize the Treasurer of Alameda County to collect the taxes of said county. To be in operation on and after the first

day of March. Compensation to be fixed by Board of Supervisors. Shall not exceed sum paid for collecting State revenue; if such amount is allowed, balance to go to School Fund.

An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda to take and subscribe $220,000 to the capital stock of the Alameda Valley Railroad Company, and to provide for the payment of the same, and other matters relating thereto. This Act contained seventeen clauses: Special election ordered; ballot; manner of conducting; subscription; how to be made; conditions; duties of Supervisors; Loan Commissioners; bonds when payable; interest; to be paid in coin; coupons; manner of expending funds; Supervisors may withhold payment; interest tax; loan fund; payment of bonds and interest; surplus in interest fund; payment of interest; surplus in loan fund and redemption of bonds; proviso; cancellation of bonds, duty of County Clerk; liabilities of officers and their compensation; proviso; powers of Supervisors; conditions of subscription.

An Act to authorize and empower the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County to improve the navigation of San Antonio Creek. Cribbing; dredging; charge toll; proposals; free navigation, excepting toll for improvements to remain as before.

An Act to authorize the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad Company to construct and maintain a wharf at the western end of the Encinal of San Antonio, in Alameda County. To extend into the water far enough to secure ten feet of water at low tide; granted a strip of tide land or mud flats five hundred feet in width; toll or wharfage to be fixed by Board of Supervisors; not to exceed 1½ per cent. per month of the cost of wharf; rates may be collected by said corporation; franchise for fifty years.

An Act to regulate the fees of officers of Alameda County. Fees of notaries; clerk of District Court; Clerk County Court, etc.

An Act to repeal Sec. 6 of New Road Act.

An Act concerning fees of jurors in Alameda County. In civil cases: Justice Court, $2 per day; County or District Court, $3; if no verdict, costs to be paid by plaintiff; no fees for Coroner's jury.

An Act to provide bonds for completing the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum. Location not named.

An Act to rectify and confirm a certain ordinance passed by the Common Council of the City of Oakland, and approved by the Mayor of said city Nov. 20, 1861. (This was the act giving away the water front.)

An Act to authorize the Oakland and San Antonio Steam Navigation Company to build and maintain a wharf and ferry landing in the City and County of San Francisco.

Supplementary Act relating to City Charter, concerning costs and fees.

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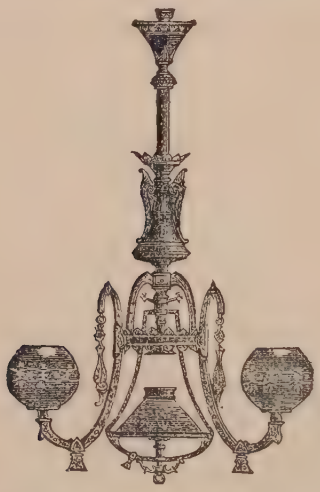

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CHAPTER XIX.

FROM THE CLOSE OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS IN 1863 TO THE REORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN OCTOBER, 1866.

1864—*A Grand Jury Once More Condemns the County Jail—Opening of the San Francisco and San José Railroad—The Mountain House Sacked by a Band of Robbers—Fine New School House at Brooklyn—The San Antonio Navigation Company Propose to Improve the Harbor and Collect Toll—The Bill Vetoed by the Governor—Three Thousand Men enrolled in the County for Military Duty—A New Fee Bill—Franchise for a Wharf at Green Point to Andrew B. Forbes and others—A Subsidy Bill for the Alameda Valley Railroad passed by the Legislature, but Vetoed by Gov. Low—Sanitary Fund Ball in Brooklyn—The Murderer of Andreada Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment at San Quentin—Grief at the Death of Rev. T. Starr King—Union Co. Convention at San Leandro—Social Gatherings—A Prospecting Fever all over the Contra Costa—Gen. Chipman Arrested on the Charge of Using Treasonable Language—Property of the County Agricultural Association Sold on Foreclosure of Mortgage—Democratic County Convention at San Leandro Attended by Ex-Governor Weller—The County Jail Without a Prisoner—A Two Years' Financial Statement—New Bridge at San Leandro—Good Joke on an Old County Officer—Construction of the Alameda Railroad Commenced—The Alvarado Guards at San José—New Catholic Church at San Leandro—A Brass Band Organized—A "Bastile"—Death of the Catholic Pastor at San Leandro, from Injuries Received on the "Washoe"—Railroad Amalgamation—Distressing Accident near Centreville—Death of a Canadian Patriot—Assessment for the Year* 1864–5—*Death of Col. Eigenbrodt—Alvarado Guards Ball—A Call for Volunteers—Squatter Troubles at the Mission—Poor Crops—Presbyterian Church Corporation at San Leandro—Great Demonstration of the Union*

Masses—Procession Reviewed by Gen. McDowell—Large Majorities for the Lincoln Electors—Legislation of the Year.

The Grand Jury which met in January of this year, condemned the County Jail as a public nuisance, being damp, insecure and unhealthy, and a totally unfit place for prisoners. The condition of the county roads was praised. One indictment was found for murder and another for grand larceny. W. A. Bray was foreman of the jury.

The San Francisco and San José Railroad, on the opposite side of the bay, was opened on the 16th day of January, 1864.

On Thursday, January 15th, the Mountain House, situated in the northeastern portion of the county, was attacked by a band of robbers and plundered. The house then (as now) was kept by Mr. Simon Zimmerman, a well-known citizen. The robbers were armed with pistols and bowie-knives, and threatened to murder all in the house. The time of their unwelcome visit was night-fall, and there was no opportunity for defense. Mr. Zimmerman, a sick Frenchman, and a timid German, were all the men in the house at the time. Mrs. Zimmerman was unwell and in bed.

They succeeded in getting less booty than they expected, having found only $100 of Mr. Zimmerman's treasure; from the Frenchman they took $2.50; and from the German, $9, all that he had. Of the latter sum they returned to the owner $1, saying they did not like to see a man "dead broke." Having helped themselves to a hearty supper, they compelled Mr. Zimmerman to provide them with horses and saddles apiece, promising on the honor of highwaymen to return the same. They were altogether one hour about their business, having taken things leisurely. As was usual in the case of such outrages in those days, the perpetrators of this were not Mexicans, Californians or Chilanos, who, for convenience sake, are all usually classed as "Spaniards," but men speaking the English language. Mrs. Zimmerman, to whom they had most to say, she having been the custodian of Mr. Zimmerman's treasure, believed that they were respectively an American, an Irishman and a German. They used the lady rather roughly, in order to compel her to give up the money; but she baffled them after all, having had considerable more money in the house than what they secured. Two of the wretches were soon after arrested at San José, when they gave the names of Robert Jones and Charles Williams, but these were not

considered to be their true cognomens. They had a preliminary examination at Centreville, and were committed on the charge of grand larceny. Subsequently, they were tried and convicted by the County Court, at San Leandro, and Judge Hamilton, then County Judge sentenced Jones to a term of fifteen years imprisonment, at San Quentin, and Williams to ten. The punishment of the latter was mitigated, because the evidence showed that but for him the whole household would have been murdered in cold blood by the other villians.

The new Brooklyn School-house, then the pride of the county, opened in the first week of January, with Mr. W. K. Rowell as Principal, and Miss M. E. Tucker as Assistant. Over 100 pupils were in attendance at the opening, and the number rapidly augmented.

At the January meeting of the Supervisors Mr. J. B. Larue presented for their approval a scheme for dredging the bar at the mouth of the creek and keeping the same in good navigable condition, provided he were allowed a franchise and permitted to take toll. All previous efforts to improve the harbor had proved failures, and he argued that there was then no danger of such a franchise as he asked for proving a monopoly, as there were two ferries communicating with Oakland and Alameda, irrespective of the creek. The proposition was made in the name of the Oakland and San Antonio Navigation Company, of which Mr. Larue was president. The Supervisors subsequently approved the proposition, and the scheme was embodied in a bill, which passed the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor.

At the commencement of this year Sheriff Morse, as Deputy Provost Marshal for Alameda County, reported 3,098 men enrolled for military duty. It was not believed that California would be called upon for a draught of men, but it was thought prudent to ascertain the military strength of the State. No draught was made, consequently there was no resistance to it. One man in Brooklyn, however, resisted the enrollment, but he was pronounced insane.

A fee bill, regulating the emoluments of county officers, which had passed the last Legislature through the instrumentality of Assemblyman Scott, gave rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction, and a new bill, to correct its errors, became necessary. The Sheriff's fees were made the same as those established by the bill of 1855, and the clause relating to justices' and constables' fees was repealed.

Andrew B. Forbes and associates applied to the Legislature for a wharf franchise, to build and maintain a wharf at Green Point, for the convenience of the public and the accommodation of the steamers plying between San Francisco and Alviso. A railroad is now built to this point from San José, and close by it is the location of the proposed town of Newark.

A bill was engineered this year through the Legislature, and passed a day or two before the adjournment, authorizing a subsidy from the county of $120,000 to the Alameda Valley Railroad, and $50,000 to the Western Pacific Railroad (subject, however, to a vote of the people), but both were vetoed by Governor Lowe.

On the 20th of February Judge Hamilton sentenced Perez, or Pizarro, to ten years' servitude in the State prison, for the murder of Andreada, at Brooklyn.

On the 22d of February a ball, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund, was given by the ladies of Brooklyn at Swett's Hall, which netted $420.

News of the death of the Rev. Thomas Starr King, at San Francisco, on the 4th of March, was the occasion of demonstrations of grief in all parts of the county. The disease of which the eloquent gentleman died was putrid sore throat. The people of this county had frequently felt the spell of his enchanting voice, which was ever raised in the cause of humanity and progress.

On the 19th of March a Union County Convention was held at San Leandro, when delegates were appointed to the State Convention at Sacramento, which in turn appointed delegates to the National Union Convention for the choice of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. As the sequel shows, the unanimous feeling was in favor of the nomination of President Lincoln. Dr. W. Newcomb, of Oakland, was Chairman of the County Convention, and S. S. Saul, Secretary.

At this period of our social and domestic history "dime parties," "socials" and "bazaars" were all the rage, and were utilized to advance various worthy objects.

There was a mining fever in this section of the country in the spring of 1864, and prospectors were everywhere at work, but most especially about Mount Diablo, in search of gold, silver and copper. Like all other fevers, it ran its course and left us without any permanent developments. In no place were the deposits of the precious or other metals sufficient to pay for the working.

On the 7th of May General J. S. Chipman, our second County Attorney, was arrested in San Francisco, by a U. S. Marshal, on a charge of using treasonable language, and was lodged in Fort Alcatraz. He was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Ours was far from being a lawless county, as matters stood in those days; and it may be interesting to mention, by way of contrast, that in Santa Cruz, at the May Session of the District Court, Judge McKee disposed of no less than three murder and ten divorce cases. And Santa Cruz is one of the smallest counties in the State.

By this time the glory and promise of our Agricultural Association had departed, and Mr. E. Hoskins, who held a mortgage over the property of the Association, sold the buildings erected on Washington Square, then known as the Agricultural Stock Grounds, to Messrs. Wadleigh and Dietz, for $150. A similar fate befel the Agricultural Pavilion at a later date.

At a Democratic County Convention, held at San Leandro, on the 7th of May, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, Wm. S. Moss presided, and Harry Linden acted as Secretary. Among those present were Ex-Governor John B. Weller and H. E. Highton. The delegates appointed were Wm. S. Moss, P. E. Edmondson, W. H. Glascock and H. Linden.

During the month of May the County Jail was without a prisoner, notwithstanding the many lawless characters that frequently found their way over here from San Francisco.

According to a financial statement, published by the Board of Supervisors, in May, embracing a period of two years, from February 1st, 1862, to February 1st, 1864, the receipts of the County Treasurer, from all sources, were $223,489.39.

The new bridge, which had been for some time building over the creek at San Leandro, was completed on the 19th of May, much to the delight of all who used vehicles.

A good joke was perpetrated in June of this year, at the expense of Mr. A. M. Church, so long and well known as an efficient county official. In contributing to the Soldiers' Relief Fund, several gentlemen agreed to pay a certain sum per month while the war lasted. Among these was Mr. Church, who subscribed $10 per month. The Committee of the Soldiers' Relief Fund, in San Francisco, in acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Church's first contribution, printed it in the *Bulletin* as from the African Methodist Church, in San Leandro, thus taking an unwarranted but innocent liberty with his initials.

On the 23d day of June was commenced the building of the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad. On that day the rails, chairs and spikes were brought over from San Francisco, and landed at the company's wharf, at Alameda Point. W. H. Anderson, foreman of the work, laid down the first rails on the day mentioned.

The handsome School-house at San Lorenzo was completed in July of this year, much to the credit of the inhabitants of that district.

The Alvarado Guards took part in a parade of militia at San José one day in the month of July, and through some misunderstanding or mismanagement were not handsomely treated, and there arose a newspaper controversy therefrom regarding who was to blame.

The new Catholic Church at San Leandro, which had been for some time building, was so far completed in August of this year as to be used for public worship. It was the handsomest church in the county, with a spire 100 feet high.

During the month of July subscriptions were taken up in the various towns of the county in aid of the Freedman's Association.

A trial trip was made over the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad on Saturday, August 13th, with the locomotive "E. B. Mastick" and two passenger cars, which started from the Point, to the town of Alameda, where a large company was taken on board. The "Mastick" was manufactured at the Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco, and the cars were constructed by Casebolt, of the same place. On the 25th of August the cars were run on the road as far as High Street, where a delighted multitude indulged in three rousing cheers in honor of the event.

One of the events of the year was the organization of a brass band in San Leandro, under the leadership of L. J. Bullard. It was the cause of considerable "blowing" among the young men of the town for some time after. So many complaints had been made of the unsafe condition of the County Jail, that the Board of Supervisors had an iron cell made, at a cost of $600, in which the worst criminals were thereafter kept. It was known as the "Bastile."

The Rev. Jas. Callan, pastor of the Catholic Church at San Leandro, died on the 5th of September, from injuries received on the steamer *Washoe*, on which he was a passenger at the time of her explosion. He was buried from St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco.

The San Francisco & Alameda Railroad and the San Francisco, Alameda & Stockton Railroad Company amalgamated. The directors of the San Francisco & Alameda road were: F. D. Atherton, Alfred

A. Cohen, E. B. Mastick, Chas. Minturn, J. D. Farwell, J. G. Kellogg and John W. Dwinelle; and of the Stockton road: F. D. Atherton, Alfred A. Cohen, H. Barrioldet and John B. Felton; so that it was not so much of an amalgamation after all.

On the 7th of September a very distressing and remarkable accident occurred on the Alameda creek, about midway between Centreville and Niles, near the residence of Mr. Overacker. It appears that a Mr. Jerome Rice, an auctioneer of San Francisco, and his bookkeeper, a Mr. R. Gardiner, were on their way to Warm Springs in a buggy, drawn by a span of horses. They lost the main road near Alvarado, in the dark, and took a wrong direction. When at the point indicated, the horses stopped suddenly on the edge of the river bank, and Mr. Gardiner suggested that one of them had better get out and see what was the matter. Mr. Rice thought it was but one of those sudden frights to which horses are subject, and urged them forward again, when, in an instant, horses, drivers, carriage and all went crashing down to the bottom of the creek, making a fall of about twenty-five feet. Strange as it may appear, here they remained as they fell for four days and nights, without relief or food, with the exception of Mr. Gardiner, who, after shouting himself hoarse and remaining a whole day expecting assistance, with a broken leg, proceeded to drag himself towards the nearest habitation, that of Mr. Overacker, which was almost within hailing distance. He was not seen nor heard, and two days and nights and a part of a third day were consumed in making this painful journey. When the circumstances of the sad affair were made known to Mr. Overacker and his family they at once proceeded to render all the assistance in their power. On arriving at the scene of the accident, they found that Mr. Rice was hurt internally, seriously injured, and knocked insensible by the fall. One of the horses was lying down, tangled in the harness, and the other standing by him. When Mr. Rice was taken up he remarked: "How hard it is to lie here and die. How far is it—" and then became insensible. He died on the following day, at two o'clock in the morning. Persons in the vicinity heard the shouts of Mr. Gardiner, but supposed they came from some drunken Indians in the neighborhood. Mr. Gardiner, notwithstanding the hardships he endured and the severity of his injuries, recovered, but was lamed for life. It was asserted that the unfortunate gentlemen were under the influence of liquor at the time, or so dreadful an occurrence could not have happened to them.

There died at Temescal, on the 12th of September, a French-Canadian gentleman named Jean B. Poirier, who, like his compatriots, Dr. Duncombe, of Sacramento, and Dr. Thellar, of San Francisco, took an active part in the Canadian rebellion of 1837–8 and afterwards made California their home. Deceased, for expressing his sympathy with the cause of his countrymen and a Republican form of government, was imprisoned in Montreal jail for several months. He lived to see the men who had been most active in that outbreak, such as Cartier, Morin, Papineau, Lafontaine and Bouchette, governing the destinies of his country; and two of them, Cartier and Lafontaine, were created baronets before their death, the British Government thereby acknowledging that their services to their country were worthy of recognition. They compromised nothing because all the reforms they fought for were carried out under a more responsible system of government than that which existed when they took up arms to redress the wrongs of their country.

The property assessment for the fiscal year of 1864–5 was as follows in the different townships. It will be seen that the northern townships had gained over the southern ones and that Oakland, instead of Washington, was thereafter destined to take the lead:

Alameda Township,	$181,105
Brooklyn "	802,005
Eden "	900,820
Murray "	192,280
Oakland "	1,396,910
Washington "	738,990
Total,	$4,212,110

Total tax levy, $107,830.01.

News of the death of Capt. C. S. Eigenbrodt, of Alvarado, was received throughout the county and State with great regret. It will be recollected that he recruited a company of California Cavalry, which was sent East and attached to a Massachusetts regiment. He was killed in an action in the Shenandoah Valley, on the 2d of September, while gallantly leading a charge. He had been a Supervisor for Washington Township, and was in every respect a spirited citizen. He founded a public library in Alvarado which is still in a flourishing condition. Crusade Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which Capt. Eigenbrodt was a member, passed resolutions of condolence and otherwise honored the memory of their deceased brother.

Squatter troubles sprung up on the Ellsworth Ranch, near the Mission, on the 21st of December, which lasted some time, but Mr. Ellsworth finally got full possession of his property, which originally constituted a portion of the Mission grant.

The crops this year did not turn out well, the grain having been but a small yield, and in some places no stubbles were left. Santa Clara County was no better off in this respect, and probably suffered more than Alameda.

On the 18th of September was formed a corporation to build the First Presbyterian Church in San Leandro. The meeting was held in the Court-room. S. G. Nye was Chairman, and G. E. Smith, Secretary. Five Trustees, consisting of S. G. Nye, S. Huff, L. Stone, D. Smalley and G. E. Smith, were elected, and the work went on.

The Alvarado Guards had a grand dedicatory ball on the 23d of September, in their Armory. Among the military men of note present were Col. Jackson and Lieut.-Col. Rowley. This was considered one of the principal social events of the year.

The proclamation of Governor Lowe, dated 24th of September, calling for volunteers to form a regiment of infantry, was readily responded to. Besides a bounty of $300 in currency from the U. S. Government, the State of California paid each man $160 in gold, besides $5 a month extra in gold. To all this was added $15 a month soldiers' wages, besides the grant of 160 acres of land at the end of the term of enlistment. The inducements were good, certainly, for volunteering. The regiment for which the volunteers were recruited was called the Seventh Infantry, California Volunteers.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of Union men at San Leandro on the 29th of October, which was pronounced the largest gathering ever held in the State outside of San Francisco. I. A. Amerman, President of the Lincoln and Johnson Club of San Leandro, was the Grand Marshal of the Day, with E. M. Smith Asa Collins, Lysander Stone and E. C. Jacobs as Aids. At noon a grand cavalcade from the southern portion of the county, headed by the San José Brass Band, made its appearance. There was a delegation from Centreville, with Capt. J. M. Moore as Marshal; from Alvarado, including the military company, under arms and in full uniform, with Judge Williams as Marshal; from Washington Corners, with J. T. Walker as Marshal; and from San Lorenzo, with Henry Smyth as Marshal. The appearance of this column was very

imposing, and extended from San Lorenzo to San Leandro. All the wagons and horses were profusely dressed with flags and banners. Soon after noon the procession from the north appeared, marshaled by Mr. Shattuck, of Oakland. With this delegation were Gen. I. S. McDowell and members of his staff, and the Oakland Guard. The Guards carried with them a mounted cannon, labeled "The Peacemaker." The Brooklyn delegation, with which were the men from San Francisco, said to number 1,000 men, were headed by Hon. Thos. Eagar as Marshal. Judge Hastings headed the Alameda delegation. This line stretched from the Alameda Lane to San Leandro, a distance of four miles and a half, altogether making eight miles of a procession. The whole was reviewed by General McDowell, who stood in his carriage, uncovered, as the vast concourse passed by him, cheering. The President of the Day was the Hon. Edward Tompkins, who made a very eloquent speech. He was followed by Hon. Delos Lake, W. H. L. Barnes, Hon. Nathan Porter, Hon. F. M. Pixley, Hon. J. G. McCallam, Judge Tyler and Attorney-General McCullough. Messrs. Saul Gagan and Estabrook Smith were the Secretaries. The demonstration was in every sense a great one, and will be remembered by those who participated in it as long as they live, with pride and satisfaction.

At the Presidential election which followed this mass meeting, on the 8th of November, the Lincoln electors received a majority of 658 votes, they having received 1,470 to 812 for the McClellan electors. For Congress, Higby had 1,458 votes to Coffroth's 797. The total majority for Lincoln throughout the State was 16,634.

The County Supervisors were all re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Cummings, of Alameda, whose place was taken by Mr. Fassking.

Following was the legislation of the first term under the biennial system, established by the amended Constitution:

An Act to improve the navigation of San Antonio Creek, repealed.

An Act to divide the State into Congressional Districts, and to fix time to elect Representatives to Congress. Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Mono, Calaveras, Amador, Eldorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada, and Alpine to form the Second District.

An Act providing time for holding County and Probate Courts in Alameda. On first Monday of January, April, and July, and third Monday of September each year.

An Act to authorize Andrew B. Forbes, his associates and assigns, to construct a wharf at Green Point, in Alameda County. Granted the use of tide lands, 100 feet wide, on either side of said wharf; twenty-five years' franchise.

An Act supplementary to an Act concerning officers. Supervisors to hold office for three years; Alameda excepted from the provisions of this Act.

An Act to authorize the City Council of Oakland to improve streets, lanes, alleys, courts, and places. To have power to lay out new streets; to grade and improve; notice to be given of intention to improve; remedy of persons aggrieved; to file a remonstrance; owners of property to petition for improvements; how contracts are to be made; duty of Marshals; assessment for expenses; city to pay for improvements on its own property; when done on one side of street, the lots on that side only to be assessed; City Marshal to make assessments; warrants to be attached to the assessment; assessments to be a lien on the property; contractors to collect; appeal to counsel; contractors may bring suit.

An Act creating Treasurer *ex-officio* Tax Collector. Amendatory. The duties of Sheriff as *ex-officio* Tax Collector to cease, excepting as regards to licenses.

An Act for assessing and collecting taxes in Alameda County. Taxes to be apportioned.

An Act amendatory of an Act for holding Courts of Record. Fixing the second Monday of February, June, and October, in Alameda County, for the Third Judicial District.

An Act to provide for the election of Township Assessors. Assessors shall give bonds; Supervisors to fill vacancies; the Assessors of different townships shall meet on third Monday in March, and classify the several descriptions of property. Office of County Assessor abolished.

An Act to provide for the erection of a Jail and repair of Courthouse in Alameda County. To levy for the fiscal year 1864–5 special tax not exceeding each year twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars. Stone or brick; shall cease when work is completed.

An Act to provide for the retention of the hides of slaughtered cattle in certain counties, including Alameda, for eight days.

An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act to incorporate the City of Oakland, passed March 26, 1854. Abating nuisances within city limits; providing building for municipal purposes; licenses; election of Justice of the Peace.

An Act supplementary to an Act dividing the State into judicial districts. Third District to consist of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa, until a Judge for Fifteenth District shall have been duly elected or appointed.

An Act establishing a fee bill for Alameda County.

1865—*Prosecution of Squatters on the Mission Ranch—Work on the Western Pacific Railroad—Condemnation of Lands—Continuation of the Alameda Railroad and its Completion to Haywards—Time Table and Fares—Cold Weather—Portuguese Land Purchasers—Contra Costa's Claim Upheld by the Supreme Court—Soldiers' Aid Society in Brooklyn—Haywards Guards Voted* $50 *Per Month by the County Supervisors—The Minturn Ferry Line Purchased by the Oakland Railroad Company—San Lorenzo Guards—Contra Costa Railroad Company Organized—A. A. Moore Admitted to Practice in the District Court as an Attorney—Postmaster Green gives all he has ever made out of his Office to Sanitary Fund—Seventeenth of March Ball at Alvarado—Destructive Fire in Oakland—The Railroad Extended to Larue's Wharf—A Vigilance Committee Organized—Grief for President Lincoln's Death—May-day Celebrations at Alameda and Alvarado—Earthquake—San Leandro School-house—Promising Crops—Presbyterian Clergyman Installed—Jail Delivery—Hon. J. B. Felton a Candidate for U. S. Senator—Reported that the California Steam Navigation Co. were Going to "Gobble Up" our Ferries and Railroads—Large Harvest—Political Conventions—Vote of the County—Unfortunate Fracas—Clinton Cotton Mills—Brooklyn Guards Organized—San Ramon Settlers Pay H. W. Carpentier* $111,000—*Formation of the Contra Costa Water Co.—Grain Warehouses—Ball of the Brooklyn Guards—Heavy Earthquake—Death of a Pioneer—Oakland Railroad Under A. A. Cohen—Officers Brooklyn Guard—Republican Judicial Choice—Big Squash—San Leandro School Opened—Chas. Garthwait's House Robbed—School in San Leandro—Haywards Guards' Election—New Ferry Steamer "Alameda"—Haywards Fire Company—New Railroad Project—Cold Weather—"Sport" at Haywards—No Legislative Session in* 1865.

The leading features of the year 1865 were railroad building; mourning for the death of President Lincoln; severe shocks of earthquake; and the formation of military and civic organizations.

The case of H. G. Ellsworth *vs.* Elias Sampson and twenty other defendants, for trespass, was tried this month in the January Term of the County Court. The men on the defense were squatters on a portion of the Mission Ranch, and supposed they possessed pre-emption rights. Edward Tompkins appeared for the plaintiff; W. H. Glascock, H. K. W. Clark and Judge Collins, for the defendants. The trial lasted several days, and at its close the plaintiff was awarded $1,000 damages.

The contract for the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad, from San José to Stockton, a length of seventy-five miles, was let to Messrs. Cox & Meyers. The line of this road was through three counties—Santa Clara, Alameda and San Joaquin. It nearly crossed the whole of the widest portion of Alameda County, from west to east, and was by way of the Alameda Cañon and Livermore Pass. On the 6th of May the company published notice of the pendency of proceedings for the condemnation of lands for the use of the road, in the *Alameda County Gazette*, which notice occupied three closely-printed columns of that paper. This notice, however, had only reference to the occupants of land between the Santa Clara line, at the head of the bay, and the Alameda Cañon. The notice was addressed as follows:

To Mathew W. Dixon, Calvin Valpey, Shaw Nash, Andrew Whisman, William D. Hudson, William Story, R. Burns, Peter Campbell, George W. Peacock, T. W. Millard, J. Sinclair, Flugencio Higuerra, J. Emerson, Chester Harris, Henry M. Ellsworth, Ronlif J. Horner, William Y. Horner, William H. Graves, Earl Marshall, Michael Overacker, Robert Bonner, Perry Morrison, Dennison D. Henyon, Caleb C. Scott, C. C. Simms, W. A. Jordan, Isaac Troth, L. S. Frakes, O. C. Simms, William Bonner, S. Bonner, Augustus Bernel, Juan Bernel, John Kottinger, and his wife —— Kottinger, Josefa Livermore, Joseph Livermore, John Doe, Richard Doe, John Jones, John Smith, John Brum, John Jackson, James Johnson, John Taylor, Sarah Smith, Susan Jones, Ann Jackson, Mary Miller, and Julia Jones, and all persons occupying, claiming, or having any right, title or interest in and to the tracts of lands hereinafter described.

Work was commenced in the Alameda Cañon in the month of June, when a force of 500 men, mostly Coolies, was put to work there under Mr. Bates, of this city, who held a sub-contract on the road.

The grading of the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad was finished to San Leandro in the month of January, and the laying of the track finished on the first day of March, and the first trip made by

boat and cars from San Francisco to San Leandro in an hour and a quarter, three miles being by water and thirteen by rail. Following is a copy of the first time table issued by the company after the completion of the road to the county seat:

"San Francisco and Alameda Railroad and Ferry Line. From corner Vallejo and Davis Streets. From San Francisco: 7:15 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 4:30 P. M. From Alameda: 7:40 A. M., 9:20 A. M., 12:20 P. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:50 P. M. From San Leandro: 7:20 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M. Good accommodations for stock on both sides, which will be taken at greatly reduced rates, viz: Cattle at 25c. per head, calves at 10c. per head, hogs and sheep at 5c. per head. On and after March 15th, there will be a trip from Alameda at 5:50 A. M., and from San Francisco at 6:30 P. M. ALFRED A. COHEN, General Superintendent S. F. and A. R. R."

The fare for passengers from San Francisco to San Leandro (sixteen miles) was 75c., or five tickets for $2.50. It was subsequently reduced to 50c. to San Leandro, and 25c. to Alameda, from San Francisco.

The contract for the completion of the road from San Leandro to Haywards (five miles) was given out in April to Mr. C. D. Bates, and on the 25th of August the line was completed. It was the occasion for a free excursion, collation and general rejoicing at Haywards. Judge Crane, Edward Wheeler, A. A. Cohen, Henry Robinson and Dr. Henry Gibbons all made congratulatory speeches, and the first railroad through Alameda County was in full operation.

The cold weather drove the coyotes down in the direction of the bay this winter, and in the month of January there was a coyote hunt in the foothills, when several were killed near Brooklyn.

In the month of January the frost was so intense that ice formed an inch thick at Mission San José.

The Portuguese population, or more properly speaking, the Portuguese colonists from the Western Isles, were settling so rapidly in this county at this time and paying such high prices for small parcels of land, that a humorous correspondent in the county paper, writing at Centreville, remarked that "a Portuguese advancing towards your premises for the purpose of negotiating a purchase, adds much greater enhancement to its value than the assurance of having a railroad pass through your verandah."

In the month of February the judgment obtained by Contra Costa County against Alameda County, for the old Oakland bridge indebt-

edness, was affirmed by the Supreme Court. The amount of the judgment was $15,000; so that after all, Alameda had to own up and "pungle." The repudiation of this debt from the first does not appear to have been particularly honest, and had it been paid as it ought to have been, the great additional charge for interest and the cost of legislation on the matter, and useless litigation, would have been avoided.

In February there was a Soldiers' Aid Society formed in Brooklyn. The Haywards Guards applied to the Board of Supervisors for an armory, and were allowed $50 per month for the purpose of procuring one. The Alameda Park Hotel, erected by the Railroad Company, was opened this month.

In March the Contra Costa or Minturn Ferry line of steamers, consisting of the *Contra Costa* and *Clinton*, was sold to the Oakland Railroad Company.

At the first election of the San Lorenzo Guard, held on the 28th February, the following officers were appointed: Captain, A. L. Fuller; 1st Lieutenant, Henry Smyth; 2d Lieutenant, L. Stone; Brevet 2d Lieutenant, J. L. Shyman; Secretary, E. D. Lewelling; Treasurer, Wm. Farris; 1st Sergeant, H. Doppman; Sergeants, Chas. Harper, Jas. Farris, O. C. Lewelling, O. W. Owen.

On March 22d was incorporated the Contra Costa Railroad Company, the object of which was to connect the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad with Oakland and San Pablo. The Directors of the proposed enterprise were F. D. Atherton, E. B. Mastick, John Caperton, A. A. Cohen and E. G. Walsworth. No work was ever done on this line, but the Central Pacific Company is consummating the object it had in view.

The Committee appointed by the District Court to examine A. A. Moore, who was a candidate for admission to practice in that Court, reported favorably, and that gentleman, who was the first law student of Alameda County to make such an application, was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the Court.

John Green, Postmaster at Dougherty's Station, showed his value of the emoluments accruing to him from that position, by donating the whole sum to the Sanitary Fund. It amounted to $35.35, the proceeds of several years' labor in the postal service of his country.

The 17th of March was celebrated at Alvarado by a ball, the proceeds of which were donated for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Catholic Church in that place.

On the 18th of March patents were issued for the Santa Rita and San Ramon Ranchos.

On March 18th there died at San José an old Spanish pioneer of Alameda County. Antonio Maria Sunol, who had first settled in the beautiful little valley called after him, forty-eight years previously. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

There was a destructive fire in Oakland on the 25th of March. It broke out at the Railroad Station, and destroyed property to the value of $75,000.

On the 1st of April the Oakland Railroad was extended to Larue's Wharf, in Brooklyn, beyond which it did not extend until purchased by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

At this period the people of Washington and Murray Townships were suffering much from the depredations of horse and cattle thieves, stock poisoners and incendiaries, and resolving to no longer submit to such outrages and injuries as they had become used to, a large number of them assembled at Milton's Hotel, Centerville, on the 1st day of April, and there resolved to form themselves into a Vigilance Committee. Thos. Scott was elected President, and Dr. J. M. Selfridge, now of Oakland, Secretary; William Tyeson was appointed Treasurer. There was besides these officers an executive committee of twelve members chosen. The organization of this committee had a salutary effect, and the evil-doers became thereafter very cautious. The Committee offered a reward of $500 for the conviction of the person or persons who had a short time before poisoned Ellsworth's wheat field.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln, on the 14th of April, created a profound sensation. The newspapers turned their column rules in mourning, and the people assembled, after due notice, in the old grove of San Lorenzo on the 19th of the month, to express their united sorrow and show their grief for the melancholy event The outpouring of the people was large and the expression of feeling manly and earnest. They had formed a warm attachment for the man in whom they had placed their confidence in the dark and dismal hours of the nation's tribulation, and many a word of admiration and sympathy had been spoken of the dead President—he whom they had learned to revere and love—"Honest Old Abe." The Courthouse, by order of the Supervisors, was draped in mourning.

On the 29th of April the title to the San Lorenzo Rancho was confirmed for 26,722 acres to Guillermo Castro, and a United States

patent issued for the same, which was filed in the Recorder's Office.

On the 1st of May, the new Odd Fellows' Hall, of Crusade Lodge of Odd Fellows, was dedicated at Alvarado by a grand ball, at which 140 couples were present. It was pronounced the finest social affair that ever took place in the southern portion of the county.

The Sanitary Pic-nic at Alameda, on Mayday, was the event of the month. The computation, at the time of the attendance, was that there were 6,000 people present. They were there from San Francisco, Oakland and all parts of the county. The day was lovely and the proceedings joyous. The time-honored May festivities were observed. The crowning of the May Queen was an interesting and pleasing ceremony. Miss May Browne, daughter of our lamented and distinguished fellow-citizen, J. Ross Browne, gracefully represented the Queen of the May. She was attended by a long retinue of young ladies, attired in white and acting as "Maids of Honor." Master Ashley Crane waited upon the Queen in the character of Robin Hood, the bold woodsman, and Charley Saul represented the character of "Jack o' the Green." At noon the grand entry of the Queen and her attendants was announced by the blast of a bugle. They were preceded by the Presidio Band, of San Francisco, and the grand ceremonial was performed in excellent style. Then followed the May dance around the May pole, exquisitely performed in the presence of the Queen by sixteen couples of the young lads and lasses of the San Francisco schools. Dr. Gibbons had composed an ode to the Queen, which was read by Mr. Wheeler, and a stirring oration was delivered by Mr. Frank M. Pixley. Dancing in the open air followed and was generally indulge in. The whole affair was under the superintendence of Dr. Henry Gibbons, to whom much credit was given for the completeness of the arrangements. The gentlemen who acted as a Committee of Stewards during the day, for the preservation of order and decorum, were Messrs. A. S. Barber, Henry Robinson, J. D. Bostwick, H. Clark, W. S. Lee, Judge Hastings and W. B. Clement. The net sum of $1,404.87 was realized for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund.

On the 24th of May the shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the county, which was considered one of the severest during American experience.

The new school house at San Leandro was started this month. John Q. Dunn was the builder, and the cost fixed at $3,635. It was two stories high, and in dimensions 24x36 feet. It was calculated to accommodate 200 pupils.

Crops promised finely; as an evidence, Captain Fuller exhibited barley eight feet long, taken from a field of Wm. Meek, at San Lorenzo.

On the 11th of June Rev. Mr. Alexander was installed a minister of the Presbyterian church at San Leandro, in the District Court-room. Mr. Sessions, of Oakland, Mr. Pierson, of the Brooklyn church, Mr. Beckwith, of San Francisco, and Mr. Brier, of Centreville, took part in the ceremony.

There was a jail delivery at San Leandro on the 5th of July. The various officers were so much taken up with celebrating the "Glorious Fourth," that the prisoners were left without a guard, and four of them out of the six then confined there easily made their escape.

At this time Hon. J. B. Felton was a prominent candidate for the position of United States Senator, and much was said, whether truly or otherwise, about his making free use of money for the object of his ambition. The Oakland *News* warmly espoused his cause, and the San Leandro *Gazette* as warmly opposed him.

At the beginning of August it was reported that the California Steam Navigation Company, which had become the great monopoly of the coast, had purchased the Oakland Ferry and Railroad.

In August there was a successful festival at Alameda, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the harvest this year a field of wheat in the Martin Ranch, Amador Valley, yielded eighty bushels of wheat to the acre.

The County Union Convention was held at San Leandro, on the 5th of August. The Democratic Convention was held on the 24th of the same month. The following was the platform adopted:

1st. In favor of a hard-money currency, with an extension of the Specific Contract Act, to include verbal contract for workingmen's wages. 2d. Opposition to Negro or Chinese suffrage. 3d. In favor of the reconstruction of the Southern States on the principles established by President Johnson.

At the election held on the 6th of September the following votes were cast:

State Senator—Henry Robinson,	1278
W. H. Glascock,	844
Assembly—John L. Wilson,	1119
Thos. Eagar,	1215
John B. Ward,	861
Jas. Graves,	849

Sheriff—Henry N. Morse,	1399
Ed. Neihaus,	723
Clerk—I. A. Amerman,	1216
Chas. Gleason,	865
Treasurer—Socrates Huff,	1400
Eb. C. Farley,	716
County Attorney—Geo. M. Blake,	1416
A. H. Griffith,	683
Public Administrator—Duncan Cameron,	1346
Frank Maillot,	769
County Sup. Ed.—Rev. Chas. E. Rich,	1315
Thos. A. Smith,	796
County Surveyor—Wm. F. Boardman,	1359
W. Hughes,	749
Coroner—Sabin Harris,	1342
Thomas Greene,	777

In every instance the Union Candidate occupied the first position.

The Clinton Cotton Mill was established this month, by Rector & Sons, and got to work by the middle of November.

The Brooklyn Guards, a new military company, was organized in August, with Capt. W. H. Hamilton at their head.

The settlers on the San Ramon Ranch, in Contra Costa County, purchased the title of H. W. Carpentier to the same. It was said that all the ranch cost Carpentier was a sack of flour given to some old Spaniard, but the settlers, in order to possess clear titles, paid that unscrupulous grabber the sum of $111,000.

In September of this year was formed the Contra Costa Water Company, the immediate object of which was to bring the water of Temescal Creek into Oakland.

An unfortunate fracas occurred at San Antonio, on Sunday night, September 30th, 1865, between a Frenchman named Cora, of San Pablo, and Samuel S. Kennedy, of San Antonio. In the fight, Kennedy was very much hurt, and died from the effects of his injuries on Tuesday evening following. On Wednesday, Dr. M. P. Gibbons made a post-mortem examination on deceased, and on Wednesday a coroner's inquest was held by Judge Walker, when the jury rendered a verdict that Kennedy came to his death by the hands of Cora, with kicks from his feet and blows from a club of some kind. Deceased, who was a native of Scotland, aged 42 years, left a wife and three children. Cora was arrested and lodged in jail to await arraignment before the Grand Jury.

Grain-warehouse building was a feature of this fall. Mr. Edmond-

son added sixty feet to his warehouse at Haywards, and the Alameda Railroad Company erected warehouses at both San Leandro and Haywards. Capt. Roberts also added to the accommodation of the warehouse at his landing. It was a year of large crops.

Ninety couples attended the ball of the Brooklyn Guards, on the 5th of October. The music was by Fuller's Band.

There was a severer earthquake than that already mentioned, on Sunday, the 8th of October. It created quite a sensation, as it was felt in San Francisco, San José, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Petaluma, Stockton and Sacramento. At San José a portion of the fire-wall of the Jail was thrown down. At San Leandro the vibration was sufficient to toll the bell in the steeple of the Catholic Church, and the spire, 100 feet high, swayed like a reed in the wind, but no damage was done. Even the Court-house, which was considered an unsafe structure, withstood the shock. In Oakland no damage was done.

On the 8th of October there died at San Leandro an old pioneer, named George Fleming, a respected gentleman, who had for a short time filled an official position. Mr. Fleming was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. In the year 1816 he went to Carlisle, Pa., and engaged in the printing business. In 1823 he became editor of the *Weekly Religious Miscellany;* in 1830 editor of the *Carlisle Expositor,* which was afterward united with the *Herald,* of which he was editor and proprietor until about the year 1837. In 1834 he compiled and published a collection of sacred music, called "Evangelical Music." His talent for music made him a valuable leader in public praise in the church, of which he was a member forty-three years. He held the office of Prothonatory of Cumberland County, Pa., during the administration of Gov. Ritner. He came to California across the plains in 1849; settled in Alameda County in 1853, on a farm on the San Lorenzo Rancho, where he resided until his removal to San Leandro, in 1863. He served part of that year as Associate Judge of the county. For several years previous to his death he was afflicted with disease of the brain, which gradually gained the mastery over his bodily and mental powers.

In the month of October the Oakland Railroad was placed under the management of A. A. Cohen, who was the principal stockholder and Superintendent of the Alameda and Haywards road. This event was for some time expected, and was looked upon as adverse to the interests of Oakland.

In October the Brooklyn Guard mustered fifty-four men, rank and

file. The list of its officers was as follows: Captain, W. Henry Hamilton; First Lieutenant, John H. Campher; Second Lieutenant, John Sutch; Third Brevet Lieutenant, Eben E. Webster; Orderly Sergeant, Asa Cochran; Second Sergeant, George Lewis; Third Sergeant, Caleb Cadwell; Fourth Sergeant, Peter Rimelard; Fifth Sergeant, Homer Shuey; First Corporal, Vernal S. Northey; Second Corporal, Benjamin Neiderman; Third Corporal, Alfred Wright; Fourth Corporal, Enos Taylor; Ensign, James Moffit; Drummer, James Knapp. Regular drill night was every Saturday evening, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock; officers' drill and instruction, third Monday in each month; squad drill, second and fourth Monday in each month; stated meetings, first Monday in each month.

At the Judicial election, held in October, S. W. Sanderson, the Republican nominee, received in this county, for Judge of the Supreme Court, 390 more votes than Hartley, the Democratic nominee.

Remillard Brothers started their first brickyard in Alameda County, at Haywards, in the latter part of this year, and made a good article.

There was raised for the Contra Costa indebtedness this year $4,110.56, which sum was paid over to the Treasurer of that county, in compliance with the decisions of the Courts.

As an addition to the agricultural facts already mentioned, it may be stated, on the authority of the local paper, that J. W. Harlan, of San Leandro, raised a squash measuring seven feet six inches one way and nine feet the other, and weighed 142 lbs.

School opened in the new school-house, San Leandro, on the 13th of November, with Mr. Bullard and Mrs. Hart as teachers. It was pronounced one of the finest then in the State, and cost altogether $3,800. The thanks of the community were due to Messrs. Geo. E. Smith, Lysander Stone and William Abel, the Trustees, for the attention they had given to its construction.

The robbery of Chas. Garthwait's house, near Pleasanton, took place one night in October, in the absence of Mr. Garthwait. Mrs. Garthwait shot and wounded one of the robbers, named Welch, who was subsequently arrested.

The Haywards Guards elected the following officers: Captain, A. L. Fuller; First Lieutenant, Jas. A. Webster; Second Lieutenant, Jos. H. Taylor; Third Lieutenant, D. C. Kennedy; Orderly Sergeant, Harvey Rice; Sergeants, A. J. Packard, O. Lewelling, J. Meyers, D. St. Clair; Corporals, J. Davis, D. Walgen, Chas. Thoerer.

The new ferry steamer *Alameda*, built at the Potrero, San Francisco, was launched on the 2d of December, and christened by Mrs. A. A. Cohen. She is yet doing good service on the ferry route.

Besides a military company, Hayward rejoiced in a fire company, officered as follows: Chief Engineer, H. F. Irving; Foreman, E. Dole; 1st Assistant, Joseph Rivers; 2d Assistant, H. R. Hine; Secretary, Thos. Glaskin; Treasurer, Alex. Allen; Hoseman, H. Fleury; Assistant-Hoseman, Chris. Hermann.

A grand new railroad project was confidently spoken of in December. It included the extension of the San Francisco and Alameda line to the Western Pacific, at Washington Corners; the continuance of the Haywards Road to Amador Valley; the Oakland Road to be continued to Goat Island in the bay; a northern road to be run to Placerville, crossing the Straits of Carquinez. The plan then laid down has been partially followed by the Central Pacific Company, into whose hands all our railroads and ferries subsequently fell.

Eight degrees below freezing point was the depth to which the mercury fell one very cold December night in San Leandro.

Jas. McCurdy, the owner of a drinking saloon in Haywards, announced his new year's sports in the following open, artless manner: "Sport! sport! On New Year's Day, Monday, January 1, 1866, at Haywards, commencing at 10 o'clock, shooting, raffling, freeze-out, poker, seven-up, etc., etc., for turkeys, geese and all kinds of game, and meerschaum pipes. Come one, come everybody, and have a merry New Year!"

There was no meeting of the Legislature this year. Our County Senator was Mr. Henry Robinson, of Alameda; and our late Assemblymen, Mr. Thos. Eagar, of Brooklyn, and J. L. Wilson, of Washington.

1866—*Target Shooting—Western Pacific Railroad—A* $10,000-*per-Mile Railroad Subsidy Passed by the Legislature—Vetoed by the Governor—Railroad Proposed to Goat Island—T. D. Judah Marks the Island Out as the Terminal Point of the Transcontinental Railroad—The Clinton Cotton Mill in Operation—The Bad Luck of an ex-Convict—A Home-made Locomotive—A "No-Fence Law" Agitation—A Southern Pacific Railroad Company Organized—Mr. Robinson Introduces a Bill to Provide a Dog Tax—The Alameda Park Hotel Sold at Auction—A Post-*

office Established at Harrisburg—Masonic Celebration at Centreville—Telegraph Road Commission—An Indian Convicted of Murder—The Gilman Bridge Debt—The Vallejo Mill Property Sold—Turnpiked Road Through Clinton—Octavia Cora, on a Second Trial, Convicted of Manslaughter—A $ Mark necessary to Legalize a School Tax—Officers of the Brighton Cattle Market—Prices Fetched There—New Time Table of the Alameda and Haywards Railroad—Jackson Guards Organized in Oakland—New Supervisors Take Their Seats—New Warehouse—A Freedman's Association—San Leandro Brightening Up—Ward Avenue Opened—Stock in Murray Township—"Cancelling" the Courthouse Walls—Horse Show at Centreville—Ad Valorem Tax—Base Ball Match at Clinton—May Celebrations General—Grading in Alameda Cañon—Presentation to the Haywards Guards—Murder of Saunders M. Simpson—Income Tax Suspended—Fenian Brotherhood—Time Extended—County Fair—May Rains—Enrolling Voters—Great Growth of Grain—Laborers Scarce—Cattle Thief Arrested—Warm Weather—A Murderer Surrenders Himself—Supervisors Elect—Death of Judge Keeny—Horse Thief Shot—Cheap Lots and "Night's Diamond Blankets"—Severe Norther.

Target-shooting was the natural offspring of so many military companies. A match came off at Haywards, on the 1st of January, between the Haywards Guard and the Alvarado Guard. Thirty men from each company fired three rounds each at the target. The Alvaradons made 985 points and the Haywardens 1,030, thereby winning the match by 45 points. In the evening the contestants were entertained by a ball at Hayward's Hotel, at which many lovely ladies were present to smile upon the gallant defenders of the State.

The annual meeting of the Western Pacific Railroad Company was held at San José, on the 8th inst., when the following Directors were elected: Chas. H. Fox, John Center, E. F. Pease, Chas. W. Sanger, San Francisco; B. F. Mann, S. O. Houghton, San José; and M. J. Dooly, Stockton. The following Directors were elected as officers of the company: President, Chas. H. Fox; Vice-President, S. O. Houghton; Secretary, Chas. W. Sanger; Treasurer, B. F. Mann. The report stated that work on this road had been commenced about a year ago, under contract to Chas. McLaughlin, who prosecuted the work with energy. Grading of twenty miles of the

road had been completed. In the Alameda Cañon were through cuts of over sixty feet in depth, and side-hill cuts of much greater depth. Some of the embankments were over fifty feet in heighth, and were retained at the bottom by huge walls of solid masonry. Over 1,000 feet of heavy bridging was constructed, some of them as high as thirty feet above the water. Cross ties for twenty miles were delivered on the road, and that twenty miles of the road would be in working order within four months, for which the rolling stock had been already received. Iron for 100 miles, between Vallejo's Mills and Sacramento, had been purchased; and before the close of 1866 it was supposed trains would be running to Stockton, thus completing the first link of the great Pacific Railroad.

The Legislature was in session in Sacramento, in January, and the Alameda Railroad Company went before it with a modest demand for a subsidy of $10,000 per mile! Mr. Robinson, Senator for the county, desired an expression of opinion from his constituents on the merits of the bill, and he got it in the shape of numerous remonstrances against it. The subsidy asked for was to be raised by a tax of 25c. on the $100 of the property of the people. The bill was passed, but vetoed by the Governor.

Among the many railroad enterprises afloat at this time was one for the construction of a road from Oakland to Goat Island. A profile of the proposed road was filed in the Recorder's Office, on the 22d of January, certified by Chas. Main, President; Periguine Fitzhugh, Secretary; and L. H. Short, Chief Engineer. The route was in a direct line from the outer end of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Companies' Wharf to the Island. The distance over which the road was to be constructed was nearly two miles, and the greatest depth of water to be passed over was about sixty feet. Such a road would give railroad communication to within $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles of San Francisco. Goat Island was looked upon, by railroad engineers, as the terminal point of the transcontinental railroad, and as early as 1863, T. D. Judah, the original projector of the Central Pacific Railroad, put his finger on this spot in the map and said to an Oakland engineer, "there is the point to which we will ultimately have to go." All efforts, however, to place Goat Island in the possession of a railroad company have been defeated in Congress, that island being United States property.

The Clinton Cotton Mills were well under way, employing 20 girls, and turning out 500 yards of sheeting per day. The raw

material was brought from Mexico. Thirty looms were in place, and a Mr. Fortner was Superintendent.

A man named Welch was convicted of grand larceny in the County Court and sentenced by Judge Hamilton to eighteen months confinement in the State Prison at San Quentin. He told a tale of his hardships which entitled him to sympathy, if true, and reminds one of some of the incidents in the play of "The Ticket of Leave Man." Welch stated that after serving a term some time previously at San Quentin he resolved to lead a correct life, and went honestly to work on a ranch in Santa Clara County. Pretty soon, however, some of his acquaintances, formed during the term of his confinement, came along, and recognizing him threatened to "blow" on him if he did not give them money. He stood this as long as he could, but finally fled from them to avoid exposure, and went over among the Amador hills, where he thought himself secure from his vile tormentors. He had been there but a little while when his confederates in the crime for which he was then suffering came along and recognized him. They declared if he did not go with them and help to commit the robbery they would kill him, and he yielded.

A fine locomotive of twenty tons burden, called the "J. G. Kellogg," was turned out of the railroad machine shop in Alameda on the 27th January, manufactured under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Stevens, the Master Mechanic of the Alameda Railroad. It was four months building; had an 11-inch cylinder with a 22-inch stroke. It was considered a very creditable piece of machinery.

The great questions in this county during the meeting of the Legislature was the "No-fence law," introduced in a bill by Assemblyman Eagar, and the railroad subsidy. Opinions were so much divided that the "No-fence" bill was withdrawn; and although the subsidy bill passed, it was strongly protested against, and at a meeting in Oakland, on the 27th of March, the Governor was called upon to veto it, which he did.

The first steps were taken towards the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad in January of this year. A company was organized and filed its certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State. The amount of capital was fixed at $33,000. T. G. Phelps was President of the Company. Among the incorporators were Wm. T. Coleman and C. J. Hutchinson, of San Francisco; Hon. P. Banning, of Los Angeles; Capt. Johnson, of San Diego. The line was to commence at the Bay of San Francisco and run to

the Bay of San Diego; thence to the eastern line of the State of California, and connect with the great overland line from the Mississippi. The great southern road is now completed as far as Los Angeles, and Oakland is its terminus.

Senator Robinson introduced a bill in the Legislature to impose a dog-tax and regulate the collection of the same. The editor of the *Gazette* pronounced this an important measure, and cited the fact, in evidence, that a considerable portion of Dana's book, "Two Years Before the Mast," was devoted to a description of the dogs of Southern California.

The Alameda Park Hotel, built at the opening of the Alameda Railroad, was sold in February by auction to satisfy an execution against it.

A postoffice was established at Peacock's Hotel, near Warm Springs, in February, called Harrisburg, which still continues in the charge of the same postmaster, Mr. Geo. W. Peacock.

The social event of the month of February was the Masonic celebration at Centreville, on the 22d. It was pronounced a magnificent affair, consisting of a ball and supper, at which 240 persons were present.

At a second target match, on the 22d of February, the Haywards Company again beat the Alvarado Company.

A commission was appointed jointly by the Contra Costa and Alameda Boards of Supervisors to survey the Telegraph Road with a view to its permanent improvement.

In the District Court, an Indian named Rupardo was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to thirteen years imprisonment at San Quentin.

The case of Gilman *vs.* Contra Costa County, for the building of the San Antonio bridge in 1852, and which even yet keeps cropping out occasionally in some form or other, came before the Supreme Court at Sacramento in the beginning of March, and a verdict rendered thereon adversely to the claimant. The history of this bridge matter is interesting. We have gone through one phase of it in some of our first chapters, showing the transactions between the Court of Sessions and the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County on the one part, and Horace W. Carpentier on the other, regarding the same. The following narrative is taken from a local paper, and shows how an original debt of $7,400 was increased to the magnitude of $85,000 in a few years. Following are the features of the case:

SHARP *vs.* CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

The case of Sharp, as assignee of T. C. Gilman, vs. Contra Costa County, was before the Supreme Court at its present term. As this matter is of interest to the people of this county (as they were liable for their portion of any judgment Sharp might recover) we make the following extracts from the brief filed in the case by H. Mills, Esq., then District Attorney for Contra Costa County:

In 1852 one T. C. Gilman built a bridge for Contra Costa County, across San Antonio Creek, now, and since 1853, in Alameda County, under contract with the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County, wherein it was agreed to pay by warrant the sum of $7,400, and the further agreement, that if the Treasurer did not pay said warrant that the County would pay a penalty of five per cent. per month, which should be deemed as interest thereon.

The warrant No. 216 was drawn and delivered on completion of said bridge, for the said sum, without specifying any rate of interest.

In the year 1856 Gilman recovered judgment on said contract (said warrant being still outstanding) for the sum of $20,427 and costs, which judgment was assigned to plaintiff, Geo. F. Sharp, January 12th, 1857.

During the year 1860 said plaintiff, Sharp, revived in his own name said Gilman judgment, as hereinafter stated.

That each party, plaintiff and defendant, fully complied with the terms of the Act of 1865, except that plaintiff had not satisfied of record said judgment or the demands mentioned in said Act.

The complaint shows that Gilman had a judgment in 1856, March 12th, for $20,427, which bore interest at five per cent. per month, and costs, and upon which nothing had been paid. Plaintiff, if entitled to judgment for anything, was only entitled to judgment for about $64,000. Instead of taking judgment for said amount, plaintiff took it for $85,000, the same being for $21,000 or more too much, and also that the judgment bore interest at five per cent. per month.

The contract was a fraud upon defendant, because:

First—The Board of Supervisors had no power to make the contract.

Second—The agreement to pay five per cent. per month penalty, as interest, was illegal and prohibited by law.

The judgment sued upon was entered without authority of law, and was void.

The Clerk had only authority to enter judgments on default in the cases mentioned in the statute.

The Clerk entered judgment for a larger amount than prayed in complaint, in this, to-wit: He entered judgment that the judgment bear interest from date of entry at the rate of five per cent. per month.

The agreement to pay more than the legal rate of interest by the Board of Supervisors, acting in the name of the defendant, is void under the statute, and no judgment entered upon default of defendant could be made binding or valid for a larger rate of interest than that fixed by law, otherwise the same would accomplish that which is prohibited by statute.

The contract undertakes to fix a penalty, and the Clerk could render no judgment thereunder, nor could the Board of Supervisors, by authority of law, make the defendant liable either for pains or penalties.

For the purpose of giving construction and effect to said Act of 1860, the Court looked at the facts of the case, from which it appeared:

1st. That at the date of making the contract between Gilman and defendant, there was no law authorizing a suit against defendant.

2d. In 1855 the Legislature provided a remedy for plaintiff (to-wit: the Funding Act, before referred to), which remedy plaintiff lost by his neglect to comply with the terms thereof.

3d. It was admitted as a fact in this case, that at the time of the making of said Act of 1860, the plaintiff was without remedy for the enforcement of his claim.

4th. The defendant, without the action of the Legislature, could not pay the claim, or any part thereof, there being no authority to levy taxes save in the Legislature.

5th. It is settled beyond question that the Legislature may impose taxes for any purpose they may choose, and it follows that, having such authority, they, the Legislature, may do so upon such terms as to them may seem just.

Contra Costa County *vs.* Board of Supervisors Alameda County, and cases there cited, 26 Cal., 646.

6th. The levy of taxes by the Act of 1860 was made upon the terms stated in said Act; the consideration was the settlement of this claim.

7th. The party (plaintiff in this case) having no remedy, obtain of the Legislature what they decide is due, and without compelling him to accept of their offer, they do say, in emphatic language, that

unless plaintiff shall accept and make known his acceptance of the sum levied as taxes in full payment and satisfaction of all demands against defendant, he shall not have the benefit of the remedy provided for him in said Act.

8th. The plaintiff did accept and did make known his acceptance in full satisfaction of all demands, and, upon the faith of his declaration made as provided by said Act, the defendant did fully comply by levy, collection and payment of the sum mentioned to plaintiff, who further acknowledged compliance with the terms agreed upon by giving receipts, stating that such sums were by him received in full satisfaction, according to the terms of said Act of 1860.

In view of the foregoing, defendant submitted that the defence in this case relied upon either payment and satisfaction, accord and satisfaction, release and discharge, compromise and satisfaction, or part payment as satisfaction in full.

The laws of this State nowhere give the Board of Supervisors authority to agree, on behalf of the county, except as follows: By auditing an account; by directing the Auditor to draw a warrant upon the Treasurer, and he, said Treasurer, shall pay, if he has in his hands moneys, not otherwise appropriated, belonging to the county. If he has not the money, he shall endorse upon such warrant, "not paid, for want of funds," and the amount specified in such warrant shall thereafter draw interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, until redeemed.

This was the law in force, and the only mode of payment at the time of making the Gilman contract. The penalty stated in contract was wholly unwarranted by law.

At the time of making the Gilman contract, individuals might agree upon any rate of interest, and, if they so chose, could agree that the interest, after due, might be added to the principal, and thereafter bear interest, etc. Now, if the Board of Supervisors had the authority to agree to pay more than ten per cent. per annum interest money (which was denied), it was not by them agreed in this case, in writing, that the penalty, or interest mentioned, should ever be added to the principal sum, as is shown to have been done in this case. The statute, being in contravention of the common law, is to be strictly construed.

The Vallejo Mill property, consisting of the mill, water privileges and twelve acres of land, passed into the possession of J. S. Doe, of San Francisco, who bought under a decree of sale on mortgage for

foreclosure, for about $30,000. The purchase was made in the early part of March.

The road through Clinton was this month turnpiked and covered with a coating of gravel.

Octavia Cora, charged with the killing of Samuel Kennedy, at Brooklyn, was, on his second trial, on the 2d of March, in the District Court, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced by Judge McKee to three years confinement in the State Prison.

Some parties belonging to the Union School District of San Leandro objected to paying their school taxes on technical ground, and on suit being brought against them, Judge McKee decided that the tax could not be enforced, owing to the absence of a $ mark in the assessment roll.

The following is quoted to give an idea of the prices brought in the Brighton Cattle Market, established last year, near Haywards:

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

HAYWOOD, April 11th, 1866.

1 bull, $20; 16 calves, $9 per head; 16 calves, $8.25 per head; 2 cows and calves, $30 and $36; 3 cows, $75 per head; 4 cows, $50 per head; 5 cows, $40 per head; 50 cows, unsold, offered at $25 to $30 per head; 50 yearlings, $7 per head; 24 cattle, $20 per head; 40 cattle, $18 per head; 60 cattle, $16 per head; 120 cattle, $15.50 per head; 50 cattle, unsold, too thin; 3 horses, $68 each; 2 mares, $75 each; 2 mares, harness and wagon, $225.

REMARKS.—15 extra milch cows, blood stock, offered at $100 to $150 per head; no sales. 75 pigs arrived too late for the market. Beef cattle, heavy American, in demand; none in market. Stock offered in market very thin and mixed lot. Sheep offers, to arrive, $3.25 per head; Weathers, do, $5; none in market. Milch cows, prices declining; prices asked, too high; purchasers plenty, at lower rates.

The following officers of the Brighton Cattle Market were elected in March: President, Wm. Fulton; Vice-president, W. H. Souther; Trustees, W. Knox, D. C. Kennedy, Alex. Allen. Board of Directors—F. P. Lauterwasso, President; E. A. Haines, John Searles, H. D. Ellerhorst, J. A. Mayhew; C. T. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer.

Following is the new time-table of the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, after completion to Haywards; it is interesting as a thing of the past:

San Francisco and Alameda Railroad and Ferry Line. From Pacific Street Wharf. From San Francisco: 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 6 P. M. From Alameda: 7:45, 9:45 A. M.; 1:45, 4:30 P. M. From San Leandro: 7:25, 9:25 A. M.; 1:25, 4:10 P. M. From Haywards: 7, 9 A. M.; 1, 3:45 P. M. Sunday time. From San Francisco: 9, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 4:45, 6 P. M. From Alameda: 9:10, 11:40 A. M.; 2:10, 4:55 P. M. From San Leandro: 8:50, 11:20 A. M.; 1:50, 4:35 P. M. From Haywards: 8:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 4:15 P. M. The 6 P. M. trip from San Francisco on Saturday evenings, and 7 A. M. from Haywards on Sundays, will be omitted. A commodious and safe carriage-way at each landing. Live stock taken at reduced rates. ALFRED A. COHEN, General Superintendent S. F. and A. R. R.

The Jackson Guards, of Oakland, were organized latter end of March, and the Board of Supervisors allowed them $50 per month for rent of armory.

The new Board of Supervisors took their seats March 6th, when Mr. R. S. Farrelly was elected chairman.

In April Mr. T. J. Edmondson erected a grain warehouse at San Leandro, the dimensions of which were 50x200 feet.

A Freedman's Association was established at San Leandro this month, with Judge Hamilton, of the County Court, as President; S. G. Nye, as Vice-President; J. W. Josselyn, Secretary and Treasurer, and L. J. Bullard, Collector.

In the spring of this year matters looked cheerful for San Leandro, and it was in a flourishing condition. Ward Avenue, an alameda one mile in length, running to the foot-hills, was opened and planted with shade trees, furnishing a handsome drive, for which much credit was due to the projector, Mr. J. B. Ward.

Murray Township was looming up about this time as a market for fine stock. In ten days Mr. S. B. Martin sold 57 head of fine horses, and Mr. Dougherty and other importers also sold many animals. A Clydesdale three-year-old stallion, belonging to Mr. Martin, was sold for $1,000.

An advertisement appeared in the San Leandro *Gazette*, of March 31st, signed by I. A. Amerman, County Clerk, inviting sealed proposals for painting the Court-house and *cancelling* the walls. *Calcimining*, no doubt, was intended. The cancelling, however, was pretty effectually done on the 28th of October, 1868, when the earthquake took charge of the job.

There was a horse show held at Centreville, on the 28th of April,

when some fine samples of stock were exhibited. The farmers and stock-owners present were expected to consider the subject of holding a county fair in the Fall, but the matter received no attention.

The *ad valorem* tax, for State purposes, was fixed at $1.10 on each $100 of property.

The first important base-ball match in the county took place in Clinton, on the 21st of April, between the City College Club, of San Francisco, and the Live Oak Club, of Oakland. There was a large and fashionable attendance, many ladies from San Francisco and Oakland having been spectators. The game was brought to a close after eight innings, the City Club having declined to play the last. At the close the score stood 39 to 84 in favor of the Live Oak Club. The Oakland boys treated their vanquished rivals to a dinner in the evening, after the contest, and the affair terminated in a happy and friendly manner.

May celebrations were general. The "Always Happy" Lodge of Good Templars held a pic-nic at Haywards, on the 3d, at which a table 130 feet long was spread for the guests. The Odd Fellows held a ball at Centreville, which brought together a large company, and everything passed off with that good order and good feeling which is a notable feature of all social gatherings in Alameda County.

In April Messrs. Cox & Arnold, contractors for grading the Western Pacific Railroad from San José to Stockton, resumed operations in the Alameda Cañon, above Vallejo's Mills, after a cessation of work for the winter months.

On the 28th of April a flag and address were presented to the Haywards Guards, by Miss Haymer, on behalf of the ladies of the place, which Captain Fuller accepted on behalf of the company.

Calvin Perkins, Joseph Fisher and a number of others took a large number of mustang horses from this county to Salt Lake, for sale.

Mr. Sanders M. Simpson, an estimable citizen and brother-in-law of Mr. Greene Patterson and Joseph Black, of Murray Township, was most brutally murdered in bed, by his herder, in the month of May, at Corral Hollow. The guilty man was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

Notice was given this month that assessment for the income-tax was suspended till further notice.

A circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, then a powerful organization, was established in Oakland.

The time for completing the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad having expired, it was extended by Congress at the instance of Senator Conness. There was fear that the company would claim some of the lands of the ex-Mission as a portion of their grant, and on May 23d Judge Crane publicly stated that the company set up no such claim.

At a meeting held at the Brighton Cattle Market, on May 30th, a committee for each town was appointed to arrange matters for a County Fair.

There were heavy rains in the latter part of May. That the last rains came regularly in the third week of this month, is shown by the following statement, taken from competent authority, which also gives the amount of rain-fall each day. It will be of service to those who do not understand this peculiarity of our climate:

1851	May 18th, 19th, 20th	0.69 in.
1852	" 17th	.30 in.
1853	" 24th	.05 in.
1854	"	.00 in.
1855	" 11th to 20th	2.14 in.
1856	" 19th to 25th	.86 in.
1857	"	.00 in.
1858	" none after 7th	
1859	" 22d	.05 in.
1860	" 18th to 25th	1.27 in.
1861	" 20th and 22d	.55 in.
1862	" none after 12th	
1863	" 18th and 19th	.41 in.
1864	" 17th	.34 in.
1865	" 18th	.27 in.
1866	" 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th	1-64 in.

As the law required that all persons claiming the right to vote should be enrolled in their respective townships, the following Enrolling Clerks were appointed for each township: Alameda, Charles H. Haile; Brooklyn, ————; Eden, Joel Russell; Murray, J. W. Dougherty; Oakland City, Perry Johnson; Oakland Township, T. L. Walker; Washington, J. Shinn.

As a sample of the prolific growth of grain this year, Mr. E. Munion, of Centreville, left at the office of the *Alta California*, San Francisco, a bunch of white Australian wheat, consisting of 120 stalks, each with a fairly developed head, all grown from a single grain. This was noticed in the *Alta* of the 10th of July. The growth was so dense this year that the grain was much affected by rust.

Under date of July 15th, a correspondent at Centreville wrote to the *Gazette*: "Labor is in good demand, farmers are in want of binders, white men are scarce, and the result, as might be expected, is a forced necessity to employ Mongolians."

On the 15th of July a notorious cattle thief, named Edwardo Ghiardo, was arrested in a cañon near Mount Diablo, by Sheriff Morse.

The weather was very warm in July, and at the Mission of San José on the 18th the thermometer stood at 110 degrees in the shade.

On the 11th of August one Chavoye entered Justice Smith's Court at San Leandro, and surrendered himself for the killing of one Richardo, near Pleasanton, on the evening before.

Following were the Supervisors elected in September, for the ensuing year: Oakland, F. K. Shattuck; Brooklyn, R. S. Farrelly; Eden, J. B. Marlin; Washington, Wm. Threlfall; Murray, John Green.

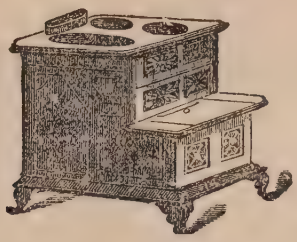
On Thursday, the 6th day of September, died at San Leandro Justice Hiram Keeny, an old resident of the county, at the age of sixty years. He came from Indiana in 1852, and had been a resident of San Leandro since 1856.

Sheriff Morse, in attempting to arrest a notorious horse thief, named Narcisso Bojorques, in Sunol Valley, shot him, but the fellow nevertheless escaped. When he first saw the Sheriff, he drew a large navy revolver and snapped it at the officer, but it failed to go off.

A Brooklyn correspondent of the *Gazette*, who was in the habit of disporting himself under the guise of "Louise" (the freight boat), wrote as follows, under date of October 20th, regarding cheap lots in San Antonio: "Twenty-five dollars will buy a lot 25x140 in the old town plot of San Antonio. This is a cheap investment, and you are required to pay only one-half down, the balance in twelve months. Why, they are worth that to fence in for a corral to furnish the owner with cheap lodgings and plenty of fresh air, with only 'night's diamond blanket' for a covering." They cannot be had so cheap as that now, by a very long way.

There was a very severe "norther" which blew a perfect gale on the 15th of October. It did much damage to fruit, and blew down the liberty-pole on the Court-house square in San Leandro.

PIONEER STOVE STORE.



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—MANUFACTURER OF—

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Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. Metal Roofing done in the Best Manner.

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Merchant Tailor,

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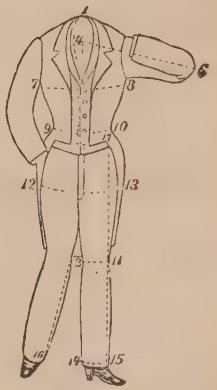
Three Doors from Tenth St., OAKLAND.



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Works, cor. Second and Franklin Sts. Office, No. 472 Seventh Street.

L. L. LEATHERS, Supt. F. CHAPPELLET, President.

CHAPTER XX.

FROM THE REORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN OCTOBER, 1866, TO THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF OCTOBER, 1868.

1866 Continued—*Stock Show at Brighton Market, near Haywards—A Horse Race and Gentlemen Jockeys—The County Agricultural Society Reorganized and Officers Elected—Advent of General O. H. La Grange at San Leandro—Sycamore Lodge of Odd Fellows Instituted at Haywards—Assessed Value of Property—Internal Revenue Tax—Death of L. Legrange—Number of Children of School Age—Contra Costa Debt—First Gas-lamp in the County—Semi-annual Statement of County Finances—Legislation of* 1866.

A stock show was held at Haywards on the 31st of October, continuing on the 1st of November. The day was fine and as it was in contemplation to reestablish the County Agricultural Society, there was a large attendance of people from the surrounding country. Judge Hamilton delivered an inaugural address, which gave much satisfaction, and was very appropriate for the occasion. There was considerable racing, and among the matches was one between Wm. Meek's mare "Jane" and Joel Russell's mare "Rose," the owners riding their respective animals, and doing so handsomely. No drinking places were allowed on the ground.

The following officers of the new Agricultural Society were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Meek; Secretary, C. F. Ward; Treasurer, J. S. Walker; Corresponding Secretary, I. A. Amerman. A Committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed to report at a subsequent meeting. A number of awards were made, but no prizes were offered.

The *California Teacher* speaking of the arrival here of General O. H. La Grange, paid the distinguished gentleman the following compliment: "Gen. O. H. La Grange, recently from the State of Wisconsin, has assumed the principalship of the Grammar School at San Leandro. Gen. La Grange was engaged in teaching in Wisconsin at

the breaking out of the rebellion, when he gave up the spelling book, entered the army, and fought his way up to the title of Brigadier-General. We give him a most cordial welcome to this State, and congratulate the people of San Leandro on their good fortune in securing a man who will make their school one of the best in the State."

On the 13th of November an Odd Fellows' Lodge was instituted at Haywards, which was named and numbered Sycamore Lodge No. 129.

The total valuation of assessed property in Alameda County for the current year was $5,620,976.50. The county paid $63,528.74 of internal revenue tax, and 551 individuals were fortunate enough to possess sufficient incomes to be taxed, while 12 persons returned incomes of over $10,000, the richest of whom was N. Van Bergen, who returned $30,628 per annum. The number of carriages that paid taxes was 443; pianos, 133; gold watches, 392; ounces of silver-plate, 2,661; billiard tables, 42; yachts, 2.

Mr. L. Legrange, a prominent citizen of the county, residing near Centreville, died suddenly of heart disease, on the 8th of December. He was a valuable citizen and much regretted.

The number of children of school age—between the ages of 7 and 15—in the county, on the 30th of June, 1866, was officially reported at 2,742, of which 701 were in Oakland City.

The Contra Costa debt, which was allowed to haunt the county since its formation, seemed to be in a fair way of final liquidation. On December 13th the balance due, with interest, was $2,339.63. Of the special tax to meet it at the same time there was in the treasury $2,715.27.

The first gas lamp-post erected in Alameda County was put up at the corner of Broadway and Seventh Street, Oakland, in the month of December, whereat there was much congratulation.

The Board of Supervisors, in compliance with the requirements of the law, made a semi-annual statement on the 3d of December, of the revenue and finances of the county, and the existing indebtedness at that date. The receipts from all sources were as follows: From State Fund, $56,711.26; from County General Fund, $19,752.11; from Common School Fund, $15,469.67; from Road and Bridge Fund, $23,176.70; from Indigent Sick Fund, $4,379.02; from Oakland Bar Fund, $3,882.52; from Contra Costa Fund, $2,453.01. Total, $125,824.29. Cash on hand June 4th, 1866, $13,137.22. Grand total of receipts, $138,961.51.

The legislation of the year 1866, for Alameda County, was as follows:

An Act to establish an Agricultural, Mining and Mechanics Art College.

An Act to establish a Police Court in the City of Oakland, and define its jurisdiction; duties and fees of Court and its officers. To have a judge, clerk, seal; to have jurisdiction in petit larceny, assault and battery, breaches of the peace, violation of city ordinances, city taxes, sums of money less than $300, bonds, recovery of city property, license, etc.

An Act creating a Board of Education. To consist of eight members, to be elected, and have a president, superintendent, clerk; disposal of school moneys, and to be governed by school law. To take effect 1st May, 1866.

An Act in relation to the City Courts of Oakland. Mayor no longer to exercise power of justice. The Police Judge shall have power to hear cases for examination, and may commit and hold offenders to bail.

An Act granting to R. J. Vandewater, his associates, their successors or assigns the right to construct, maintain and operate a railroad in certain streets of the City of Oakland. On Second, Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth and Market Streets, including Twenty-eighth to the San Pablo Road, to the city limits.

An Act to grant the Oakland Railroad Company the right of way for a railroad track in the City of Oakland and Alameda County, and to run horse-cars thereon. The Oakland Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated in 1861, to have right of way to run horse-cars from end of Broadway to Temescal Creek, and thence to the grounds of the College of California, for thirty years.

An Act to allow mileage to Grand and Trial Jurors in Alameda County. Allowing 20c. per mile.

An Act creating five additional Notaries Public.

An Act concerning hogs running at large. Penalty for neglecting to pay for sale of hogs by constables.

An Act preventing stallions running at large.

An Act establishing terms of District Court.

An Act amending Road Act.

An Act providing for maintenance of pounds.

An Act for Superintendent of Schools to furnish annual estimate of school moneys to Trustees.

1867—*A Year of Activity and Enterprise—Departure of the Hon. John Wilson—Lawlessness and Crime—An Editor Called to Account—Railroad "Benefits"—The Alameda Park Hotel Converted Into a Private Insane Asylum—Death of Jesse Beard—Prisoners Break Jail—The New Agricultural Association Stirring—New Presbyterian Church at San Leandro Dedicated—Good Templars doing Good Work—Election of the Agricultural Association—A Report from the Brighton Cattle Market Association—Registration of Voters—A Teachers' Association Formed—Dr. Yates makes an Important Scientific Discovery—Dr. Wm. P. Gibbons on the San Antonio Redwoods—Proposes a Botanical Garden—Reading-room and Library at Haywards—Union County Convention—A Resolution Favoring Negro Suffrage Voted Down—A Slap at Gorham—Democratic County Convention—Strong Union Resolutions, but Negro and Chinese Suffrage Condemned—The Union Ticket Defeated, and H. H. Haight, of Alameda, Elected Governor—Alameda County Selected as the Location of the Agricultural College—Man Killed in Murray—Tragic Affair at Mount Eden—Shooting Scrape at Centreville—A Daily Mail—Prof. Wm. Lucky—A Chickory Company—Quail a Nuisance—A Fuse Factory in Brooklyn—Democratic County Nominations—Sheriff Morse's Pursuit of Thieves and Desperados—Arrest of Joaquin at New Almaden—Literary Association at San Leandro—The Oakland Bank of Savings Incorporated—A Jail-breeder Recaptured—Thunder Storm—Fires—Gorham in Alameda—Democratic Barbecue—Timothy Harrington Found Dead—Union Ticket Defeated in the State, but Successful Here—A Granite Quarry Discovered—Judge Hamilton Resigns—Stephen G. Nye his Successor—Amateur Theatricals—Corner-stone of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum Laid—Daily Morning Herald—Murder of W. L. Joy, and Sheriff Morse's Pursuit of the Murderer Ponce, whom he Kills—Suicide of Henry Clark—Railroad Matters—Murder of Officer Richardson in Oakland—The Agricultural Fair—Tax of* 1867–8—*Judge Crockett Appointed—A Family Poisoned—Patents for Ex-Mission Lands—Severe Storm.*

The year 1867 was one of activity and enterprise. During it was reorganized the County Agricultural Society; the Agricultural College and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute located; the Oakland

Bank of Savings incorporated; a County Teachers' Association established; an Alameda man elected Governor of the State, and another appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. It was also a year of activity for the Sheriff, who had his hands full in pursuing horse and cattle thieves and murderers, with whom he was occasionally under the necessity of exchanging shots.

Hon. John Wilson, one of our representatives in the Assembly, immediately after the close of his legislative labors, returned to his old home in Monroe County, Illinois, and did not return. Our other Assemblyman during this term was Hon. John W. Dwinelle, one of the ablest men in the State, and certainly the ablest man Alameda County ever sent to the lower branch of the State Legislature.

There was a good deal of individual lawlessness and violence this year, and the Grand Jury of the County Court, at the January term, took three days to get through with their business. They returned into Court with eleven indictments, embracing various shades of crime, from manslaughter to petit larceny.

The editor of the *Gazette* well-nigh got himself into trouble with some of the jury, to whom he was under the necessity of making an explanation to exculpate himself. It appears that a prisoner was tried for stealing a horse, and was acquitted. The editor, as the legal phrase goes, stated that he was acquitted of the crime by a jury of his *peers*. The jurymen were of the impression that he estimated them in this remark as no better than horse thieves!

An important decision was rendered by the Supreme Court in January, touching the question of damages and benefits to property by railroads. It was the case of the San Francisco, Alameda and Stockton Railroad *vs.* Andrew Caldwell and others, landowners on the route of the road. Judge McKee had decided that it was wrong for commissioners to take the supposed benefits conferred by a railroad as whole or part compensation for lands taken from an owner for right of way. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, and maintained that the difference in the value of property before and after the improvement should be taken into account in awarding damages and benefits. This view was sustained by Justices Curry, Shafter and Sanderson, while Justice Rhodes dissented on the ground that "benefits" could not be considered in ascertaining the "just compensation" to which the landowner is entitled under the Constitution.

The Beaty House, in San Leandro, which had been for some time vacant, was purchased by Mrs. Weber, who re-opened it after fitting it up anew.

Early in February information was received at San Leandro that Narcisso Bojorques, the cattle-stealer, shot some time previously by Sheriff Morse, but who, nevertheless, made his escape, had been shot at Copperopolis for stealing cattle, and died soon after at Stockton, where he was removed to.

The Alameda Park Hotel was purchased by Dr. Tucker this month, for the purpose of converting the same into a private lunatic asylum.

Jesse Beard, one of the pioneers of the county and father of E. L. Beard at the Mission, died at Alvarado on the 6th day of March, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a much respected old gentleman.

On the 7th of March two prisoners, named Wm. Hagan and José Valenzuela, broke jail in San Leandro and made good their escape.

At their February meeting the Supervisors fixed the rate of taxation for 1867 at $2.20 on each $100.

The Commissioners appointed to award damages in the case of the Western Pacific Railroad Co. *vs.* M. W. Dixon *et al.*, made their report at San Leandro on the 11th of March.

On the 20th of April I. A. Amerman, Esq., County Clerk, addressed 800 circulars to the farmers of the county, with a blank to be filled out by them, showing the agricultural resources and the productiveness of the county for the year, but it does not appear that he received a ready response, for nothing further appears to have come of it.

The new Presbyterian Church at San Leandro was dedicated on the 28th of April, when Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of San Francisco, preached a sermon, and the choir of the Howard Street Presbyterian Church in San Francisco furnished the music.

In April the Good Templars' temperance organization of San Leandro made a move to get up a reading-room and library in that town, which was to some extent a success.

On the 27th of April the County Agricultural Society held a meeting at Haywards, at which the following officers were elected: President, William Meek; Vice-President, J. A. Mayhew; Recording Secretary, C. T. Ward; Corresponding Secretary, I. A. Amerman; Auditing Committee, Wm. Whidden, E. M. Smith; Committee on Premiums, F. K. Shattuck, R. S. Farrely, Chas. H. Haile, J. B.

Marlin, S. I. Marston, Geo. Martin. The subscription for membership was set at $3 per annum.

At the teachers' examination in San Leandro, on the 27th of April, there were a dozen candidates for diplomas.

It became rumored about this time that the W. P. R. R. Co. had sold out their road and franchise to Leland Stanford and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which proved subsequently to have been well-founded.

The Brighton Cattle Market Association published an annual report in May, which is deemed of sufficient interest to reproduce here. It is as follows:

ANNUAL BRIGHTON MARKET REPORT.

The Butchers, Drovers, and Stock Raisers' Association held its first meeting January 31st, 1866, and preliminary steps were taken towards forming the "Brighton Market," or, as some term it, "Bull's Head." In April arrangements were perfected and yards erected for the accommodation of live stock. The first regular meeting was held Wednesday, April 11th, 1866; Mr. T. A. Cunningham being the first drover who arrived with cattle for sale, and Mr. W. H. Souther the first purchaser. From this date the market has steadily increased in business; and the following list will show the amount of transactions during the year ending May 7th, 1867. This does not include sales effected on the premises for stock deliverable in the interior:

Steers,	2,506	head at	$101,810.00, or	$40.62 ea.
Mixed Cattle,	1,021	"	32,281.00,	31.62 ea.
Yearlings,	72	"	1,779.00,	24.71 ea.
Milch Cows,	158	"	8,135.00,	51.48 ea.
Calves,	457	"	4,292.75,	9.39 ea.
Bulls, Scrubs,	10	"	172.00,	17.20 ea.
Sheep,	3,021	"	11,153.00,	3.69 ea.
Wethers,	1,437	"	4,877.00,	3.40 ea.
Lambs,	2,759	"	6,171.37,	2.23 ea.
Pigs,	373	"	4,562.25,	12.50 ea.
Mules,	6	"	575.00,	95.79 ea.
Horses, Mares,	113	"	6,587.00,	58.29 ea.
Colts, Yearlings,	5	"	200.00,	40.00 ea.
Total,	11,938		$182,595.37	

Issues of shares have been made by our association to members residing in all parts of the State, and, instead of, as last year, the majority of shares being held by the butchers, it is in the hands of

the stock-raisers and drovers. Arrivals of live stock have never as yet reached the demand; this is to be regretted, as many have been desirous of supplying themselves entirely from this source; but, like all institutions, it must have time for growth. With the supplies to arrive this season, it is hoped the remedy will be attained. Every exertion is being made by the board of managers to induce stock-raisers and drovers to patronize our market, and each day additions are being made to our arrivals. Some annoyance has been felt at the drovers disposing of live stock before a regular market day; this has in a measure remedied itself, as outsiders in some instances have bought and resold on Wednesday, paying the drover out of the proceeds of the sale—a sharp practice which cannot often be repeated. The largest arrival of cattle at any one time has been 1,123 head, and the largest sale to any one purchaser at any one regular sale day has been to the cash value of $20,000.00.

The Association, of its twenty-five acres of land, has ten acres fenced into yards, and proposes at an early date to build a hotel, also a stable and sheds, for the accommodation of its members and stock in winter. It has no outstanding debts at the present time. * * * * As considerable misunderstanding has arisen regarding our mode of selling cattle, through reports circulated in the interior, it will not be out of place to mention our constitution particularly sets forth that "All are free to come and go, to buy and to sell at pleasure." Unless a special request is made, no auction sales take place. The drover is the seller of his own stock, without interference from anyone, or any charges of commission. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Alameda Railroad Company for transportation of stock to San Francisco, the result of which has been the dealers in sheep are availing themselves largely of this mode of saving expenses and hard driving.

In conclusion, the result of the last year has been satisfactory. A great deal of the success attending the enterprise has been the result of the exertions of our President, William Fulton, and to him, in a measure, belongs the honor of the final establishment of the Brighton Market. C. T. WARD, Secretary.

It appears there was difficulty in getting voters to register their names this year, which urged the County Clerk, Mr. Amerman, to issue an explanatory circular to the people. According to this circular, the registered vote in the county, in May of 1867, was as

follows: Oakland Township, 462 names; Brooklyn, 288; Alameda, 78; Eden, 240; Washington, 221; Murray, 51; total, 1,340; of which 1,151 were natives and 189 naturalized.

At the last meeting of the Teachers' Association, held in San Francisco, it was resolved, by those present from this county, to form a Teachers' Association for Alameda County; and this was done in the latter part of May, when the necessary rules for its government were adopted.

In June of this year Dr. Yates, the scientific dentist of Centreville, discovered the tusk of an animal of the elephant species, near Mission San José. It was found about twenty feet under ground, where a channel had been cut by the last winter's rains. The tusk was 24 inches long, and $23\frac{3}{4}$ in circumference.

Another scientific gentleman of our county, Dr. William P. Gibbons, read an interesting paper before the Academy of Natural Sciences, in San Francisco, on the subject of a *proposed park and botanic garden*, in the Redwoods back of Brooklyn. He said this forest, which was found on the mountain, five miles east of Brooklyn, was composed of immense trees. There was a stump 32 feet in diameter, and dozens measuring from 18 to 20 feet. It was about half a mile in width, and extended down the eastern slope of the mountain some two miles. The doctor had with great labor and taste completely restored on paper the main grounds of these fallen giants, and had also made accurate drawings of the trees yet spared by the woodman's axe. His views had for their background the Golden Gate and Bay, or Mount Diablo, as they were taken in different positions. The Doctor's paper closed as follows: "On this little range, of less than half a mile square, there are probably not less than 1,000,000 sapling redwoods. That which civilized men have left is fast becoming the prey of reckless squatters. Every year diminishes the number of stumps, which these fellows work up into fire-wood. In doing this they destroy such an immense number of saplings that in a short period every vestige of this luxuriant nursery of the primeval forests will be obliterated, if measures be not taken to prevent it. A trifling sum would secure title and possession. There is no spot about San Francisco that possesses such admirable adaptations for a botanical garden. Every variety of tree and plant, which grows in the State or which flourishes to the north of us, would here find a congenial soil and climate. Already over fifteen species of forest trees are thriving within the district;

there are over twenty species of shrubs, and more than 300 flowering plants. With such a fine beginning, initiated by Nature herself, let the Academy make a move to secure this locality. It is not a question of local but of general interest. The cause of science and civilization demands that a conservative intervention should be made, that our noble forest may not be recklessly and permanently destroyed. That hill, with a little aid from the restorative of art, would be so regenerated in a few years as to become one of the most interesting localities in the United States."

The Good Templars of Haywards, following the example of the order in San Leandro, determined to possess a reading room and library, and rented two suitable rooms for the purpose. The young ladies of the organization, with a view of aiding the enterprise, held a strawberry festival, on the evening of the 18th of June, when a handsome sum was realized.

The Union County Convention was held at San Leandro on the 8th of June. There was undoubtedly diversity of opinion and an inharmonious feeling at this time in the ranks of the dominant party. The meeting was in the Court-room and the hour for opening the proceedings one o'clock. Judge A. M. Crane was appointed Chairman, and A. M. Church and William Gagan, Secretaries. Some fifty delegates were in attendance from all the townships in the county. Delegates were appointed to the State Convention at Sacramento, as follows: Oakland, John W. Dwinelle and B. F. Ferris; Washington, A. M. Church and B. F. Marston; Eden, Wm. Meek; Brooklyn, S. Milbury; Alameda and Murray (jointly), A. M. Crane.

Mr. Dwinelle offered two resolutions which were adopted. The first presented Hon. E. D. Wheeler as a candidate for the office of Attorney-General; the second endorsed the official course of Hon. Wm. Higby as representative of the District in the United States Congress. Judge Crane (the Chairman) took the floor and offered a series of four resolutions. The first endorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress; the second favored the amendment of the Constitution, as proposed by the Thirtieth Congress, and the disfranchisement of the leaders of the rebellion; the third favored the amendment of our State Constitution, removing the discrimination then made against the better educated of the colored people in this State; the fourth resolved, "that while this Convention refrains from instructing the delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions in favor of any particular persons, yet we do instruct them to vote

for no candidate known to be a crafty and unprincipled politician, seeking his own good and the consummation of corrupt schemes for the enriching and aggrandisement of a class at the expense of the people; for no one heretofore known as a corrupt lobbyist, seeking to impose upon the people an immense public debt for the sole benefit of already overgrown corporations or secret cliques and "rings" of public thieves; for no one, in short, whose record in public and private life is not pure and clear from all such corrupt contaminations."

The mover sustained his resolutions in a lengthy speech, after which Mr. Dwinelle moved that they be voted upon separately. The first and second resolutions were unanimously carried; the third gave rise to a discussion in which most of the members of the Convention took part.

Mr. Dwinelle opposed the resolution at length, taking strong grounds against negro suffrage, and contending that the negroes were inferior to the Chinese, and finally moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Crane and Mr. Shinn replied, condemning Mr. Dwinelle's utterances, and said the speech of the gentleman from Oakland would have been a very proper one for a Democratic Convention.

S. G. Nye defended the resolution as far as it went, but thought suffrage should not be based on complexion, but on manhood.

On a division, it was found that twenty-five voted for Mr. Dwinelle's proposition, and twenty against, while four declined to vote. All the Oakland delegates but two voted in the majority.

The fourth resolution, which was evidently aimed at the candidacy of Mr. Gorham for Governor, was withdrawn, and peace and harmony restored by Judge Hamilton moving that the word *white* be stricken out of our State Constitution wherever it occurred.

The Democratic County Convention was held on the 15th of June at the same place, when J. West Martin, C. H. Cushing, J. W. Dougherty, Wm. Moss, and John Threlfall were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

At the head of the Union State ticket, adopted at the State Convention, was the name of George C. Gorham, who it was afterwards charged had secured his nomination by smart tactics and "trading," while General Bidwell was the real choice of the Convention. At any rate, many Union men were displeased, and at the election, which came off in October, the ticket was beaten, and the Union paper in

this county regretted that the party did not have a better candidate.

At the Democratic State Convention, which took place shortly after, strong Union resolutions were adopted, the Mongolian influx condemned, and labor declared the foundation of all prosperity. Henry H. Haight, of Alameda, was placed at the head of their ticket as Democratic candidate for Governor, amid much enthusiasm, and the result was a majority of 8,527 for that gentleman over Gorham.

Another triumph for Alameda, this year, was the location of the Agricultural College at Berkeley. The meeting of the College Board was at Sacramento, on the 14th of June. There were present F. F. Lowe, President of the Board; Felix Tracy, of Shasta; William Holden, of Mendocino; C. T. Ryland, of San José; George R. Gluyas, of San Francisco; J. B. Meader, of Copperopolis; Henry Philip, of Nevada; Charles F. Reed, of Yolo.

On motion of Director Ryland, the Board proceeded to ballot for the location of the College. Three ballots were taken, with the following result: First ballot—Alameda County, three votes; Santa Clara, two; Napa, two. Second ballot—Same as first. Third ballot—Alameda, four; Napa, two; Santa Clara, one.

It was then *Resolved*, That the location of the Agricultural, Mining and Mechanic Arts College be fixed in the County of Alameda, at such locality within the limits of said county as may be decided by the Board after contemplated negotiations have been fully carried out.

It was rumored for some weeks before that Berkeley had been selected for the site, and that a beautiful tract of land, contiguous to that of the College of California, had been pitched upon. It was said that 100 acres had been selected, for which $30,000 was to be paid.

On the 6th of June a fracas of a fatal character occurred at Robert Livermore's, in Livermore Valley. A Californian named Moche, who had been drinking heavily, made an attack with a knife upon a young man named Foscalini, who avoided him several times, but finally turned upon him and discharged his pistol at him, emptying three chambers of the weapon, each shot taking effect. Both parties were on horseback. The wounded man instantly wheeled his horse, rode away rapidly, and soon disappeared. When about three miles from the place of shooting, Moche fell heavily from his horse, head foremost, to the ground, and when approached was found to be dead, his neck having been broken by the fall. It was found, however,

that either of the shots was sufficient to kill him. Foscalini surrendered himself, and after an examination before Justice Marks, of Pleasanton, was dismissed. Moche, who was partly paralyzed, was, nevertheless, considered a desperate and dangerous man. Some ten years previous it was said he attacked a stage single-handed, and on its refusal to halt at his command, he sent a shot from his revolver through it.

On the 30th of June a very tragic affair occurred at Mount Eden, a Dane, named Peter Jobson Schmidt, having murdered his sister and then shot and killed himself. Contrary to his wish, his sister, whom he had sent for to his native land some time previously, had determined to marry a young man in the neighborhood, and it seems that this drove him crazy. Schmidt was a farmer, owning 112 acres and unmarried, this sister keeping house for him. The poor girl made a desperate struggle for life, and the contest was a severe one. Two shots of his gun had entered her body; the first below her right nipple and the second in her heart. Whether the affection the man had for his sister, or the weight of his financial troubles, with which he was beset, had upset his reason, is not known; but he had previously proved himself a man of good character. Indeed, he had previously made a will, in which he devised all his estate to his sister Jane, the girl whose life he took, and whose fate he thus horribly ended with his own.

There evidently was a murderous mania abroad about this time, and another shooting affair took place on the 29th of June at Centreville, but without a fatal result, although the wounded man was shot at three times. The offender, whose name was Chas. Deil, was arraigned before the Grand Jury, then in session at San Leandro, on a charge of assault with the intent to murder. The man shot was wounded above the hip.

At the July term of the County Court, the Grand Jury came into Court with eleven indictments for all kinds of crimes.

During the middle of July the people of the valley were put in possession of a long-sought boon—a daily mail.

The Union County Convention took place at San Leandro on the 22d of July, when County and Judicial Officers were nominated.

Prof. Wm. T. Lucky, an eminent teacher, took charge of the Alameda Seminary in August.

A company was formed in San Francisco with the intention of raising chiccory, a plant much used in the preparation of ground cof-

fee. F. B. Granger sowed twenty-five acres on his ranch in Alvarado for this company, which produced an abundant crop. The same company was desirous of growing the sugar beet, which was found to do well in the same locality.

Since the passage of the game law, quail multiplied very rapidly in the county; so much so, indeed, as to be looked upon as a nuisance by the farmers.

A Fuse Factory, erected in Brooklyn Township, near the railroad, below the farm of John Mathews, was one of the industrial gains of the year 1867.

The Democratic County Convention was held in San Leandro on the 10th day of August, when County Officers were nominated. For Members of Assembly, J. West Martin and J. B. Ward; for County Judge, A. H. Griffith; for District Attorney, Geo. M. Blake, (a convert from the Union ranks); for Sheriff, John Gieschen; for County Treasurer, John Threlfall; for Public Administrator, H. D. Ellerhorst; for Coroner, Dr. Lambert. It appeared that besides Mr. Blake, Captain Mayhew, a prominent member of the other party, had joined forces with the Democracy. The result, however, was favorable to the Unionists, on the day of election.

Sheriff Morse, in pursuit of his laudable enterprise in ridding the county of thieves and desperadoes, succeeded in making another important arrest one day in August, down at the New Almaden quicksilver mines, in Santa Clara County. The individual arrested was one Joaquin, charged with grand larceny in stealing cattle from the ranch of S. B. Martin, in Murray. The Sheriff was accompanied by Officer Richardson, of Oakland, and Deputy Sheriff Hall, of Santa Clara. Morse was well disguised, and found the object of his search in a small cabin near the mines. Joaquin was in bed, feigning sickness. Richardson covered the man with a double-barrelled shot-gun, while the Sheriff tumbled him out of bed. It was found that the ruffian although nabbed, was vigilant, and had concealed beneath the bed clothes a navy revolver, full cocked and ready for use. The dangerous appearance of the shot-gun, however, prevented any attempt on the part of the prisoner to use his arms.

A social and literary association was organized by the congregation of the Presbyterian Church at San Leandro, on the 7th of August. A constitution and rules were adopted. W. M. McFadden, was chosen President; George Smith and Mrs. Alexander, Vice-Presidents; O. Morrison, Secretary; and Mrs. G. E. Smith, Treasurer.

On Monday, August 19th, the incorporators of the Oakland Bank of Savings filed their articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office. The declared object was "to accumulate and invest the funds and savings of its members for their benefit." The capital stock was set down at $150,000, divided into 1,500 shares of $100 each. The Board of Directors chosen for the first six months were W. W. Crane, Jr., A. C. Henry, E. M. Hall, Samuel Merritt, and P. S. Wilcox.

Sheriff Morse succeeded in getting back the jail-breaker, Hagan, who had escaped from the county jail a few months previously. He was captured in the classic region of Fort Yuma, on the outer edge of our civilization, and taken in charge by Morse at Los Angeles. On the way up, he was fastened by a chain, and on the presentation of an opportunity he drew a large file from some unknown recess of his person and in a short time had severed a link, in the hope of escape. He was detected too soon, however, for this, and the "Bastile" at San Leandro was thereafter, until sent to San Quentin, his abiding place.

Little is said in this book of thunderstorms, lightning, etc., because they seldom occurred. There were heavy peals, however, on the morning of the 23d of August, after sunrise.

There were two fires in the southern part of the county in the latter part of August. On the 17th the Mission Hotel, kept by James Threlfall and owned by Señor Vallejo, was burned; and on the 26th the stable belonging to the Warm Springs Hotel was destroyed, consuming a large quantity of hay and grain, and what was worse, eleven valuable horses, that could not be got out in time to save their lives.

George C. Gorham, Union Candidate for Governor, accompanied by Gen. LaGrange, Frank M. Pixley and Rev. Dr. Cox, spoke at various meetings in Alameda County; or, in common parlance, "stumped the county," during the month of August. The Democrats, too, had their speakers in the county, and on the 24th held a big barbecue at Haywards, which was numerously attended by the Democracy from all parts of the county, and much enthusiasm excited.

On Wednesday, September 4th, the body of Timothy Harrington, a wholesale butcher of San Francisco, who had suddenly disappeared about a month previous, was found in the hills several miles from the Mountain House, near the Livermore Pass. In a pocket of deceased was found $20 in coin, a bank check book, and a letter of credit. The remains evidently had not been disturbed by either man or beast.

The State and county election was held on the 4th of September.

The Union ticket was defeated throughout the State, and although successful in Alameda County, it was with much reduced majorities. Following was the vote: Governor—Geo. C. Gorham (Union) 1,344; H. H. Haight (Democrat) 1,190; majority, 154. Lieutenant-Governor—J. P. Jones (Union) 1,430; Wm. Holden (Democrat), 1,140; majority, 290. For the other State Officers, the Union majorities ranged from 347 for Pacheco, for State Treasurer, to 185 for D. O. McCarthy, for State Printer. For Congress, Higby had 301 votes over Coffroth.

For County Officers the majorities averaged about the same. For Assembly—Dwinelle (Union) had 1,390 votes to J. West Martin's (Democrat) 1,184; A. M. Church, 1,419 to John B. Ward's 1,132. For District Attorney — O. H. LaGrange, 1,425; Geo. M. Blake, 1,155. Sheriff—H. N. Morse, 1,533; John Gieschen, 1,050. County Clerk—I. A. Amerman, 1,449; Jas. F. Kapp, 1,126. Treasurer—R. A. McClure, 1,382; John Threlfall, 1,189. County Surveyor—Wm. F. Boardman, 1,464; G. W. Hughes, 1,119. Superintendent of Schools—A. L. Fuller, 1,426; Rev. Benj. Ackerly, 1,137. Public Administrator—C. Whipple, 1,437; H. D. Ellerhorst, 1,111. Coroner—W. B. Clement, 1,432; B. Lambert, 1,123.

Every township, Murray excepted, gave majorities for the Union ticket. For Township Officers, the result was a mixture, Oakland, Washington and Eden elected Union Supervisors; Brooklyn and Murray, Democrats; and Alameda an Independent.

One of the most important discoveries made in the county was that of a blue granite quarry, found on the property of A. D. Pryal, nurseryman, in the foot-hills, about four miles northeast of Oakland. Mr. Pryal sold this quarry to Mr. J. S. Emery, contractor, and from it was procured the stone for building the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

Hon. N. Hamilton tendered his resignation of County Judge, and Governor Lowe filled the vacancy by the appointment of Stephen G. Nye to the vacant position. Judge Nye has ever since continued to occupy the position. He had just been admitted to practice in the United States District Court, and was at the time editor of the San Leandro *Gazette*.

San Leandro, as will be noticed by these disconnected items, was a place of much sociability, there having been a continuous course of socials, dime parties, dances, concerts, etc., but until now we have not had an opportunity to chronicle anything in the shape of a dra-

matic performance. The time has at last come. At the Planters' Hotel, on the evening of the 18th of September, there was a display of amateur theatricals by the San Leandro Amateur Dramatic Club, when the farce of "Oblige Benson" was performed for the benefit of a local festival. Mr. Moore represented "Benson," a dignified lawyer; Mr. Borein, "Southdown," a thick-headed farmer; Mr. Morrison, "Meredith," the fascinating lawyer's clerk; Miss Hall, the susceptible Mrs. Benson; and Miss Fenner Mrs. Southdown. All of that youthful and talented *dramatis personae*, then in the enjoyment of all the advantages of single blessedness, have since ceased to play mock parts and entered eagerly into the realities of life.

A new flouring mill was established at Haywards by Messrs. Morse & Heslep. The building was frame and the motive power steam, with a capacity to grind 20 tons of barley in a day.

The corner stone of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, near Oakland, was laid on Thursday, the 28th of September. An address was delivered by Warring Wilkinson, the Principal, and other gentlemen, on the occasion.

A new paper, called the *Daily Morning Herald*, made its appearance in Oakland on the 2d of October. It professed neutrality in politics and was published by W. D. Harwood. It was discontinued for want of sufficient support, on the 15th of December. Mr. Harwood resumed his position as "local" on the Oakland *News*.

While blasting rock at his ranch, north of Temescal, Mr. A. D. Pryal found three petrified substances resembling bombshells, imbedded 20 feet in the rock. Breaking off the ends from the shells, which were about half an inch thick, he found the insides completely filled with clay, which crumbled at the touch of the finger. The largest shell was about a foot long and five or six inches in diameter and oval shaped. Mr. P. presented these remarkable articles to the College of California.

About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 3d of October, a man named W. L. Joy, an American, residing at Amador Valley, was shot and killed at Haywards, by a Chilano, named Noratto Ponce. They had been playing cards, and had had a dispute. The Chilano went out of the room, but soon returned and shot Joy, committing a cold-blooded murder. He then escaped to the hills, leaving his horse in a corral close by. Sheriff Morse was soon informed of the matter, and was early in pursuit of the murderer, who, for the time being, managed to elude capture. Having heard, however, that he

was hiding somewhere in the Livermore mountains, the Sheriff thought to entrap him, and, with this view, secured the assistance of Officer Conway, of Oakland. On the 1st of November the two started for the hiding-place of the culprit *via* Dublin. The Sheriff had secret information that Ponce would endeavor on that evening to escape to the lower country, and he watched for him on a by-road that led into the main traveled road, on the way to San José. They first made fast the gate that led to the main road, and then hid themselves behind a haystack there, to await the arrival of their man. About half-past nine o'clock they heard the footsteps of horses coming up on the gallop, and the voices of two men. The Sheriff recognized one of the voices as that of Ponce, who was conversing with a companion. The Chilano unsuspectingly opened the gate, tied it, and moved forward towards the place where the officers were hiding. When within about ten feet of Sheriff Morse, the latter drew a shot-gun and ordered the man to stop, which he refused to do; at the same time he turned his horse around quickly and started back, but only to encounter Conway, who levelled a six-shooter and commenced firing at the fugitive. Morse followed suit and lodged a charge of buckshot in his back. The Chilano succeeded in firing two shots at Conway without effect, but with the latter's last shot the murderer fell from his horse. He managed to get up quickly, however, and in the darkness escape. They hunted around for him until 2 o'clock in the morning, but without success. When daylight appeared they renewed their search, aided by eight or ten Mexicans, and discovered his coat, completely riddled with buckshot and balls. Half a mile from his coat was found his boots. His horse was wounded in the thigh and not worth taking away. Nothing further was heard of the murderer until about the 7th of November, when Sheriff Morse received a letter from Sheriff Classen, of Contra Costa County, informing him that if he came to Martinez he would give him information as to Ponce's whereabouts. About 8 o'clock of the same evening, Morse was at the designated place, prompt and prepared. The information received was that Ponce was supposed to be in Cisco, Placer County. For Cisco Morse started, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Swain of Contra Costa County. The intention was to take the Sacramento boat at Antioch, and for the latter place they started. At Antioch they learned the man they wanted was not at Cisco, but was concealed in Rigg's Cañon, near Mount Diablo. To reach the place designated they had

to return by boat to San Francisco and cross from there to San Leandro, where they took saddle horses and proceeded to the Black Hills, north of Livermore Valley. Officer Conway of Oakland accompanied them from San Leandro, and all arrived at the cañon about 11 o'clock at night. The party surrounded the house where Ponce was supposed to be concealed, but waited till daylight before entering. A thorough search failed to discover the object of their solicitude. Scouting through the hills and cañons they discovered his hiding place, where he was in the habit of sheltering himself before his first encounter with the officers.

At this point they fell in with an old native, who, on being examined and threatened, conveyed the information that Narrato's hiding place was then at Pinole, near the bay. Back again went the officers to San Leandro; from there they went to San Francisco and took the boat for Martinez, the place they had first set out for. On the following morning (Sunday) they started for Pinole, which is eleven miles south of Martinez and seven east of San Pablo. They searched all the houses through the valley as they went. Arriving at the house of one José Rojos, they saw a man on the mountain side, with a bundle on one arm and a shot gun on the other, and they thought he might be the man they were looking for. Conway and Swain went into the house with instructions to let no one out until Morse had ascertained who the man was on the hillside. Just as Morse got to the hill, he heard Swain cry out "he's here;" which cry was followed by the report of a pistol shot. Morse immediately directed his horse to the house on a run, when he discovered Narrato Ponce running away, trying to escape from the officers, who were shooting after him as rapidly as possible. A ravine intervening, Morse had to dismount. He immediately called upon the fugitive to stop and lay down a pistol he carried in his right hand; but the latter paid no attention to this command, and kept on running, endeavoring to escape. A shot from Conway here struck him in the right hand, and he immediately changed his revolver to the other, keeping the officers covered. Morse, finding that the fellow was determined not to be taken alive, concluded to end the play. Four shots from his Henry rifle, however, failed to have any effect, owing to the manner in which Ponce jumped about to frustrate the Sheriff's aim; but the fifth shot entered his stomach, piercing his pistol belt, and went through his body, coming out near the backbone. When struck he pitched forward on his face, and expired with his revolver firmly clenched in his hand.

An inquest was held on the body by Justice A. F. Dyer, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The body was identified as that of Ponce by several persons who were well acquainted with him. It was stated to the grand jury, by one who knew him well, at the time he was indicted, that he was a more desperate character than the celebrated Joaquin Muriatti, and his indomitable pluck showed that he was brave as well as cruel. A reward of $500 had been offered by the Governor for the capture of this man, but it was a small compensation for the expense gone to, danger encountered, and hardships endured by the captors.

While hunting for Ponce, Sheriff Morse overhauled, in the Amador hills, another offender named Antonio Martinez, alias Jesus Forez, an ex-convict, who had been evading the law for six months previous. There were several charges of grand larceny against him. He was taken to San Leandro, whence he was taken to Sonoma County to stand his trial.

A man named Henry Clark, who had become insane on religion, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine on the 30th of September. He resided at Stony Brook, Washington Township, and was well known. He labored under the delusion that he was a Prophet of the Lord, and after several years of ineffectual labor at making converts, he became discouraged and ended his life. His peculiar insanity was brought on by a blow on the head. He left a wife and two children, besides his father and mother, to mourn his fate.

A report having gained currency to the effect that the ferry between San Francisco and Alameda was to be discontinued, Mr. W. Bray, of Fruit Vale, addressed a letter to the President and Secretary of the company to ascertain what truth there was in it, when, under date of October 7, that gentleman replied that the only change contemplated was an extension of the road to the Western Pacific Railroad, and probably a connection with the Oakland road, so that the citizens of Oakland might have the accommodations of the line with the southern part of Alameda County.

At the Judicial election held in October, the Democratic candidates were elected throughout the State, but were in considerable minorities in this county. Currey (Union) received 1,067 votes and Sprague (Dem.) 754. Swett (Union), candidate for Superintendent of Education, received 1,111 votes to Fitzgerald's (Dem.) 704. For County Judge, Nye had 1,043 to Griffith's 666.

The murder of Officer Richardson in Oakland, on the 22d of October, caused an unusual sensation. It appears that the late General Wright, about four years previously, had placed a colored man named Thomas in charge of a block of land which he owned in Oakland, and on which there was erected a small house. Some short time previous, Mr. E. Bigelow had sold this property to some gentleman who desired to obtain possession of it and gave Thomas legal notice to vacate, but he refused to do so, contending, in true squatter style, that the property was Government land, and threatened to shoot anyone who might molest him. For this a complaint was made and a warrant issued for his arrest. The arrest was entrusted to Mr. Richardson, and while in the execution of this duty he was shot dead by Thomas. Thomas and his wife (the latter as accessory before the fact) were arrested and lodged in the County Jail at San Leandro by Sheriff Morse, to await trial on the charge of murder.

The fair of the newly organized agricultural society was held at Haywards on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1867. The prizes offered consisted only of engraved diplomas, handsomely framed. The attendance on the first day was good. The opening address was delivered by Gen. O. H. LaGrange, and was highly spoken of as a talented effort. There were on exhibition quite a number of home-made agricultural implements, and a large display of agricultural and horticultural products. The principal feature of the exhibition, however, was the horse show. There was more or less racing every day, and some excellent stock was on the ground. The particulars of this exhibition will be found in the agricultural chapter of this work.

The amount of property tax levied for the fiscal year 1867–8 was	$146,739.97
Amount delinquent Nov. 19,	21,805.91
Amount collected,	$124,934.06

Colonel J. B. Crockett, of Brooklyn, was appointed by Governor Haight to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Shafter. Col. Crockett was considered one of the best lawyers in the State. He still occupies the position to which he was then appointed.

Patents were received in the month of December, at the United States Land Office, San Francisco, for the following named persons, residents on the ex-Mission of San José tract, in Washington Town-

ship: William Walker, Timothy Rix, John Threlfall, James Emerson, Robinson Ruckledge, John Taylor, Rufus Denmark, Robert Bonner, Jas. Threlfall, E. Willard, Martin Brophy, Marcus Torrey, Stephen Larkin, Origin Mowry, Elijah Forrester, Alfredson Carey, Luther E. Osgood, Edward Neihaus, John Blacow, Andrew J. Tyler, Wm. Hopkins, Samuel J. Brown, R. J. Horner, Jesus J. Vallejo, Alfred O. Rix, Elias L. Beard, Michael Gannon, Patrick Clark, Frank Rosa, Joshua Wahup, Barton Mowry, Margary Walker, Michael J. Overacker, Christian Knittle, George Zeigenfuss, Simon Backman, Wm. J. Reed, Wm. Johnson, Wm. Corbett, Hiram M. Young, Chas. Kelsey, Max. Seigrist, Henry Hagan, Mich. H. Ryan, Otho Morgan, Caleb S. Haley, S. J. Marston, Ebenezer Haley, John J. Riser, Waitsill Baker, Richard A. McClure, Josiah Wilkinson, Chester Harris, Calvin J. Stevens, John M. Moore, Peter Wessinger, George W. Patterson, Herman Eggers, J. Wilson Musser, Antonio Rozas, James Shinn, Jos. Nicholls, Wm. Threlfall, Howard Overacker, Daniel Sanborn, Hypolite Bez, Benj. Donnegan, Robert Blacow, Mark Lyons, Anna M. McDavid, Nicholas Bergman, Jas. A. Trefry, Richard Threlfall, Andrew B. Forbes, Henry Dusterberry, Garret S. Norris, Robert Blacow, Geo. W. Cook, John Proctor, Jotham S. Marston, Ernest H. Frick, Isaac Sampson.

On Sunday, the 22d of December, there occurred in this vicinity a storm of more than usual severity, the like of which, old residents declared, was never before experienced here. For twelve hours the wind blew a perfect hurricane, spreading terror and destruction in its path. Dark as night, and with the force of the Furies, the screaming blast swept over the earth, shaking the firmest structures, bending and uprooting trees and demolishing fences. At times deep, low thunder mutterings were joined to the chorus of the raging storm. The ferry boat *Alameda* found it unsafe to make a single trip across the bay. A scow, with an engine and other pile-driving apparatus aboard, which was moored to the Railroad Company's wharf, was upset and sunk. At Wick's Landing, near San Leandro, 80 feet of roof of a large warehouse was blown off and carried some 200 feet. Several other pranks were played by the storm in San Leandro. The steamer *Cora*, anchored at the head of San Antonio Creek, broke loose from her moorings and was driven against the railroad wharf at Brooklyn. The tide having been unusually high, the guard and wheel-house projected over the pier, obstructing the track. The tide falling, the boat could not be

removed, and it was impossible for the trains to pass during the day. The shipping in the harbor of San Francisco suffered considerably. A sloop was reported lost and all on board drowned, at Redwood City, on the opposite side of the bay. During the week high winds and heavy storms prevailed, impeding travel and rendering the holidays very unpleasant.

1868—*Military Organizations Disbanded—A Journey to Oakland on Snow-shoes—J. Ross Browne Appointed American Minister to China—The Capitol Removal Question Again—"Crooked Whiskey"—Activity of Horse Thieves and their Pursuit by Sheriff Morse—Formation of a Jockey Club—Importation of Stock—A Mysterious Murder—Tract of Submerged Land Donated to the Western Pacific R. R.—Giving Away the Water Front of Oakland—Fee Bill Comicalities—New Jail and Recorder's Office—County Infirmary Lands—Another Mysterious Murder—Death of John Thomas, the Murderer of Officer Richardson—Tax Levy for Year* 1868–9—*A Brief County Court Term—First Sunday School Convention in the County—Ryland and Lee's Circus Sold out—A Lively Earthquake in March—The Alameda Railroad Extension Abandoned—Union County Convention—Visit from the Chinese Embassy—Butchers' and Drovers' Association—Democratic County Convention—A Horse Show—Election of Officers of Alameda County Agricultural Association—Farmers' Club—A Remarkable Case of Mistaken Identity—A New Democratic Paper at San Leandro—Ten Years' Increase of School Population—Bloody Affray at Laddsville—Grand Fourth of July Celebration in Oakland—Appaling Calamity—Twenty Persons Drowned—Fire at Vallejo's Mills—Democratic Ratification Meeting—Meeting in Favor of an Eight-hour Law—A Mechanics' Institute Organized—Fire at San Leandro—Another Fatal Affray at Laddsville—"A Man for Supper"—Real Estate Looking Up—New Towns—Jail-breaking Frustrated—A Comical Scene—The Presidential Canvass and Election of Grant and Colfax—Teachers' Institute.*

The country being by this time considered "safe," the necessity for our military organizations was not urgent, and they were therefore generally mustered out of service. The Haywards Guards were

mustered out on the 18th of January, 1868. The Guards numbered sixty-four members at the time of disbanding, and were the first company of the State militia to be disbanded by the new Governor. A vote of thanks was extended to Captain Fuller, and he was presented with a picture as a token of esteem by his late companions in arms. All the other companies excepting the Oakland Guards were subsequently disbanded.

Two young men arrived in Oakland in the latter part of the month of January from Sierra County, to attend the College School. They were under the necessity of making the first forty miles of their journey on snowshoes; but here, on their arrival, there was no such thing as snow to be seen.

J. Ross Browne, a gentleman distinguished in the walks of literature, and an old resident of Oakland, received the nomination and subsequent confirmation as American Minister to China, in the month of February. His mission did not prove a satisfactory one, and he gave the Celestials up as an unprofitable puzzle. After returning home he unmercifully satirized the Burlingame Treaty and the whole Chinese business as a terrible humbug. He had no relish for a position under "the Dragon's Footstool."

The question of the removal of the State capital had again this year obtained prominence, and had somewhat engaged the attention of the people of the county. The Board of Supervisors were induced to take some action in the matter, and at a meeting held on the 4th of February, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of this Board be appointed to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000, to be appropriated to the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the State, in the event of the Legislature locating the State capital in this county."

Messrs. Shattuck, Smith and Cameron were appointed as the committee mentioned.

The reader will no doubt be somewhat surprised to learn that the manufacture of whiskey was at one time one of our industries. The youthful enterprise was nipped in the bud, for we learn that R. Savage, United States Assessor for the Second District, having satisfied himself of the existence of an illicit distillery in the vicinity of Alameda Point, paid the locality a visit on the 5th of February, and succeeded not only in finding and seizing the establishment, but

also arrested the operator, Jas. King, and Geo. Bird, the owner of the illicit establishment. Bird was held for examination in the sum of $1,000.

There was at this time much activity among the horse thieves in the southeastern portion of the county, and parties residing on the Alameda, Valle and Mocho Creeks, suffered greatly from their thievish doings. Active steps, however, were taken by the Sheriff to arrest them, and they gradually were driven off or fell into that officer's toils.

The stock owners of the county about this time organized a Jockey Club, and the race-track at Haywards was put in order for the accommodation of those desirous of testing the speed of their stock. Their races, too, were calculated to amuse the public. Following were the officers of the Club: J. Hall (a prominent stock-raiser), President; Wm. Granger, Vice-President; C. T. Ward, Jr., Secretary; Wm. Hayward, Treasurer. There was besides a Board of Directors, consisting of Wm. Meek, Chairman; David S. Smalley, O. Morgan, A. Allen, Walter Smith. Financial Committee: M. W. Levy, E. M. Smith, O. P. Perkins.

By the steamer *Golden City*, which arrived in San Francisco on the 13th of February, Sam. Martin, of Amador Valley, received seven large English stallions, for his stock, and Mr. Johnson, of Tassajarra Valley, close by, received five Clydesdale stallions. These gentlemen were considered among the first stockmen in the State, but there were several others in Alameda County who could boast of superior horses, the raising of which they had made a specialty.

One of the most important events in the history of the county was the visit of the State Legislature to the City of Oakland, on Friday, the 21st day of February. But as this will be dwelt upon more fully in the section of this work having special reference to Oakland, it is not necessary to dwell upon it here, further than to say the Honorable gentlemen were hospitably entertained, and that they came on the invitation of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

On Monday, the 2d of March, the new county officers entered upon their respective duties.

A man named Henry Creiger was found murdered in the hills back of Haywards on the 4th of March. A saloonkeeper in Haywards was arrested on suspicion, but, on an examination, there being no evidence to connect him with the crime, he was discharged from custody.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate, and its passage recommended by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, granting to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for *a terminus* a tract of submerged lands lying between Alameda and San Leandro, with a frontage of nearly a mile upon ship channel. The company was to give bonds that the terminus would be located on the lands so granted and that a large amount of money would be expended in improvements.

Pursuant to a call of the Mayor of Oakland, a large number of citizens met at Shattuck & Hillegas' Hall, on the 10th day of March, for the purpose of ratifying a proposition to grant a portion of the water front of the city to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for terminal purposes. The meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic in favor of the proposition.

A bill before the Legislature, affecting the fees and salaries of the county offices, which was introduced by Mr. Church, proposed a considerable diminution of the emoluments of office, and was the cause of much discussion. It was also the occasion of some merriment, as will be seen by an extract from a humorous article in the *Gazette*. On the supposition, should the bill become law, that the county officers would be under the necessity of resorting to other employments for a livelihood, the following form of advertisement for the County Clerk was suggested:

"COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.—Notice! Except during the sessions of the Courts, or meetings of the Board of Supervisors, the Clerk will be found somewhere about the neighborhood, sawing wood. Any business connected with the office will be attended to after work hours. N. B.—Orders for wood-sawing left on the order slate will be promptly attended to at $2 per day and board."

A bill to provide for the erection of a jail and County Recorder's office in San Leandro, and an Act concerning roads and highways in Alameda County, passed the Legislature on the 18th of March. The buildings proposed were made an addition to the Court House. Mr. Church introduced a bill about the same time to enable the County to purchase a tract of land for charitable purposes, and to establish an institution for the care of unfortunates—our present County Infirmary.

A man named O'Keefe was found dead in his bed in Oakland Township, near the Contra Costa line, with two bullets in his head. A coroner's jury found that the man had been murdered, but no clue was found to the perpetrator of the foul deed.

John Thomas, the colored man who murdered officer Richardson, of Oakland, in October, 1867, died in the County Jail on the 17th of March. He was over seventy years of age, and would have been tried in a few days.

On Tuesday morning, March 24th, about twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, there was a lively shock of earthquake felt here, which was repeated during the day, but in a less severe form. No injury to life or property, however, resulted therefrom, although people were a good deal alarmed by the first shocks.

The Legislature having failed to pass a bill in favor of a subsidy for the Alameda Railroad Company, to enable it to extend its line to Washington Corners, that portion of the line was abandoned.

A Union County Convention was held at San Leandro on the 28th of March, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention at Sacramento on the 1st of April.

The celebrated Chinese embassy that visited the United States in 1868, paid Alameda County a visit on the 15th of April and viewed many places of interest on this side of the bay.

The tax levy for the fiscal year of 1868–9, ordered by the Board of Supervisors, was as follows: State tax, $1; County General Fund, 22c.; Road and Bridge Fund, 45c.; Common School Fund, 35c.; Indigent Sick Fund, 7c.; Oakland Bar Fund, 4c.; Special Jail and Recorder's Office Fund, 7c. Total $2.20 on each $100 of assessed property.

The Spring term of the County Court this year was one of short duration, and justice was prompt and summary with her transactions. The Grand Jury was impannelled and their business completed on Monday, the 6th day of April; on Tuesday the prisoners were all arraigned and plead guilty; and on Thursday they received their sentences. The services of the Trial Jury were altogether dispensed with.

The first Sunday School Convention in Alameda County was held in Oakland, on the 28th and 29th of April. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of R. E. Cole, Chairman; G. W. Armes, E. W. Taylor, F. S. Page, and H. A. Palmer.

Between the 10th and 19th of April, some 110 land suits were instituted in the Third District Court for Alameda County.

Messrs. Ryland & Lee's circus, which wintered at Haywards, was sold in April to Samuel Stickney & Co. The latter firm arranged to permanently locate in that town during the winter, for practice, etc.

The following officers were elected for the Butchers, Drovers and

Stock Raisers' Association, at Haywards, to serve for one year: President, Wm. Fulton; Vice-President, William Mattox; Trustees: Mm. Meek, August May, H. D. Ellerhorst; Directors: Wm. Knox, J. A. Mayhew, D. C. Kennedy, C. T. Ward, Jr.—the latter Secretary and Treasurer.

The Democratic County Convention was held at San Leandro on the 25th of April. A resolution was passed highly complimenting Governor Haight, who was proposed, in a strongly-worded resolution, as Democratic candidate for the next President of the United States.

The sales of the association, at Brighton Market, during the last year, amounted to $232,441.81. The largest sale effected in any one market day was $31,888.50, on the 15th of June, 1867. The association had a cash surplus on hand, was free from debt, and had no outstanding accounts. The managers were complimented for the manner in which the affairs of the association had been conducted.

A horse show, under the auspices of the Jockey Club, was held in Haywood on the 5th of May. The attendance was small, but the display of stock excellent. The races of the association lasted three days and were well enjoyed.

The annual election of officers of the Alameda County Agricultural Society was held at Haywards on the same day, when were chosen, for President, Wm. Meek; Vice-President, Capt. J. A. Mayhew; Recording Secretary, C. T. Ward, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, I. A. Amerman—all re-elected. J. B. Martin was elected Treasurer, and Wm. Whidden and R. S. Farrelly, Auditing Committee.

The Alameda County Farmers' Club was organized at Haywards, on the 16th day of May. No person was eligible to membership who was not a farmer residing in the county. No subject was permitted to be discussed, except what related to agriculture and horticulture.

Alameda County had a remarkable case of mistaken identity on its hands this year. A man named John Slack was arrested in San Luis Obispo County, in May, by Sheriff Morse, on the supposition that he was John Wilson, who, some thirteen years previous, had murdered a son of Antonio Suñol, in the valley which bears his name. The particulars of the case were narrated in the San Leandro *Gazette*, of the 30th of May, as follows:

"Most of the old residents about Mission San José, and many of our readers in other parts of the county, will remember the circum-

stances of the killing of young Suñol, on account of some land difficulty; the attempted arrest by the Sheriff; the resistance of the murderer, and his escape and disappearance. This occurred in the spring of 1855. Twelve years passed, and no clue to Wilson's whereabouts could be obtained. About a year ago a Spaniard who had been acquainted with the parties, while passing through the "lower country," saw at San Luis Obispo a man whom he took to be Wilson, and on returning informed the friends of Suñol of the fact. About two months since the matter was put into the hands of Sheriff Morse to be worked up. The Sheriff immediately set at work. He at once ascertained the whereabouts of the man, corresponded with the officers of the county, who quietly made inquiries and informed Morse of the result. Everything pointed to this man. The necessary warrant was taken out, and the Sheriff started for San Luis Obispo to make the arrest. On making the arrest some little show of resistance was made by the father-in-law of the prisoner, but he was soon quieted. On examination of his charge the Sheriff was more confident than ever that he had his man. The description was perfect—the height, complexion, color of the hair and eyes were the same. The prisoner had the same stoop of his shoulders, downcast look and restless eye that characterized Wilson, and the absence of a tooth from the corner of his mouth. He was brought to San Leandro and placed in jail, although he protested and insisted that his name was Slack, and not Wilson. He stated that in the spring of 1855 he was at work in the mines; that subsequently he removed to San José, where he was at work on a ranch till the spring of 1860, when he went to Monterey County with a drove of cattle; and finally settled in San Luis Obispo, where he resided till the time of his arrest. Upon the examination of Slack before Judge Nye, on Monday, the 18th instant, two witnesses, one a brother of the murdered man, swore positively that Slack and Wilson were the same person. Other witnesses thought they were the same, but were not positive. One of these latter was present when the murder was committed. When the prosecution closed the case seemed strong against the prisoner. The accused had three witnesses; one a Mr. Jameson, of Santa Clara County, who swore that he brought Slack across the plains from Missouri in the fall of 1854, and knew of his whereabouts in the spring of 1855, at the time the deed for which he was arrested was committed. A gentleman residing in San Francisco, named Cooksie, swore that he

knew the accused in Missouri, and had known him from childhood; that his name was Slack, and that he always bore a good character. A Mr. Eaton, living in San Francisco, testified that he knew the prisoner in the spring of 1855; that his name was Slack; that they worked together that spring in the mines at Coon Hill, between Mud Springs and Diamond Springs, near Placerville, El Dorado County; that he had met Slack in Santa Clara in 1860. When the defense closed the prosecution asked for a postponement until the following Saturday, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of an important witness, whose whereabouts had been ascertained since the commencement of the examination. The motion was granted. On the reopening of the examination on Saturday, two other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. One testified that this was the man Wilson. A woman who was called as a witness said that the prisoner was not Wilson; that Wilson had lost two front teeth; that she knew they were front teeth from the fact that on one occasion in conversation Wilson told her that he lost his teeth in a fight with a grizzly bear, but did not know whether they were from the upper or lower jaw, or from the front or the corner of the mouth. The former witness had sworn that Wilson had lost one or two teeth. The prisoner showed that he had had a tooth pulled about a year before, at San Luis Obispo. After the summing up by the respective attorneys, Judge Nye decided that the evidence was insufficient, and discharged the prisoner."

The first number of a new weekly paper, called the *Alameda Democrat*, made its appearance in San Leandro on the 6th of June.

The following statement, published by the County Superintendent of Schools, shows the increase of the school population in ten years: The number of children in the county between the ages of four and eighteen, in 1858, was 1,174. The number between the ages of five and fifteen, in 1868, is estimated at 4,000. The average daily attendance upon the public schools, in 1858, was 278; in 1868 it is estimated at 1,500. There were sixteen teachers employed in the county in 1858; in 1868, forty-eight. There was expended for school purposes, in 1858, $9,605; the sum expended in 1868 exceeded $40,000.

There was another of those bloody affrays for which the native population had become so noted, which took place at Laddsville on the night of the 29th of June. Two Mexicans named Lazaro Higuera and Rafael Altamareno got into a dispute over a game of cards. Words brought blows, and Higuera, drawing a knife, attacked Alta-

mareno, cutting him about the face in a shocking manner, and nearly severing his arm above the elbow. A man named Agatone Ruis interfered and told Higuera not to kill Altamareno, when Higuera, now that he had drawn blood, seemed perfectly infuriated, turned and attacked Ruis, who, in self-defence, was compelled to shoot the enraged man. He fired three shots, all of which took effect upon the person of Higuera; one passing through his breast, another through his arm, and the third through his neck. Sheriff Morse went to arrest Higuera, but he was so seriously wounded he could not be removed.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Oakland this year with a great deal of spirit and enthusiam, but the joy of the occasion was marred by an appalling accident which occurred at the ferry landing at the end of the railroad wharf, by which about twenty persons were drowned.

There were races at Haywards which were well attended, and the contests quite spirited.

A fire occurred at Vallejo's Mills on July 11th, by which the hotel at that place, kept by Mr. Wm. Jordan and wife, was destroyed. There has not been a good hotel at the place since.

There was a Democratic ratification meeting at SanLeandro on Saturday, the 18th of July, in honor of the nomination of Seymour and Blair as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. Among the speakers were Governor Haight and Lieut.-Governor Holden. Wm. S. Moss was Chairman, and W. J. Collier, editor of the *Democrat*, Secretary.

A large and earnest meeting of mechanics in favor of the eight-hour law was held in Shattuck & Hillegass' Hall, Oakland, on the evening of the 23d of July. C. A. Wetmore called the meeting to order and introduced F. L. Taylor as President of the meeting, and Walter Prosser as Secretary. Mr. Wetmore urged the organization of an association to be called the Mechanics' Institute of Alameda County. Among those who addressed the assemblage were Gen. Winn and Hon. J. W. Dwinelle. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a plan for the general co-operation of the Eight-hour Mechanics of Alameda County, said plan to be both protective and progressive.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed to serve on said Committee, and be requested to report within one week: F. L. Taylor, C. A. Wetmore, F. Cook, E. L. Wetmore, B. Radican, J. A.

Buckingham, W. P. Bagley, John H. Ellis, J. W. Hand, ——— Bellington. This Committee to determine the time and place of next meeting, and to elect its own Chairman.

Resolved, That the mechanics of Alameda County are hereby requested to assist in this movement by organizing leagues and protective associations on the eight-hour system.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of leagues to embrace all trades in localities in which it may be impracticable to establish them separately.

Resolved, That we petition the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County to pass an ordinance similar to the Eight-hour Ordinance lately passed by the City Council of Oakland.

A splendid new house, but recently erected by Mr. Joseph Damont, of San Leandro, was destroyed by fire, on the 10th of August. It had not yet been occupied, but was insured for $3,000. The cost of the structure was $4,500. The fire was supposed to be caused by the carelessness of some men who took lodgings among the shavings for the night.

On Sunday, 9th of August, a fatal affray occurred at Ladd's Hotel, Livermore Valley. A man named Hyde, known to be a desperate character, entered Ladd's Hotel and asked for something to drink. As he was already under the influence of liquor, Mr. Ladd refused to let him have anything. Hyde then stepped behind the counter, seized a large water pitcher, and struck Ladd with it on the head, cutting an ugly gash on the temple. This blow he followed with another from a lager beer mug. Ladd managed to keep his feet and grappled with his assailant. He was no match, however, for his powerful adversary, who soon threw him down, holding him there. While in this position, Mr. Ladd's barkeeper entered and endeavored to separate the combatants, but failing went outside for assistance, and returned to the bar-room with a couple of Mexicans. As they entered they heard two reports of a pistol, and on taking Hyde off Ladd, they found a pistol in his hand, with one of his fingers upon the trigger, and the middle of it in Ladd's hand. Hyde was found to have been shot in the abdomen, and on the following day he died from his wound. During an examination, held by Justice Kottinger, into the cause of the man's death, Mr. Ladd stated that after being struck with the pitcher he did not know what occurred until the pistol was fired, and he then supposed he had been himself shot. Some one stated that Hyde had made a

threat that day that he would "have a man for his supper" that night, and went into Ladd's house with the deliberate intention of taking his life. When he had him down he endeavored to shoot him with his pistol, but Ladd turned the muzzle of it against Hyde, and when the latter fired, he shot himself. Ladd's hand was somewhat lacerated by the powder and ball, as he held the weapon. Of course, Ladd was acquitted of all blame in the man's death, as he clearly acted only in self-defence and had no idea of committing a homicide. This same man Hyde, about a year previous, had killed a barber at Mission San José, but was acquitted, for some reason or other, of the crime.

The country along the line of the Western Pacific Railroad was looking up. M. W. Mendenhall donated 10 acres of land to the company, for a depot, near Laddsville, and laid out a town, naming the same after Livermore, the first settler in the valley. The name of the place called Alasal was changed to Pleasanton, and a town plat formed. Under date of September 12, Mr. J. A. Neal advertised the first town lots for sale, the inducement to purchase being that the Railroad Company would establish a depot there. Land advanced largely in price, and speculation throughout the county increased to a furor in the southern and eastern portions, as well as in Oakland and Brooklyn.

A new wharf, erected by the Alameda Ferry Company, was completed this month. A new slip was constructed, the old wharf increased in width, making this one of the best docks on the Bay.

On the 6th of October there was an attempt made on the part of two prisoners named Jackson and Mann, confined in the County Jail, to effect an escape, and with this view endeavored to overpower Under Sheriff Borein. The latter made an effectual resistance and his cries soon brought assistance. He had hold of Jackson, but Mann managed to get out. The latter was immediately pursued and captured. Prominent among the pursuers was District Attorney Gilcrist, of Oakland, who seized an old musket, the same with which Thomas had shot Officer Richardson in Oakland. When Mann beheld the noble Attorney armed with an old gun, which had probably not been loaded for many years, he cried out with fear and trembling—"Don't shoot; for God's sake, don't shoot!" The usual quiet was soon restored, and the exploits of the day were subject for amusement for considerable time thereafter.

This being the year for a presidential election, there was a great

deal of political excitement throughout the county. Mass meetings of both the Republican and Democratic parties were held in every town and prominent speakers engaged on the canvas. Among those who spoke in this county were, on the Republican side, Hon. S. Garfield of Washington, Hon. A. A. Sargent, Hon. John B. Felton, Hon. Alex. Campbell, Hon. A. P. Dudley, Gen. John F. Miller, Hon. E. D. Wheeler, Hon. Chas. A. Tuttle, Hon. Walter Van Dyke, Hon. A. M. Crane, Hon. Noble Hamilton, Hon. I. A. Amerman, Hon. J. G. Eastman, General O. H. LaGrange, Hon. John F. Swift, Hon. Newton Booth, George C. Gorham, Hon. W. W. Gordon, Hon. W. C. Norton, Hon. John G. McCallum, Hon. John W. Dwinelle.

On the Democratic side were Hon. J. W. Coffroth, Hon. W. T. Wallace, Governor Haight, Lieutenant-Governor Holden, Zach Montgomery, Wm. Van Voorhies, and others.

The Republican Candidates for President and Vice-President were Gen. U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax; the Democratic Candidates were Governor Seymour, of New York, and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri. The Republican Electors for this State were Messrs. Felton, La Grange, Hoffman, Redington and Westmoreland; the Democratic Electors, Messrs. Henley, Kewen, Wallace and Pearce. The Congressional Candidates for the Third District, Messrs. Coffroth and Sargent.

There were enrolled on the Great Register this year, after the cancelled names were struck off, 4,623 names, while there were enrolled on the Poll List only 3,596 names, showing that a short time before the election day there were 2,027 persons who did not feel sufficient interest to have their names enrolled. The election took place on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, when the Republican Electors received in this county 1,861 votes each, and the Democratic 1,262, giving the former a majority of 599. The majority in the State for Grant and Colfax was 536. Taking the number of votes cast from the number of votes on the Great Register, it appears there were 1,500 persons in the county entitled to vote, who did not do so.

The Alameda County Teacher's Institute assembled at the Lafayette Grammar School, Oakland, on the 13th day of October. It was called to order by A. L. Fuller, County Superintendent. The proceedings occupied four days.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories, and Agent Commercial Fire Insurance Co.

No. 909 Broadway, Oakland.

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CHAPTER XXI.

FROM THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF OCTOBER, 1868, TO THE COMPLETION OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, IN NOVEMBER, 1869.

1868 continued—*Effects of the Earthquake Throughout the State—In Oakland and the Various County Towns—The Court-house Destroyed at San Leandro, and a County Officer Killed—Edmundson's Large Grain Warehouse Destroyed, and Morse's Flour Mill Overturned at Haywards—The Residence of General LaGrange Ruined—The Old Mission Church Ruined—Fissures in the Earth—How the New Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute Stood the Shock—How a Man Felt on the Top of a Steeple, One Hundred and Fifty Feet from the Ground—County Records all Saved—The Methodist Episcopal Church in San Leandro Used Temporarily for County Offices—Josselyn's Funeral—The Supervisors Declare the Result of the Vote for Presidential Electors and County Officers—First Rain of the Season—Plans Adopted for New County Buildings—The Estudillo House Re-Opened with a Ball—Comparative Vote of* 1858 *and* 1868*—Ground for County Infirmary Chosen—A Murder in Castro Valley, and Sheriff Morse's Persistent Pursuit of the Murderer—Legislation of* 1868.

On Wednesday morning, October 21st, 1868, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, occurred the severest shock of earthquake ever experienced in this part of the Pacific Coast. It was particularly hard in Alameda County, which appears to have been its center. It did much damage in the lower portion of the City of San Francisco, and several lives were lost by casualties occasioned by it. It was felt all over the State, and slightly on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas. At Sacramento it was so severe that it frightened people from the houses, whence they rushed in the most ridiculous manner. No serious damage was done. The chronometers stopped at one minute to eight o'clock, indicating the time of the shake. The water in the Sacramento River receded to such an extent that it left the

hulk *Globe* nearly surrounded by dry land. It soon returned in a wave about two feet high, setting the vessels at the levee rocking violently. Some walls in the city were cracked, plastering fell and crockery was broken. There were repeated shocks during the day.

At Marysville the shock was felt at about eight o'clock. It was the most serious ever felt in that city. There was a general rattling of glassware, doors, windows, etc., but no damage done.

At San José the shock was very severe. The time recorded is two minutes past eight. The vibrations were north and south, and were more severe than ever before experienced within the recollection of the oldest American settler. Great damage was sustained by many buildings. The large and elegant Presbyterian Church, with its tall tower, was very badly injured. The tower was so badly cracked that it had to be taken down. The organ was destroyed by bricks falling through the roof. The entire damage was not less than $3,000 or $4,000. About one-half of Moody's mill, a frame building, was thrown down. Numerous walls were cracked, and many chimneys and fire-walls thrown down. Other shocks were noticed during the day, and much consternation was felt.

In Virginia and Gold Hill the tremblings were felt and great anxiety experienced. Apprehensions were felt for the people of San Francisco, and the papers published extras to satisfy the want for news. A despatch was reported to have been received from the telegraph operator at Oakland, who stated that his office—a frame building—was a total wreck, and that he was sending this news from a place outside of the town, where he had cut the wires. This was all that could be heard from Oakland, and rather excited than allayed the general anxiety. A large crowd collected about the telegraph office, clamorous for news, but the pale and nervous operators could only repeat over and ever again what little they had been able to learn through the despatch from Oakland. But no such despatch was sent from the Oakland office.

In the towns north of the bay the shock was quite severe, but not so disastrous as south of this point. Martinez and Pacheco were considerably damaged. The center of the earthquake was in the mountain range in the southern part of this county, where the greatest convulsions were experienced and fissures made in the earth.

Oakland suffered less than any other place within the circle of the quake. A stranger passing through its streets immediately after would not suppose that anything unusual had happened, or that

nature had been indulging in one of her convulsive throbs. The following particulars are mostly taken from the Oakland *News* of the following day:

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE—ITS EFFECTS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY.

There was yesterday another of those convulsions of nature which reminds men of their own weakness and of the frailty of their works. Oakland has sustained slight damages, in comparison with what have befallen other towns, for which we should feel peculiarly thankful. From our neighboring towns come sorrowful tidings, and in one case there has been a loss of life. The damage to property has been estimated with difficulty. In many cases the full extent cannot be known until a close mechanical examination has been made, and any statement that could now be given would necessarily be far from correct.

Yesterday morning the weather was the same that has for some days past prevailed. The usual mists obscured the sun until two o'clock, when the air became clear and balmy, and the remainder of the day was warm but not sultry.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

During the day there were a succession of shocks, the first and most distinctive occurring about six minutes before eight o'clock. A gentleman residing near Temescal, on the Telegraph road, about two miles from this city, kept a record of the different shocks that occurred, from which we extract the following:

First shock, at 7:54 A. M., very heavy—direction, northeast, east and southwest, a rolling motion. Almost like a continuation of this came a whirling motion. 8:26, slight shock; 8:44, heavy shock, with rolling motion; 8:47, slight shock; 9:11, slight shock; 10:15, heavy shock, with rolling motion, and up and down movement; 3:12, slight shock; 3:17, slight shock; 4:08, double shock, up and down.

There were shocks during the entire day, some observers stating that there were thirty-two. Those we have named attracted attention and were noted.

THE DAMAGE IN OAKLAND.

We believe that the damage to property in Oakland is insignificant when contrasted with that sustained elsewhere. The private dwelling houses all sustained some small damage; in many cases crockery and glassware were broken, and great numbers of chimneys

were broken off above the roof. Plaster was cracked in several houses; the residence of Capt. Wilcox, Mr. Wedderspoon and Mr. Coleman being the most badly damaged.

Boardman's new brick building, on Twelfth Street, west of Broadway, presents a badly damaged appearance, although the only injury sustained was the destruction of the fire-wall and awning.

Bigelow & Sessions' Broadway block does not appear to have sustained any damage.

Wilcox's three-story brick building, corner of Broadway and Ninth Streets, escaped unharmed, some of the cement merely being broken from the outer wall. This building is the highest in the city. Its walls are well tied together, a large amount of iron having been used in their construction; this accounts for their security. Dunham & Cook, the proprietors of the Palace Photograph Gallery, sustained some damage from the destruction of chemicals, which damaged the carpeting of the waiting room.

Holmes' building, corner of Broadway and Eighth Streets, seems considerably shattered. The rear walls are cracked, and one of the iron pillars of the front is displaced. The shelving in Radcliffe's grocery, being imperfectly fastened to the walls, was thrown down and a large quantity of crockery and glassware was broken and the miscellaneous articles usually kept upon the shelves of an extensive retail grocery were thrown upon the floor. The damage cannot be far from $2,000.

Shattuck's building, on the opposite side of Eighth Street, was damaged in the rear wall, there being a large crack extending from the top of the building very nearly to the ground. Cautious men did not care to visit the Marshal's office or the Council-rooms.

Shattuck & Hillegass' livery stable buildings and hall were but slightly injured.

Delger's buildings, on either side of Seventh Street, received but slight damages to the walls. Lamarche's store was thrown into confusion, and some of the stock was damaged.

The one-story brick building, corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, was shattered badly, and will probably be demolished. It is an old building, and was not erected in a solid or substantial manner.

The walls of Herzog's building, on the west side of Broadway, between Third and Fourth Streets, were badly shattered, and it was deemed unsafe for a family to reside within them.

The old one-story brick building, corner of Broadway and Third Streets, was very badly damaged, and its walls are kept erect only by means of props.

The front wall of the County Hospital was slightly cracked.

The rear wall of the brick building owned by Mr. E. C. Sessions, near the corner of Broadway and First Street, was so badly shattered that it will probably be necessary to remove it.

The walls of the Hotel de France building will need repairs to the value of about $500, as estimated.

The show windows of the stores on the west side of Broadway, between Fifth and Ninth Streets, were nearly all broken, and, in a few cases, goods were damaged.

THE CITY FRONT.

The large holder at the gas works, corner of Washington and First Streets, was thrown out of position by the breaking of a casting, and the gas bubbled out through the water. By prompt action the damage was speedily repaired and last night the usual supply of gas was furnished.

Work was suspended at the Pioneer Mills after the first shock, as it was feared that some of the machinery had been thrown out of level.

The brick work about the engine and furnace of the Oakland Planing Mills was very slightly cracked.

The portion of Broadway wharf extending east from Broadway, gave way, precipitating into the creek about seventy tons of coal.

A small quantity of the bricks which were stored upon Dr. Merritt's wharf were thrown forward into the creek.

The heaviest damage that will probably be sustained is that which occurred at the lumber wharf of Taylor & Co., at the foot of Washington Street. A trestle work pier, of frail construction, had been built for the storage of lumber, and upon this there were about 150,000 feet. The shock experienced shortly after ten o'clock precipitated this into the creek. A large force of laborers were immediately set to work to recover it.

BROOKLYN.

Considerable damage was sustained in Brooklyn. The fire-wall of the Cotton Mills, on the west side, was thrown down and slight damages were sustained by the walls. As in Oakland, many chimneys were broken off above the roofs of houses.

Schimmelpfennig's new brick building was almost entirely demolished.

Baryles' drug store sustained heavy injuries, the building and stock being damaged.

The injury to household furniture, etc., was greater in Brooklyn than in Oakland.

ALAMEDA.

The earthquake was very severe in this town, and scarcely a house escaped uninjured. The Insane Asylum building was badly damaged, and the contents of the stores were tumbled together, occasioning considerable loss.

On the San Leandro Road the concrete dwelling house of Mr. Creighton was damaged, one of the walls being demolished.

SAN LEANDRO.

At San Leandro the earthquake was much more severe than in Oakland or Alameda, and not a building escaped damage. The saddest calamity was the death of Mr. J. W. Josselyn, Deputy Clerk, a young man of much promise and ability, who has for a few years past been in the office of the County Treasurer. He was crushed in the ruins of the fallen Court-house.

The entire Court-house building, above the second or main floor, is in ruins, and the walls of the lower or basement story are so cracked and thrown out of place that they never can be used again. The foundation and part of the walls of the Recorder's Office being built, were partially destroyed. Of the Court-house, only a small portion of the roof remains in its original position, and the base of one of the columns that stood at the entrance was left. An examination of the ruins showed that the building had been improperly erected, and that the charge of criminality or carelessness attaches to the county officers who had accepted such an affair from the contractors.

Under-Sheriff Borein, Deputy-Clerk Josselyn, Charles Palmer and two workmen engaged in making a vault for the Treasurer, were in the building at the time of the earthquake. When the first shock came Mr. Borein was in bed. He endeavored to escape by the door, but on account of the vibrations the door could not be opened. He crouched down in the corner of the room, supposing that only the roof would fall; a portion of the wall fell, some of the debris striking him on the head. He escaped by the window, over the fallen brick and mortar, which was piled to the height of the second floor.

The prisoners, five in number, were yelling and praying, some to get out and some for pardon for their offences. One of the windows on the north-west side not being covered, tools were passed to them, the keys of the jail being covered up. Finding it impossible for the prisoners to dig out in this way, the Under Sheriff and Mr. Collins, one of the contractors on the new building, went down and broke open the front door of the jail and succeded in rescuing and securing the prisoners, who are now in jail in this city.

There were in the Clerk's office four persons besides Mr. Josselyn. Mr. Josselyn endeavored to escape by the front entrance to the building, and when passing the threshold the falling walls buried him in its fragments. The other persons, seeing the front give way, escaped through one of the windows.

The Beatty House and the Estudillo House, the two principal hotels, were badly damaged. The walls were shattered and the floors covered with debris.

The Beatty House was cracked in every direction, and the south wall was entirely demolished. The roof and walls of the *Gazette* office fell in, and it is doubtful whether the publisher can issue his regular weekly edition next Saturday. [But he did.] The type and forms of the *Democrat* office were pied, and much damage was done. There is only one chimney standing in the town. A tank ten feet wide and six feet deep was entirely emptied of water by the movement imparted to it. People are afraid to remain in their dwellings, and were camping in the streets. The bed of the San Leandro creek, which had been dry for several months, is now coursed by a stream of water six feet wide and one foot deep. Back of San Leandro, in the mountains, there are numerous fissures in the earth, from which came clouds of dust, and from some have come great volumes of water which flows into the San Leandro creek.

HAYWARDS.

Bad as is the destruction of property at San Leandro, it is worse at Haywards. We did not observe a building there which was not in some manner damaged. Previous to entering the town, the first wreck noticed is that of the residence of General LaGrange. The house, a frame one, is not thrown upon the ground, a mass of ruins, but it is broken into several parts, and rendered unsafe and wholly unfit for residence. On account of the partial destruction of his house, General LaGrange will be unable to fulfill all of his appointments for public speaking, his family requiring his attention.

In the town, many wooden buildings fell which would have remained secure if they had been built upon proper foundations. Stilted up, so to speak, no great force was required to move them, and a storm, similar to those which sometimes occur in the Atlantic States, would have prostrated them.

The flouring mill owned by Sheriff Morse is a complete wreck. The most valuable parts of the machinery are supposed to be uninjured. The immense grain warehouse of Mr. Edmondson is as completely ruined as it could possibly be, hardly one brick remaining upon another. C. T. Ward, Jr., writes to the *Times* that "the large amount of grain buried in the ruins of the warehouse will nearly all of it be saved, and the loss will not exceed sixty tons. Some considerable excitement existed at first amongst the grain-owners, but it was soon allayed. Work is being commenced to remove the grain and rebuild the warehouse. Fortunately there has been no loss of life, and but one man badly injured. The cook at the Washington Hotel had his leg broken. An open crack runs through the town, its course being south 53° east, said to be nine miles in length."

Mr. Ward gives the following rough estimate of the damages done: Edmondson's warehouse, complete ruin, $25,000; Morse & Heslip's mill, complete ruin, $12,000; Washington Hotel, complete ruin, $4,000; Castro homestead, damage, $3,000; Lee & Ryland's Hotel, damage, $4,000; Chas. Spoerer's, damage, $1,000; Wm. Hayward, damage, $2,500; George Brown, property damaged, $2,000; S. F. & A. Railroad Company, property damaged, $500; A. S. Rockwood, house upset, $400; Horace Hall, blacksmith shop, damaged, $750; Smalley & Stratton, livery stable, damage, $2,000; Louis Barbolla, restaurant, damage, $500; Wetterau & Co., bakery, damage, $500; M. W. Levy, store damaged, $1,000; Larabee & Co., buildings damaged, $700; A. B. Grogan, dwelling-house damaged, $2,500; Globe Hotel, damaged, $450; Loon & Co., brewery damaged, $250; New York Brewery, damaged, $600; School-house, damaged, $450; Linakin & Barnes, damaged, $350; Creig & Morton, blacksmith shop, damaged, $200; J. S. Rivers, blacksmith shop, damaged, $250.

WASHINGTON.

The store of C. J. Stevens, at Centreville, was entirely destroyed to-day, and goods badly damaged. The store of J. Salze was badly shaken, and goods damaged very much. Dr. Selfridge's house was partly destroyed, and his child injured by the crash. Bamber's

Hotel settled about two feet and was badly damaged. At the Mission San José the church and many other buildings are in ruins. At Alvarado the brick shop of A. J. Lattin is entirely destroyed. The store of J. J. Stokes was damaged, with great loss of goods. No lives lost at either place.

Between Haywards and the Mission San José, there are numerous fissures in the earth, and it was difficult for a stage to be driven from one place to another.

PACHECO AND MARTINEZ.

At Pacheco and Martinez the full violence of the earthquake was felt. At the former place, Hook's warehouse was badly damaged, and the front wall of Carother's concrete house fell to the ground. There were numerous fissures in the earth, and much consternation prevailed among the people yesterday. Both ends of the Court-house, at Martinez, have fallen, but further than this there was no destruction of property.

DAMAGE IN THE OAKLAND VALLEY—THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The destruction of property in the valley back of Oakland was not extensive. At Jacob's Wharf, near Ocean View, a large quantity of lumber was precipitated into the bay, although the wharf was not damaged. From most houses the chimneys have been broken away. The buildings of the Female College of the Pacific and of the Oakland Academy were slightly damaged by the cracking of plaster.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum being probably the largest stone structure in the State, it was naturally supposed that it would be badly damaged, if not entirely ruined. The real damage is comparatively trifling. We visited the building in the afternoon, and carefully examined the walls. Eleven chimneys, projecting above the roof, were broken. These chimneys were constructed of cut stone, well cemented together, and were in size $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. That such solid structures were broken, shows the force of the earthquake, and that the motion was quick and sudden, not gradual. Two of the gables had fallen, and in several places the rear walls of the building were cracked. The gable which fell was on the southwest corner of the building. The greater part of the space was occupied by a large bay-window, and this having been carried away, the gap appeared exceedingly large. The amount of mason work, however, is slight, and wood-work having been carried away, the destruction

appeared greater than it actually was. The mason work of another gable was cracked and will probably be removed. The side and interior walls appeared to be without a flaw, but in the few walls where there were numerous openings for doors and windows, cracks could be observed upon careful examination. Only a small portion of the flooring is laid, and when the building is completed it will be much stronger than at present.

INCIDENTS.

Numbers of chimneys, which have not fallen, are cracked and twisted, and unless house-owners are careful much loss might be occasioned by fire. The Mayor has issued an order calling attention to this fact, and it is to be hoped that every chimney in the city will be thoroughly examined.

The large chimney of the furnace at the Contra Costa Laundry was twisted out of place several inches, but no damage was done to the machinery or the brick walls of the building.

Mr. Thompson, a carpenter, was at work on the top of the spire of the Baptist Church, on Fourteenth Street, at the time of the earthquake. The top of the spire is one hundred and fifty feet from the ground, and swayed to and fro in a fearful manner. Mr. Thompson maintained his position until the earthquake subsided.

At the Point two men were engaged in digging a well, one of them being in the shaft and the other at the windlass. At the first shock the windlass man deserted his post and left the man in the well to take care of himself. We did not ascertain the name of the windlass man, whose presence of mind and heroism (?) should be widely published.

The drawbridge on the line of the S. F. and O. R. R. was thrown out of place about eight inches, and as the locomotive and nearly all the cars were at San Antonio, no train left Oakland at 8 o'clock. Those accustomed to leave on that train went upon the *Louise*, from the foot of Broadway Wharf. James Bachelder, the engineer, whose presence of mind has often been illustrated, hastened to the Point, got up steam on the old locomotive, and, gathering all the box and platform cars to be found, made the 10 o'clock trip and all the others at the proper hours. The accident to the draw has been remedied, and trains will run to-day at the regular hours.

There were a number of workmen busy at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, one or two being at the top of the tower, which is 146 feet high. None of them were in any way injured.

It was noticed throughout the city that chimneys and walls fell toward the South, not a single exception being noticed.

The only damage to persons, occurring in Oakland, was sustained by Mrs. Cord, who, rushing from her residence on Twelfth Street, was just in time to intercept a falling brick from the cornice of Boardman's building, and received quite a severe cut on the head. The heavy cornice of the building came to the ground with a terrible crash.

The tall chimney of the workshop of the Alameda Railroad vibrated more than a foot from a perpendicular line, but was not thrown down.

On the locomotive the sensation was the same as if it were running off the track, and at the first shock the engineer feared such an accident had happened.

A Mr. Davis, who resides on a farm near San Leandro, informs the *Bulletin* that the workmen on his farm at the time the shock occurred, observed that the ground was disturbed and thrown about with a rapid and violent rotary motion, which continued several seconds. A creek running through the farm, and which was nearly dry, rose instantly to the depth of about three feet, and several deep gulches were formed in the plain. His house was literally twisted in pieces and prostrated to the ground, but the family escaped as if by a miracle. Mrs. Davis was caught in the ruins. She was badly but not dangerously wounded about the head and face, and is recovering from her injuries.

The following observations appeared in the San Leandro *Gazette*, of the date following the earthquake:

"There was no approach to panic, and the women and children behaved in a most heroic and sensible manner. Those who suffered least vied with each other in rendering assistance and aid to their less fortunate neighbors. The strong of nerve labored to quiet the apprehensions of the timid, and it was gratifying to witness the numerous acts of kindness and general manifestations of brotherly love among all our citizens. All the nobler qualities of human nature were exhibited, and selfishness was nowhere exposed. Matters are beginning to assume their wonted appearance, and all are busy repairing as fast as possible the damages sustained.

"We make no apology for our somewhat demoralized appearance, for we are thankful, as we look upon the wreck around us, that we are able to issue even these few hastily-written words. Fortunately, the first and fourth pages of the *Gazette* were printed on Tuesday

evening. The forms had been taken from the press and laid upon the stone, and the shock overturned it and destroyed them. The advertising pages for the inside of the paper were only slightly pied, and by using some of our job letter, and judiciously patching up the dead matter which was not "pied," we are enabled to put in an appearance. As our two principal advertising pages are worthless, we will be obliged to issue a small sheet next week. New material will have to be procured, and everything reset, before we assume our usual appearance. Fondly hoping—devoutly praying—that our fair town, county and State may never again be visited by so devastating a phenomena, we present you, dear reader, with our earthquake edition."

Mr. Warring Wilkinson, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, whose building was then in the course of completion, in a letter to the *Bulletin*, showed how a solidly constructed, although fresh stone edifice, could stand the severest of earthquakes:

"On Friday, October 23d, the Commissioners appointed for the location and erection of the new institution, visited the grounds to examine critically the condition of the building. As Principal of the institution I accompanied them. We spent three hours in and around the edifice. Every portion, from foundation stone to roof, was inspected thoroughly. There was no disposition to cover up any defects that may be found, or to solace themselves with the idea that no damage had been done. As guardians of a public trust, and responsible for the future safety of wards whom the State has ever treated with tender care, the Commissioners desired simply the truth. As the result of that investigation, every member of the Board is more convinced than ever before of the strength and honest construction of the building, and fully believes that if it had been finished no injury beyond the loss of the stone chimneys would have been sustained. The testimony of the workmen goes to show that the earthquake was very severe at that point. Mr. Mecreey, the carpenter, who was on the roof, states that the chapel walls swayed back and forth not less than four feet, and he believes that had the walls been of brick, they would have been leveled with the ground. The mason, who was several rods to the rear, says that the whole structure seemed tossing like a ship on a wild sea, the waves coming cornerways in such rapid succession as to keep all parts of the building in continual motion. And yet throughout the whole foundation there is not the *slightest trace* of a crack. Let us now go through

the building in detail. The Commissioners made the circuit of the walls and entered."

The county records were all saved, and the County Clerk and other officials established themselves in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a small edifice, but the only place available, until a new county building was erected.

The lamented Josselyn's funeral took place at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of October, from the Presbyterian Church, and under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. His remains were interred in Mountain View Cemetery, near Oakland, and over eighty carriages formed the funeral procession.

The first rain of the season commenced at dusk on Wednesday, Nov. 18, and continued, with but little abatement, till a late hour on Thursday night.

On the 9th of November the Board of Supervisors met and canvassed the vote at the late election for presidential electors, supervisors, and other township officers.

The Supervisors, at their meeting of November 16th, agreed upon plans for a new Court house and jail and Recorder's office. They were prepared by Mr. Barnes, architect, and provided for a one-story wooden building in front, over the foundation of the old Court House. Iron cells were provided for the jail. The Recorder's office was brick, and fire-proof.

The Estudillo House re-opened, on the 19th of December, with a ball, after being closed for repairing damages received during the great earthquake.

The whole number of votes cast in the county, in 1868, was 3,123, a gain in ten years of 1,617.

A special committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to purchase a suitable piece of ground on which to establish the County Infirmary, were instructed by the Board to purchase fifty acres of land belonging to a Mr. Puff, and situated above the county road, between San Leandro and Haywards. The soil was reported excellent, and watered by a running stream. The law of April 18, 1860, authorized the establishment of County Infirmaries, and is as follows:

SECTION 1. The Supervisors of each and every county in this State shall be and they are hereby authorized to erect and establish county infirmaries within their respective counties, whenever, in their opinion,

such measure will be advantageous, and for that purpose it shall be lawful for the said Supervisors to purchase such lot or tract of land, of not more than one hundred and sixty acres, and erect thereon one or more suitable buildings for the accommodation of the institution; provided, that if the Supervisors of any county shall think proper to purchase land and erect a county infirmary under the provisions of this Act, the expense of such purchase and erection shall be defrayed by a tax levied in the objects of county taxation, described in the Twelfth Section for that express purpose, which shall be collected and paid over at the same time, and in the same manner that other taxes are collected; provided also, that said tax shall not exceed one-fourth of one per cent.; provided further, that when there is a sufficient sum of money in the Special Hospital Fund of any county therefor, or other provision is made by law for raising said sum, the tax authorized by this section may or not be levied, at the option of the Board of Supervisors.

A great deal of interest was excited in Sheriff Morse's pursuit and capture of a murderer named Newell, in the latter end of this year. The facts of the case briefly told are these: On the 20th of September, in Castro Valley, back of Haywards, two men named Lighton and Newell had a dispute over a dog fight, when Newell shot Lighton through the head with a pistol, causing a wound from the effects of which he died on the 26th of the same month. Newell immediately mounted a horse and escaped. As soon as possible after receiving information of the murder and the escape of the murderer, Sheriff Morse, accompanied by his trusty aid, Constable Morehouse, set out in pursuit of the fugitive. They traveled over 200 miles of territory, making a careful search for their man wherever they went. They ransacked the coal mines of Contra Costa and Alameda, and after a protracted absence returned without their man. Subsequently they heard of him in the southern country and again set out in pursuit. They tracked him over the sierras and through deserts, at times losing all traces of him and again finding only the faintest clue. At last they stumbled over the rotting carcass of his abandoned and dead horse, and finally found him with an assumed name, working as a laborer on the Los Angeles and Anaheim Railroad; and on the 7th of November arrived with him at San Leandro. He was tried soon after, and convicted, and the case appearing only a homicide, Newell was sentenced to six years imprisonment at San Quentin.

The legislation of the year 1868, for the benefit of Alameda County, was as follows:

An Act for the relief of Sheriff Morse, for the expenses in the pursuit of the murderer Ponce.

An Act to prevent stallions running at large in Alameda County.

An Act to confer a wharf franchise at Ocean View on Messrs. Hayward and Jacobs.

An Act to regulate compensation of Township Assessors.

An Act authorizing the election of additional Supervisors.

An Act to enable the County Auditor to certify to the amount of school money in the Treasury.

An Act to enable County Supervisors to levy a tax for building Recorder's office and jail.

An Act to provide payment of the State's portion of salary of Auditor.

An Act concerning roads and highways.

An Act concerning San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, extending time for building wharf.

An Act for the preservation of trout.

An Act establishing boundaries of pound districts.

An Act conferring a wharf franchise at the Encinal of San Antonio to Aughenbaugh and others.

An Act relating to election of County Clerk and Recorder. Recorder to be *ex-officio* Auditor.

An Act declaring San Leandro Creek between its mouth and "Andrew's Landing" navigable.

An Act to enable the City of Oakland to issue bonds to purchase lands and erect a City Hall.

An Act to authorize a tax for building, interest, and redemption purposes.

An Act to enable the City of Oakland to settle its land controversies.

An Act constituting the Mayor of Oakland a Commissioner for appraising land granted to Terminal Pacific Railroad—150 acres.

An Act legalizing the location of San Francisco and Alameda Railroad from Haywards to Washington Corners.

An Act concerning the Oakland Railroad.

An Act authorizing bonds to pay judgments against the City of Oakland.

An Act to keep San Antonio Creek navigable.

An Act to change the name of the Congregational Church to the First Congregational Religious Society of Oakland.

1869—*The Small-pox Prevalent—The Agricultural Society and Jockey Club Re-organized—Public Hall in San Leandro—Criminals Arraigned—Marriages—Admissions to County Hospital—Suit Against the Railroad—A Railroad Survey of Crow Cañon—Dissatisfaction with the New Court-house—Death of a Valuable Horse—Tresspasser Shot—Warm Springs Sold to A. A. Cohen—Arrest of the Horse-thief Robinson—San Leandro Water Company Incorporated—Destructive Fire in Brooklyn—The Alameda Democrat Discontinued—Pleasanton Post-office Revived—California Lions About—The Brighton Market Association Elect New Officers—School Exhibition at Dublin—Odd Fellows' Hall at Haywards Dedicated—Suicide of Judge Walker—The New Agricultural Society Dissolved—The Velocipede Mania—Natural Photography—San Lorenzo Water Company—Catholic Fair at San Leandro—Rev. J. M. Alexander Resigned—General La-Grange Appointed Superintendent of the Mint—The State University Established—Mr. Hillebrand Records his Celebrated Deed—Death of Dr. Haile—Serious Stage Accident—Union Bank Established—Failure of the Wheat Crop—The National Anniversary—Union Convention—New Catholic Church at the Mission—Mutual Provident Association—Death of John S. Chipman—Cost of Land—Fruits and Vegetables—The Oakland "Transcript" Gone Democratic—Flour Mill at Livermore—The Elections and their Results—Railroad Consolidation—Fire in the Foothills—A Pacific Race Track—The Western Pacific Railroad Co. Purchase the Oakland Ferry—Racing at Haywards—Laying of the Last Rail of the Overland Railroad, at Oakland—First Passenger Train Through Oakland—Great Rejoicing at the Event.*

The small-pox was prevalent in various parts of the county, and at New Year's there were as many as eleven cases reported in Haywards alone, with one death. The disease was brought from San Francisco, where it was raging with much virulence. Several prominent citizens of Alameda died of it.

The Alameda County Agricultural Society and Haywards Jockey Club were reorganized and consolidated at the beginning of the new year, under the name of the Haywards' Trotting Park Association. Wm. Hayward was chosen President; Wm. Roberts, Vice-President; M. W. Levy, Secretary; and D. Smalley, Treasurer.

A new public hall was erected in San Leandro, by Mr. Geo. E.

Smith, which was dedicated by a public ball, on the last day of the old year, under the management of the Madigan Brothers, of the Estudillo House.

At the County Court, held January 4th, in the new Court-house, the following prisoners were arraigned: Edward Minor, Joseph Newell, Alphonso Benouf, J. Sullivan, R. Ryan, Rafael Altamoreno. These men were all charged with serious crimes, one, at least, being for murder.

Returns in January showed that there were 196 marriage licenses issued by the County Clerk during the year 1868. 194 persons were admitted into the County Hospital during the same year. There were four patients in the Oakland pest-house, attended by a cook and nurse and a visiting physician. The monthly allowance required for salaries for the institution was $450.

Benjamin A. Harrison commenced suit in the Fourth District Court, San Francisco, against the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company, to recover $25,000 damages for the death of his daughter, Cora Harrison, on the occasion of the disaster at Oakland Pier, July 4th, 1868. He also sued for $5,000 damages sustained by his wife, Lydia Harrison, at the same time. He joined with his wife in a third suit against the company for damages, and prayed for a judgment against it for $20,000.

The following obituary notice appeared in the *Alta:*

"Died, at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 30th of January, Rebecca Donaldson Gibbons, relict of the late William Gibbons, M. D., in the 84th year of her age. She was the mother of Dr. Henry Gibbons, of San Francisco; Dr. William P. Gibbons, of Alameda; Dr. Edward Gibbons, of Oakland, and Rodmond Gibbons, of San Francisco. She reared to adult age 13 children, of whom 11 survive her; together with 35 grand-children, and 7 great grand-children. Her life was one of active benevolence, and her chief happiness consisted in making others happy. As a Christian, her faith and hope were unbounded. Having filled the measure of time of duty, she awaited calmly and cheerfully the summons to depart. For her the Valley of the Shadow of Death had no darkness, no gloom; and she entered it with the confidence of the traveler who has already trodden the path and found it full of life and joy."

The Pacific Railroad Company's engineers completed a survey through Crow Cañon to Castro Valley, and in addition surveyed a line through Indian Cañon, down the San Leandro, thence to Oak-

land. The route presented too many objectionable features to warrant its adoption.

The appearance, style and discomfort of the new Court-house excited general complaint.

A very valuable horse, known as "Cassius M. Clay, Jr.," died at San Leandro on the 29th of January. He was owned by Capt. P. W. Dickey, who considered him the fastest untrained horse in the world, and valued him at $10,000. This was a serious loss to the stockraisers of the Pacific Coast, as well as to his owner. His colts were among the fastest in the State, and were selling at very high prices.

A man named John Alty shot a Spaniard who was trying to force an entrance one night into a stable where he slept. He told him several times to go away, which he declined to do, and he then shot him, the ball taking effect in one of the arms, and in a few days he died from the effects of the wound. Alty, after giving bail to appear, was dismissed by the Grand Jury of the County Court of any criminal intent. The occurrence took place at Laddsville.

The property so well known as the Warm Springs, belonging to the Rancho Agua Caliente, was sold to A. A. Cohen, Esq. The sum paid was $100,000. These Springs a few years ago constituted the most popular summer resort in the State.

Sheriff Morse arrested, on the 5th of April, in Palmyras Cañon, a notorious thief and desperado named S. F. Robinson, on the charge of stealing a set of harness from the barn of Thomas Livingston, San Lorenzo. Robinson had several other charges of a serious character standing against him.

There were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 17th of April, articles of incorporation of the San Leandro Water Company, the objects of which were to appropriate, hold and enjoy all the waters of the stream known as the San Leandro creek and tributaries thereof, in the County of Alameda, and supplying pure, fresh water to the inhabitants of San Leandro, Oakland and Alameda. Capital stock, $150,000, in shares of $100 each. Term of existence, fifty years. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Trustees, Austin D. Moore, Edwin B. Mastic and Noble Hamilton.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Brooklyn broke out on the evening of the 18th of April, when Plummer's building, containing Webster & Co.'s grocery store, the Post-office, Bamber's Express office, Bangle's drug-store, Heilner & Bro.'s dry-goods store,

and O'Keefe's shoe shop, was destroyed. The upper part of this building was used for a public hall. An unoccupied blacksmith's shop and a hotel kept by Mrs. Wilson were also destroyed. The roof of Swett's Hall was burned off, and some other buildings on the opposite side of the street injured. The loss was estimated at $20,000, which was partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire was unknown.

The Alameda *Democrat*, started and published in San Leandro, the previous year, was discontinued on the 28th of April, for want of support.

The Post-office, which had been established some time previously at Pleasanton and discontinued, was revived in April of this year.

Farmers in Livermore Valley complained of depredations by California lions on their stock. It was very unusual to hear of those animals doing harm so far north.

The Butchers, Drovers and Stock Raisers' Association elected the following officers, on the 29th of May, in addition to their old officers, who were re-elected: William Mattox, President; W. Fulton, Vice-President.

The usually quiet little town of Dublin presented a lively appearance on May morning, as groups of children were wending their way in conveyances and on foot to the school-house, where an event of more than usual interest was to transpire. The occasion was a pic-nic and school exhibition. At one o'clock there were 600 people present at the pic-nic ground, a very unusual number for that locality. The May-day festivities were observed with more than usual display. Miss Fitzgerald was honored as Queen of the May. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the company reassembled at Green's Hall, but half of those who desired admission could not procure it. J. W. Dougherty, Esq., occupied the chair. Singing and recitations followed. The day was one long remembered in the Amador Valley.

The hall of Sycamore Lodge No. 129, I. O. O. F., was publicly dedicated, on Friday evening, April 30th, 1869, in the presence of a large number of persons, members and friends of the order, drawn together to witness the interesting ceremony. The M. W. Grand Master, C. S. Haswell, officiated, assisted by a number of other Grand Officers. There was a ball in the evening, which was a highly successful affair. The hall is an imposing two-story frame building, occupying an elevated position, 40 feet front by 70 feet deep.

Judge Asa Walker, of Brooklyn, committed suicide on Thursday, the 13th of May, by drowning himself in Lake Merritt. He was seen to walk into the water and lie down there, and soon after his lifeless body was seen floating near the shore. A Coroner's jury, summoned by Justice Rector, found a verdict that deceased came to his death while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by recent sickness. Judge Walker was sixty-seven years of age, and a native of the State of Maine. He was an old resident of Brooklyn, one of its earliest residents, and held the office of Justice for many years, as well as having served a term in the State Legislature. He was a man of strong opinions, and of progressive ideas, a good citizen, an efficient officer, and in his family and social relations universally esteemed.

At a meeting of the Alameda Agricultural Society, held at Haywards on Monday, May 10th, it was agreed to discontinue the society, and arrangements were made to pay up all liabilities, which amounted to about $600. There were no spring races, as hitherto.

Real estate had taken a new start, and lots sold for $200 each. Land sold for $200 per acre. Edmondson's new warehouse was re-erected on the old location.

In May of this year the velocipede mania was raging in every town in the county.

The *Gazette* of May 22d remarked with regard to a natural curiosity: "We have in our possession a piece of sandstone rock, taken out of a quarry in the vicinity of Livermore tunnel, which has distinctly impressed upon its surface the figure of an oak leaf, with nearly every vein clearly defined. It was blasted out of a solid rock twenty-five feet from the surface, and was presented to us by Mr. Beckford, of the engineer corps at the tunnel."

The Sacramento *Record* of May 20th stated that there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State the certificate of incorporation of the San Lorenzo Creek Water Company, the objects of which were to appropriate, hold and enjoy, exclusively, all the waters of the creek known as the San Lorenzo, and its tributaries, in the County of Alameda, and to supply pure, fresh water to the inhabitants of the town of Hayward, the town of San Lorenzo, and the inhabitants of Alameda County generally, for the purpose of general and common use, and for irrigation. Capital stock, $120,000; principal place of business, San Leandro; trustees, A. L. Fuller, Wm. Meek, and G. E. Smith.

At a Catholic festival, in aid of the church at San Leandro, on 25th, 26th, and 27th of May, there was realized $1,000 net.

Rev. J. M. Alexander, first pastor of the San Leandro Presbytertan Church, resigned his charge on Sunday, May 23d. He was compelled to abandon the ministry on account of ill health.

A dispatch, dated Washington, June 3d, announced General O. H. LaGrange, of San Leandro, to be appointed Superintendent of San Francisco Mint.

At a meeting of the Regents of the State University, held on Tuesday, June 1st, it was resolved that suitable buildings be obtained in Oakland, and the University put in operation on first day of September following, without any connection with the College of California. Gen. Stoneman was put in nomination for President of the University.

The *Gazette*, of June 12th, contained the following: Mr. Hillebrand, the urbane City Clerk of Oakland, paid a visit to this town a few days since, to record that "little deed," the real estate plaster to cure all the ills that Oakland is heir to. He was saluted as Mr. Carpentier, Mr. Cost, Mr. Sam Clarke, Mr. Pretermitted Heir, and other like names, indicative of distinguished consideration, but so multiplied that he must have done his level best to preserve his individuality. "The Kate Hays title" was not included.

Dr. Henry Haile, an old and useful citizen, died at his residence, in Alameda, on Tuesday, June 15th. He was a native of Vermont, and came to California in 1853, when he located in Alameda.

A terrible accident occurred at Bulmer Hill, near Dublin, on the 17th of June, by the upsetting of a stage containing about twenty passengers. Several persons were seriously injured, and the driver, Oliver P. Perkins, killed.

The Union Bank of Savings was opened on the 1st day of July, in Oakland, with A. C. Henry, as President.

The wheat crop was set down this year as a failure, from rust. From Oakland to Mission San José there was scarcely a piece of wheat worth harvesting.

The national anniversary was celebrated at San Lorenzo. Patriotic speeches were made by Judge Crane, S. P. Wright, Rev. L. R. Clark and others.

At the Union Convention, in San Leandro, July 17th, there were two delegations from Oakland; one elected on the Porter plan; the other the old way. Matters had to be reconciled.

The Catholics of the Mission of San José contracted for the building of a new church edifice on the site of the one destroyed by the earthquake. Main building 47x77; a bell-tower, ten feet square, increased the frontage to fifty feet. This, it was expected, would be one of the finest churches in the State.

The Mutual Provident Association, of Oakland, was organized, with N. W. Spaulding as President.

Gen. John S. Chipman, formerly a resident of Alameda County, died at San José on Tuesday, 27th July, of paralysis, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Deceased was a native of Vermont, and was educated to the law. In early life he settled in Michigan, where he obtained considerable eminence as a Democratic politician. About nineteen years ago he came to California and opened a law office in San Francisco, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. He subsequently removed to Alameda and took an active part in its affairs.

The Western Pacific Railroad paid as high as $300 per acre for the land adjoining San Lorenzo. Between Vallejo's Mills and San Leandro the average price was $150. That was the price paid for the site of Decoto.

Fruits and vegetables were to be the crops for the coming year, on account of the wheat failure.

The Oakland *Transcript* was purchased by Col. John Scott, and converted into a Democratic organ.

Mr. C. J. Stevens erected a new flouring mill at Laddsville, Livermore Valley, which commenced running in September, 1869.

This year an Independent party was formed in the county, and a ticket put in the field, headed by Edward Tompkins for State Senator. The Democrats made no nominations.

The result of the election, which was held on the 1st day of September, was as follows—a portion of both the Republican and Independent tickets having been elected:

For County Recorder—B. S. Marston, 1,282; Morris W. Levy, 1,282. Tie.

For Superintendent Schools—A. L. Fuller (R.), 1,293; W. F. B. Lynch (I.), 1,358. Majority for Lynch 65.

For County Assessor—E. Hunt (R.), 1,237; J. V. Webster, 1,143. Majority for Hunt, 194.

For District Attorney—S. P. Wright (R.), 1,310; W. J. Walker, 1,301. Majority for Wright, 9.

For County Surveyor—Luis Castro (R.), 1,301; Jas. T. Stratton (I.), 1,272. Majority for Castro, 29.

For County Coroner—P. C. Rector (R.), 1,290; Geo. H. Fogg (I.), 1,324. Majority for Fogg, 34.

For State Senator—Edward Tompkins (I.), 1,417; F. K. Shattuck (R.), 1,185. Majority for Shattuck, 232.

For Assemblymen—W. Whidden (R.), 1,245; E. D. Lewelling (R.), 1,392. Wm. C. Blackwood (I.), 1,253; Daniel Inman (I), 1,268. Majority for Lewelling, 139; for Inman, 23.

For Sheriff—H. N. Morse (R.), 1,534; Erasmus D. Brown (I.), 1,073. Majority for Morse, 461.

For County Clerk—I. A. Amerman (R.), 1,266. Geo. E. Smith, 1,341. Majority for Smith, 75.

For County Treasurer—R. A. McClure (R.), 1,324; John Threlfall (I.), 1,282. Majority for McClure, 42.

For Public Administrator—W. P. Gibbons (R.), 1,340; C. Whipple (I.), 1,270. Majority for Gibbons, 70.

For Supervisor Alameda Township—L. Faskings (R.), 87; Jas. Millington (I.), 66. Faskings' majority, 21.

For Supervisor Brooklyn Township—D. Cameron (R.), 257; G. W. Adams (I.), 52. Cameron's majority, 205.

For Supervisor Eden Township—J. B. Marlin (R.), 213; Wm. Hayward (I.), 231. Haywards' majority, 18.

For Supervisor Murray Township—Hiram Bailey (R.), 122; Thos. Scott (I.), 126. Majority for Scott, 4.

For Supervisor Oakland Township—A. C. Henry (R.), 582; A. C. Dietz (I.), 430. Majority for Henry, 152.

For Supervisor Washington Township—L. E. Osgood (R.), 176; M. W. Dixon (I.), 202. Majority for Dixon, 26.

There was much rejoicing at San Leandro on the arrival there of the first train of the Western Pacific Railroad, through from Sacramento, on Monday evening, September 6th.

At the judicial election, held on Wednesday, Oct. 20, the following were elected: For Justices Supreme Court, Lorenzo Sawyer (R.), 944; O. C. Pratt (R.), 605; J. B. Crockett (D.), 941; W. T. Wallace (D.), 584. District Judge, McKee (D.), 986; Spencer (R.), 553. Crockett, Wallace and McKee were elected.

At a special election held on 25th of October, the former vote having been a tie, B. S. Marston (R.) received 783 votes, and M. W. Levy (I.) 649. Marston's majority, 134.

Notice was given at Sacramento, 28th of October, that the Western Pacific Railroad and San Francisco Bay Railroad had amalga-

mated and consolidated into a new company, with Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Chas. Crocker, E. B. Crocker, F. H. Miller, Jr., and A. P. Stanford as Directors. Capital, $10,000,000. The Bay Railroad Company had only organized a few weeks before.

During the 6th, 7th and 8th of October there raged a destructive fire in the foot-hills north of Oakland, by which much damage was done and property destroyed. It originated in the works of the Contra Costa Water Company, from a fire of brushwood kindled by some of the workmen. The fire crept gradually from the hills to the Telegraph road, leading out of the city, and destroyed the residence of Rev. Mr. White, with its furniture. Stacks of hay, belonging to Mr. Colby and Mr. R. D. Pryal, of considerable value, were burned. Finally, the fire reached as far north as the University grounds, destroying a large quantity of standing hay, timber and grass, and was only subdued after traveling over some 15,000 acres of ground.

On the 15th of October the lovers of the turf were gratified by the opening of a new race track, which is situated on the edge of the salt marsh in Brooklyn Township. This track was the joint venture of Messrs. Geo. Treat, A. W. Swett and Lloyd Tevis. It was called the Pacific Race Track, and was inaugurated with a $5,000 trotting race, the best three in five, between "Harvest Queen" and "Venture." The former won the race and took the money. The races lasted three days.

On the 21st of October the Oakland *Transcript* announced, on authority of President Stanford, that on the 1st of November the Western Pacific R. R. Co. would take formal possession of the Oakland Ferry, and that on that date commutation tickets would be reduced to $3.00 per month, and hourly trips introduced.

The annual meeting of the Alameda Jockey Club took place at Haywards, on the 27th of October. The town was full of people, and many of the principal stock men of the county were on hand. The racing lasted four days, during which the speed of all the leading horses in the surrounding country was tested.

The last rail of the Pacific Railroad was laid on the 29th of October, in Oakland, and the first locomotive of the line entered that city at five minutes after 10 o'clock A. M. of that day. The *Reindeer* was the name of the locomotive, and attached to her was a construction train, which passed down to the Point. On the 8th

of November, the first passenger through train started from Oakland Point, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, stopping a moment at Broadway station. At a quarter before 12 o'clock two large trains from the East arrived, and at 2 o'clock a long construction train passed down to the Point. The first through overland train arrived in Oakland at five minutes past 5 o'clock. It stopped at the Broadway station for a moment and then passed down to the wharf, at a high rate of speed, amid general rejoicing.

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CHAPTER XXII.

FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD TO THE CENSUS OF 1870.

1869 Continued—*Dreadful Railroad Accident at Simpson's Station—Many Persons Killed and Wounded—How the Sufferers were Relieved—A Coroner's Inquest Declared the Cause of the Accident to be the Ignorance of a Switchman—Funeral Obsequies in Oakland—The Mortgage Tax Struck from the Assessment Roll by the Board of Equalization—The County Infirmary Condemned.*

The sounds of joy and gladness consequent upon the completion of the Overland Railroad and the passage of its trains through the City of Oakland had hardly died away, when a disaster occurred that changed everything into gloom. Indeed, it may be said that the new road was baptized in blood, for, six days later—on Sunday morning, the 14th of November, 1869—the most frightful accident that ever occurred in California happened on the road, within a few miles of its western terminus, at Simpson's Station, Brooklyn Township. It was caused by a collision between the train of the Alameda and Hayward's road going west and the Eastern-bound train, on the Western or Central Pacific, which left Oakland Point but a few minutes before.

The following particulars of the sad event are taken from the Alameda County *Gazette*, then published at San Leandro, and within three miles west of which town the catastrophe occurred:

The most frightful railroad accident that has ever occurred in California, was that of Sunday morning last, between the Alameda-bound train on the Alameda Railroad and the Eastward-bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad, about three miles below San Leandro. About half an hour after the train left this place, a young man, named Spear, came dashing into town on horseback and announced the catastrophe. A freight train with two locomotives attached was standing on the side track at this station, awaiting the arrival of

the Eastward-bound train. The conductor of this train was immediately informed of the disaster, and the telegraph operator sent the news to head-quarters. The engineers did not dare to leave the station without orders. The news had spread like wildfire through the town, and but a few moments elapsed ere every conveyance, public and private, was engaged to convey the anxious inhabitants of San Leandro to the scene of the accident; and the railroad track was lined with pedestrians who were unable to get conveyances. The scene presented upon our arrival beggars description. The wrecked trains, with their engines and cars smashed and shivered, the groans and shrieks of the wounded, the mutilated remains of the dead, the tumult and confusion of those who were endeavoring to render assistance, combined to make the picture horrible in the extreme, and indelibly impress it upon the memory of every beholder. The Alameda train consisted of the locomotive *F. D. Atherton*, one box car, three passenger cars, smoking car, and one express and baggage car. The Western Pacific train consisted of the locomotive *Sonoma*, two express and baggage cars, smoking car, two passenger cars, and one sleeping car. The Alameda train passed San Leandro Station nearly on time (8:45) and was due at Simpson's, the junction of the two roads, at 8:55. The Eastward-bound train of the Western Pacific Railroad left Oakland wharf at 8:30, and was also due at Simpson's at 8:55.

At the time of the accident the sun was shining brightly at San Leandro, but in the direction of Alameda could be seen a heavy bank of fog, which, at the scene of the accident, was said to be so dense that objects could not be distinguished fifty yards. The engineer of the Alameda train, the only living witness who can speak understandingly of the subject, saw the Western Pacific train approaching. To pull the whistle, shut down breaks, was the work of an instant, and having done so, he shouted to the fireman to jump for his life, and then leaped from the engine. He struck the ground, rolled over two or three times and then heard a terrible crash; the two engines had smashed into atoms, and for a moment he was enveloped in the scalding, escaping steam. Then came the groans and shrieks of the wounded, the agonized cries of the mangled and torn sufferers and hasty exodus of the affrighted who were uninjured. Two cars were "telescoped" on each train; one run into and through the other like the shutting of a spy-glass or telescope. The telescoped cars of the Western Pacific train exhibited a most terrible sight. In one end

of the car were some sixteen men, most of them dead—all of them injured—jammed and tangled with a mass of sticks, splinters and iron. The work of breaking away the outer shell of the car seemed terribly slow to the sympathizing laborers, and doubly so to the poor sufferers within, to whom the interval between the rapid blows of the deliverers' axes seemed as an age to their moments of agony. But two persons were killed on the Alameda train—the fireman, Martin, and one passenger. The noise of the crash attracted people to the spot from the neighboring farms and dwellings, couriers were dispatched for axes and other implements to clear away the wreck, and telegrams were sent to the nearest stations. Those who were present immediately set to work with all their might and energies to extricate the passengers from the ruins. Following is a list of the dead and wounded:

THE DEAD.

John D. McDonald, Road Master on the California Pacific (Vallejo) Railroad.

Max Ehrman, a merchant at the Mission San José.

George Thompson, fireman on the Western Pacific train.

Charles Martin, fireman on the Alameda train.

James Conley, a farmer residing at Corral Station, Livermore Valley.

Ritchison Peterson, identified by papers in his pockets. Identified as a member of Wildey Encampment, No. 22, I. O. O. F., San Francisco.

David Wand, dry goods merchant, San Francisco, and brother-in-law of Ehrman.

Judge Alexander W. Baldwin, known to his friends as "Sandy" Baldwin, Judge of the United States District Court of Nevada.

Edward Anderson, engineer on the Western Pacific train.

Arsene Boullet, French Private School, corner of Fifth and Franklin Streets, Oakland.

Bronce H. Fox, identified by his ticket.

Frank B. Millikin, brakeman on the Western Pacific train.

J. P. Lowell, of Sacramento, leather dealer; taken from the wreck alive, but died of his injuries.

Thomas F. Sandoz, a native of Natchez, Mississippi, aged 48 years.

THE WOUNDED.

Following are the names of the wounded, most of whom were taken to Dr. Trenor's private hospital at Alameda, with a description of their injuries:

Seth Bromley, pilot of the Stockton boat, right ankle terribly shattered, rendering amputation necessary below the knee.

J. R. Helens, of San Francisco, left leg and hand and foot bruised.

James F. Kapp, formerly proprietor of the *Gazette*, head and right leg bruised.

Simon Meloche, of San Francisco, hip dislocated, with a number of contusions.

Thomas McNulty, San Francisco, fracture of the fibula and bruises; able to be sent to his residence.

G. Leighton, Rocklin, Placer County, leg broken.

Philip Ruly, Stockton, shoulder dislocated and severely bruised.

Noel Langton, an employee on the Western Pacific road, both legs broken.

Patrick Mehan, San Francisco, leg bruised and severe internal injuries.

E. F. Fitch, Cosumnes, school teacher, leg broken.

Joseph L. Perkins, employee on the Western Pacific road, badly injured internally.

C. E. Needham, of Bantas Station, leg broken.

S. M. B. Haly, San Francisco, injured internally.

Judge William Campbell, of Nevada, leg broken.

Robert McLaughlin, brakeman on the Alameda train, seriously injured.

Robert Owens, conductor on the Alameda train, seriously injured.

John L. Beard, Mission San José, foot badly injured.

T. W. Finlayson, teacher at Washington Corners, leg badly injured and face cut.

J. J. Hill, of San Francisco, injured in one of hips and hands, having been thrown up into the car at a distance extending over five seats.

J. H. Downer, wounded in the head.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, badly hurt.

M. L. Taylor, of Chicago, bruised.

Two Chinamen were badly bruised.

As soon as the dead and wounded had been removed, a large gang of men were set at work to clear away the wreck. A side track was constructed around the debris, so that the evening trains could pass.

It is a pleasing duty to record the noble and heroic conduct of the women residing in the vicinity of the accident, in assisting to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and in rendering those delicate

attentions that woman's hand alone can render. They contributed liberally of linen, lint and bandages, assisted the surgeons in their nerve-trying duties, and their noble efforts relieved many a sufferer who will forever remember them with gratitude and thanks. One lady, a passenger on the Western Pacific train (whose name we did not learn), rendered signal assistance in attending to the wounded. As soon as they were taken out, she tore up her linen skirts to make bandages, and was unremitting in her attentions, accompanying the wounded to Alameda.

The San Leandro people were among the first to reach the place, and they were not idle spectators. On every hand we saw the familiar faces of our neighbors, ministering to the wounded and carefully carrying those who were horribly mutilated, or working amidst the wreck rescuing those who were confined in the debris. Doctors Coleman, Fox and Pratt, of this place, were the first physicians upon the ground, and zealously labored to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. There were a great many narrow escapes. Mrs. Huff and sister, of San Leandro, were riding in the second passenger car of the Alameda train, and were seated about the centre of the car. They occupied two seats, Mrs. H. riding backwards. In the seat ahead of the ladies sat Mr. Boullet. When the collision took place, this car "telescoped" into the forward car about half its length. Mr. Boullet was killed but the ladies escaped with only slight contusions about the ankles.

Soon after the accident occurred, W. B. Clement, Justice of the Peace of Alameda and *ex-officio* Coroner, was on the spot and took charge of the bodies. A jury was immediately summoned and empanelled on the spot. After viewing the bodies and premises they adjourned, to meet at Alameda Station on Monday evening. The following gentlemen composed the jury: F. M. Campbell, C. F. Wood, A. D. Bacon, F. K. Shattuck, Robinson Gibbons and Charles Wood.

Drs. Malcolm, Nicholson, Van Wyke and Trainer hurried at once to the scene of the disaster and gave their aid to the wounded. The worst wounded were transferred to the sleeping car of the Central Pacific train. Others were taken away in hacks or in the private vehicles that soon appeared upon the spot. The Alameda Park Insane Asylum furnished a convenient and comfortable hospital for the wounded, and hither they were brought in the sleeping car and received further attention from the medical gentlemen already mentioned, who were further reinforced by the presence of Drs. Gibbons,

Fox, Verhave, Cushing, Holmes, Baldwin, Coxhead, Selfridge and Porter, of this county, together with Drs. Letterman and McNulty, of San Francisco.

The excitement in Oakland was intense, and extended throughout the country.

The inquest was commenced on Monday evening, at the Alameda station, and lasted several days. The following verdict was rendered:

We, the jury empannelled on an inquisition held at the town of Alameda, before W. B. Clement, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner for the County of Alameda, State of California, to enquire into the cause of the death of Alexander White Baldwin, A. Boullet, Edward Anderson, George Thompson, Chas. Martin, Frank B. Miliken, J. D. McDonald, David Wand, Max Ehrman, Thomas F. Sandoz, James Conly, Brunson H. Fox and Henry L. Peterson, do find, from the evidence before us, that the said persons, and each and all of them, came to their death from the effect of a collision which took place between the westward-bound train of the Alameda Railroad and the eastward-bound train of the Western Pacific Railroad, near Damon's Station, in the said County of Alameda, on Sunday, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1869, at or about the hour of 9 A. M. of said day, and that the said collision was the result of and was caused by the ignorance and incompetency of the switchman, Bernard Kane, employed at Simpson's Station, in giving a signal to the officers of the Western Pacific train, indicating that it was "all right, go ahead," and in saying to the locomotive engineer of said Western Pacific Railroad, "all right."

The jury further find, from the evidence of said Bernard Kane, that he cannot read, and that the officer of the Railroad Company, whose duty it was to instruct said Kane in his duties, was deceived by said Kane as to his inability to read.

Dated at Alameda, the 17th day of November, 1869.

(Signed.) H. D. Bacon, Foreman; F. K. Shattuck, F. M. Campbell, C. F. Woods, Robinson Gibbons, Charles Wood.

On Tuesday, the 16th, took place the funeral obsequies of some of the dead, at Oakland.

The funeral of Judge Baldwin took place from the residence of Hon. John B. Felton, his brother-in-law, in Oakland. It was attended by the Masonic Lodges and the members of the bar, and many other distinguished citizens.

Monsieur Boulet's remains was placed in a temporary resting place, in the old cemetery on Webster Street, as it was the intention of his family to send them to Paris for permanent interment.

Bronson H. Fox, of Illinois, was buried by the Masonic Fraternity, in Mountain View Cemetery.

The Board of Supervisors, assembled as a Board of Equalization, on the 1st of November, passed the following resolutions, by which over $8,000 of assessments were struck from the assessment roll:

1st. That all money secured by mortgage which had been paid after the 1st Monday of August and before the 1st Monday of November, should be stricken from the roll on application and a showing.

2d. That all sums due as purchase money and secured by mortgage, should be stricken from the roll on application and a showing.

The mortgage tax question was one that for several years agitated the State, and finally, in 1875, the Supreme Court decided it to be illegal.

The new County Infirmary in Eden Township does not appear to have been a very creditably conducted institution. The editor of the *Gazette* paid it a visit in the latter part of December, and drew a very repulsive picture of it. The edifice he described as nothing better than a rough wooden shell, 15x30, through which the cold wind whistled; the wards small and over-crowded. The number of patients was twenty-five males, three females and two children. The article concluded by saying: "We are ready to acknowledge that the true state of affairs is almost beyond conception; but nevertheless, there is no dodging the fact that we, constituting the populous third county in the State, are treating our sick paupers with a heartless cruelty, which it is to be hoped is without a parallel in any civilized land."

In this year appeared the first number of the Alameda *Encinal*, the first paper issued in Alameda town. It was published by F. K. Krauth, its present editor and proprietor, and was noted for its typographical style and judicious management.

1870—*Cemetery Associations at Haywards—The People of Brooklyn Resolve to Incorporate—Bridge between Oakland and Alameda Proposed—Distasteful to Brooklyn People—Agitation Favoring the Removal of the County Seat to Oakland Commenced—Haywards Trotting Association—Mining Excitement near Brooklyn*

—Neither Coal, "a Color," or Copper Found—Installation of New County Officers—Testimonials to Mr. Amerman, the Retiring Clerk—The Mills Seminary Coming—Portuguese Benevolent Societies formed—Tax Levy for 1870*—Directors of the S. F. and Oakland Railroad Elected—Death of Major-General Thomas—Bill Authorizing the Issuance of Bonds for Building a New Bridge between Brooklyn and Oakland Passed—School Festival at San Lorenzo—Post Office Opened at Washington Corners—County Boundaries—A New Railroad Town—Railroad Consolidation—Capture of Jesus Tejada—Water Company at the Mission—Berkeley and Oakland Water Works Company—Consolidation of the Western Pacific Railroad with the Central Pacific—Accidental Death of a S. F. Merchant—Brooklyn Indulges in a Fourth of July Celebration—A Fatal Trial Trip—Three Men Drowned—Homicide at Haywards—Chinese Expelled from Alvarado—Governor Stanford Purchases the Warm Springs Property—Beet Sugar Mill in Operation at Alvarado—The Annie Mooney Mystery—A Model Grand Jury Report—Death of Tom Hart—"No Shooting Allowed"—The October Races at Haywards—Grand Squirrel Hunt—Mission Land Company—Proposed Savings and Loan Society in Alameda—Fall Races on the Pacific Track—A Gipsey Camp Instituted at Alameda—Edmondson, a Defaulter at Boise—Piscatorial Propagation at Alvarado—Good Grain Crop—S. B. Martin Charters a Vessel to Take his Grain to Europe—Horrible Double Murder—Railroad Bridge near Niles Burned—Loss,* $80,000*—Decoto Land Company—The Alameda County Advocate Commenced—Titles of Legislative Enactments.*

There was organized in Haywards, at the beginning of this year, the Lone Tree Cemetery Association, which purchased thirty-four acres of land near the town for burial purposes. The incorporators were E. Dole, C. Ward, Geo. Brown, H. W. Rice and T. Cunningham. There was a Catholic Cemetery of fifteen acres, started a short time previous, which was called Santa Maria Cemetery.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn, including San Antonio, Clinton and Lynn, was held on the 19th of February, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of incorporating under a town charter. The sense of the meeting was in the affirmative, and a bill was drawn up and sent to the Legislature,

then in session, for the purpose of having it passed. The bill became law, and on and after the 1st day of May, 1870, Brooklyn was an incorporated town. The following officers were elected to serve for the first year: Trustees, H. A. Mayhew, President of the Board; A. Cannon, H. Tum Suden, H. Tubbs, Chas. Newton; Clerk and Treasurer, J. F. Steen; Assessor, E. E. Webster; Marshal, O. Whipple.

There was a bill before the Legislature for the construction of a bridge across the creek, between Oakland and Alameda, which was very distasteful to the people of Brooklyn, as it interfered with and obstructed the navigation of the estuary down to that town, and they sent in a strong remonstrance against it, but without avail, as the bill became law and the bridge was built, and is now known as the Webster-Street Bridge.

The question of removing the county seat from San Leandro to Oakland received some attention about this time, and a bill, drawn up by some citizens of Oakland for the purpose of effecting such removal, was sent to Sacramento; but the delegation being opposed to any such legislation, it was not introduced. It was the commencement, however, of a very acrimonious and bitter contest between the people of the city and the country, which lasted several years, and finally resulted in the triumph of the city.

The Haywards Trotting Association, or Jockey Club, elected the following officers at its annual meeting in February: President, William Meek; Vice-President, F. B. Granger; Secretary, C. Ward; Treasurer, D. Smalley.

There was a mining excitement in Brooklyn Township this year. It did not confine itself to the precious metals, and "black diamonds" were looked for as well as gold and silver, and copper. Some parties thought they had discovered indications of coal near the head of Fruit Vale, in March, and parties set to work to unearth it, but they had only their expenditure and loss of time for their trouble. It was the same, a couple of months later, with the parties who were at work in search of gold and silver, further up the mountain side.

There was found a supposed mineral lode, which it was believed would assay $200 a ton in gold and silver. It was located on the land of Mr. May, north of the termination of Fruit Vale Avenue, among the cañons in the foothills. The rock taken out was composed of talcose slate, in places sparingly intermixed with quartz and strontian. The entire length of some of these gulches is flanked by

this formation, while neighboring hills are made up of serpentine to the south and sandstone and conglomorate to the north. For two years past there had been considerable speculation on the prospect of finding gold and silver in paying quantities in this locality, and in consequence land assumed an unusual value. Some parties actually paid $20,000 for a piece of ground, which was not worth half the money; employed an experienced miner to sink a shaft, the rock from which was said to yield $80 per ton, but upon being assayed did not produce a color of the precious metal. The only deposit of any metal yet found in those hills is that of iron sulphurets.

The new county officers took possession of their desks on the 7th of March. The clerks employed in the Court House presented the retiring County Clerk, Mr. I. A. Amerman, with a handsome gold watch, chain and key, as a token of their esteem upon his retiring. Mr. A. A. Moore, Deputy Recorder, made the presentation in a handsome speech, which was feelingly replied to by the talented recipient. A few days later the same gentleman was presented with a silver set of table ware, the gift of the members of the bar, and, no doubt, was a well-merited compliment. The presentation was made by Lewis Shearer, Esq.

A meeting in favor of a Female College, to be established in Brooklyn Township, was held at Judge Hamilton's office, San Leandro, on the 5th of March. The object was to raise funds and assist the enterprise. J. O. Eldridge was present on behalf of the College, and stated that the institution would be conducted by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mills, then conducting a similar school at Benicia.

A branch of the Portuguese Benevolent Society of San Francisco was formed at Haywards, March 13th, when the following officers were elected: President, Joseph Silva; Vice-President, William Marriante; Recording Secretary, Joseph Pimentel; Permanent Secretary, John T. Quadros; Treasurer, Antonio Pedes; Trustees, Antonio P. Leal, Joseph F. Silvara, Candido Menezes.

Another branch of the same association was established in San Leandro early in July, where the following officers were elected: President, Antonio Lucio; Vice-President, Lanzo A. Ferreira; Secretary, Manuel S. I. Andrado; Treasurer, Frank Williams; Permanent Secretary, Francisco Est. Correa; Trustees, Antonio Damaiao, Francisco José Ignacio, Manuel F. da Cunha, Antonio F. da Cunha, Juan Baptista.

What is called the Portuguese population in Alameda County

commenced to settle here at an early date, and are amongst the most thriving portion of our population, occupying, as they do, small farms of the best land and growing vegetables and fruits. They are natives of the Azores or Western Isles, and are an exceedingly industrious and thrifty class, with simple hearts and simple pleasures, and number between 4,000 and 5,000 in the county.

The Board of County Supervisors, at their meeting held in San Leandro on the 14th day of March, adjusted the tax levy for the fiscal year of 1870–1, as follows: County General Fund, 21 cents; Road and Bridge Fund, 40 cents; Common School Fund, 35 cents; County Infirmary Fund, 15 cents; Jail and Recorder's Office Fund, 15 cents; Oakland Bar Fund, 2 cents. This, exclusive of the State Fund, was two cents more than the previous year's levy.

At the annual election of Directors of the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company, held on the 21st of March, 1870, Alfred A. Cohen, F. D. Atherton, D. B. Barstow, D. O. Mills and W. C. Ralston were chosen.

On Thursday, 31st March, the funeral train containing the remains of the late Major-General Thomas passed through Alameda County on their way to their final resting place, in Troy, N. Y. The distinguished soldier died suddenly in his office in San Francisco, on the previous Monday.

The proposition before the Legislature authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County to issue bonds for the construction of a new bridge between Brooklyn and Oakland, to the value of $20,000, became law.

At a meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, June 7, it was resolved that all orders and resolutions passed previous to that date in regard to the Oakland and Brooklyn bridge, on Twelfth Street, be repealed, and all bids received in the matter of building be rejected. It was further resolved that $15,000 in bonds be issued and placed in the hands of the Road and Bridge Committee for the construction of said bridge, and that said Committee proceed immediately to build the bridge and roadway, according to the plans and specifications of W. F. Boardman, either by private contract or by day's labor, or by advertisement for bids, as said Committee might deem best. Work was commenced on the 20th of August, under Roadmaster Thorne, of Brooklyn, and Hersey, of Oakland, they doing the preliminary grading, cutting down the hill on the Clinton side and filling in the roadway with the earth. The rest of the work was let to different par-

ties, and it was close to the end of the year before the job was finished. The grading and macadamizing of Washington Street, Brooklyn, went on simultaneously.

Bates & Wales' blue trap rock quarries, for macadamizing purposes, were opened this summer. They are situated in the direction of Piedmont, and supply excellent materials for street-making purposes.

There was a fine display of the schools of San Lorenzo, Haywards, Alvarado, Centreville and Washington Corners, on the 10th day of June, at Centreville, under the management of Mr. M. M. Spencer, of Haywards. The celebration was in the form of a musical festival, and Prof. Gustave Scott, of San Francisco, had charge of the musical directorship on the occasion.

A postoffice was established at Washington Corners in July, with the late Timothy Rix as Postmaster. This was the first office in the place, the people of that locality having had previously to go to Centreville or Mission San José on their mail business.

The Board of Supervisors, at one of its meetings, adopted a resolution requesting the Surveyor-General to establish the boundary lines between the counties of Alameda, San Joaquin and Contra Costa. It was their opinion that San Joaquin and Contra Costa infringed on the boundaries as first established by Mr. Higley, the first County Surveyor of Alameda. As no official survey had been made, that officer ran the line in accordance with the statute, starting at the junction of the counties named and running in a straight line northwesterly to a point on the old San Joaquin river, which he supposed to be what was designated as the Pescadero Slough. Subsequently a dispute arose, and Messrs. Boardman, of Alameda, and Stakes, of San Joaquin, met and reestablished the line. They started from High Pine Peak, near the junction of the Counties of Tuolumne (now Stanislaus) and San Joaquin (the point of Higley's departure), and ran along the "Main Divide," in a westerly course, for two or three miles, and thence in a straight line to the point of the termination of Higley's survey, making a difference in favor of San Joaquin of several miles of valuable land, including the Corral Hollow coal mines.

Recently the County Surveyor of Contra Costa had fixed on Pescadero Slough, at a point some six miles northwest of the point designated by Higley. If the Surveyor of Contra Costa was correct, and Mr. Higley seemed to think he was, then a large strip of valu-

able agricultural land, rightfully belonging to Alameda County, was in the possession of Contra Costa County. Mr. Higley was authorized to establish the lines between Alameda and San Joaquin.

On Saturday, June 11th, articles of incorporation were filed in the County Clerk's Office of San Francisco, by the Decoto Land Company of Alameda County. The object was to purchase the ground and lay out the railroad town of Decoto, and plant there 37,500 evergreen trees.

The San Francisco and Oakland and San Francisco, Alameda and Haywards Railroad Companies were consolidated July 1st, under the name of the S. F. O. & A. R. R. Co., to form a continuous line from San Francisco to Haywards. Directors: Faxon D. Atherton, D. O. Mills, Wm. C. Ralston, Alfred A. Cohen and David P. Barstow.

In the latter part of May, Sheriff Morse, accompanied by Constable Morehouse, captured a Californian named Jesus Tejada, who had been charged with being a participant in a dreadful crime in San Joaquin County, about twenty miles from Stockton, on the 9th of December, 1869. He and a number of others belonging to his band, brutally and in cold blood, murdered a man named Frank Medina, an Italian storekeeper, his clerk, two Mexicans and a negro on the occasion referred to, and then escaped. Sheriff Morse was commissioned with their arrest. About the latter part of April he received information that led him to believe that Tejada, one of the murderers, was encamped with a band of outlaws in the mountains, about 100 miles south of Ellis Station, and with his companion started in pursuit. They found the band alluded to but could not identify their man, and had to return. Subsequently, having received further information, they again proceeded to effect the arrest, and in the night time made a descent upon the outlaws' hiding place. When within a few hundred yards of the spot where Tejada and four companions were sleeping, the officers came upon a sentinel that had been posted to warn the sleepers of the approach of danger. The sentinel, on perceiving the officers, started for the tree where the murderer was resting, but the officers overhauled him before he could give the alarm. Creeping up softly, they got within a few feet of the party, and getting their rifles in position called upon them to surrender. Tejada, in surprise and consternation, threw up his hands, evidently aware that he was the object sought. He was handcuffed and the officers took him off, leaving the others to their reflections. Tejada was a native Californian, about 24 years of age, and six feet in hight. He was lodged in San Leandro jail.

The certificate of the Bay Spring Water Company was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 4th of April. The object of the Company was to supply Mission San José and other towns in Alameda County with fresh and pure water taken from Barry and Story Springs. Capital stock, $50,000, divided into 500 shares. Term of existence, fifty years. Trustees: George W. Cook, Ira Marden and Chas. W. Cook.

The certificate of incorporation of the Berkeley and Oakland Water Works Company, was filed in the Clerk's office on the 12th of April. The object was to furnish pure, fresh water for the City of Oakland and to the towns in the County of Alameda and to the inhabitants thereof, from San Pablo Creek, Wild Cat Creek, Cordoneres Creek, and from springs, wells and other sources of supply as might be made available for that purpose. Capital stock, $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of $100 each. Trustees: F. K. Shattuck, A. J. Snyder, and others.

There was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 23d of June, articles of association, amalgamation and consolidation of the Central Pacific of California with the Western Pacific Railroad, under the name of Central Pacific Railroad, executed June 22d. By this arrangement all the capital stock, property, assets, debts and franchises of the companies were consolidated. The number of Directors were seven, and the following were to act until others were elected, namely: Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, E. B. Crocker, E. H. Miller, Jr., and A. P. Stanford. Capital stock, $100,000,000. The companies thus consolidated, though run as separate concerns, were, as was well known, owned by the same parties. The consolidation did away with the keeping of two sets of books, and thus simplified the business of the company.

A frightful accident occurred on the San Pablo road, near Oakland, on the 3d day of July, by which a gentleman named Walter Welch, of the firm of Kelly, Welch & Co., San Francisco, lost his life. It appears that Mr. Welch, accompanied by his wife and daughter, hired a livery horse and went to see a friend out the San Pablo road, and when returning the horse got frightened at something and shied so badly that he upset the buggy, throwing out the occupants and injuring Mr. Welch so much that he died shortly after, and Mrs. Welch was seriously but not fatally injured.

Brooklyn, this year, the first of its incorporation, indulged in a

first-class Fourth of July celebration, consisting of a procession of the Fire Department, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by C. F. Haswell, and an oration by Dr. Knowles.

A sad accident occurred to three residents of Brooklyn on the 4th of July, by which they lost their lives on the San Antonio Creek. A man named Buzzalini, a tailor by trade, invented a boat to work with paddles, like a railroad hand-car, and got a caveat for patenting the same. He built a boat, and, on that day, took a party of eleven out on a trial trip. When about a mile beyond Broadway Wharf, and one hundred yards from the shore, the boat was swamped, and Buzzalini and two other men, named Patrick H. Grimes and James Clark, unfortunately, were drowned. Buzzalini left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

On the 27th day of July, at the Haywards Trotting Park, two boys, named Charley Roos and John McCue, young jockeys, were indulging in some play or skylarking, when the former drew a pistol and shot the latter through the head. Young Roos was tried for murder at the following session of the County Court and acquitted, on the ground that the shooting was not willful.

On the 4th of August, in consequence of disorderly conduct on their part, all the Chinamen in Alvarado were driven out of the town by a mob of citizens.

Governor Stanford this summer purchased the fine property in Washington Township known as the Warm Springs, from Mr. A. A. Cohen, with the intention of converting the same into a private residence. He has made no improvement on the property since, but his brother Josiah has been occupying it, cultivating a fine vineyard, and making wine.

Work in the new beet sugar company's mill, at Alvarado, commenced in the latter end of November, 1870. The mill was located about a half mile from Alvarado, on the Alameda Creek, on the Dyer Rauch. The building was two hundred feet by fifty, three stories high, with a large tower, and was built of wood, at a cost of $20,000. The following well-known gentlemen composed the company: General C. L. Hutchinson, Benj. Flint, W. T. Garrett, T. G. Phelps, J. N. Risdon, P. Spreckles, W. B. Carr, E. R. Carpentier, E. H. Dyer, and Bonesteel, Otto & Co., who were formerly of Wisconsin. The capital stock was $250,000, all owned by the gentlemen named. The building and machinery cost $150,000. The rest of their capital was kept for the purchase of more lands, and for the

running expenses of the factory. This factory used up fifty tons of beets every twenty-four hours, and employed about 150 hands. The company had between 300 and 400 acres of beets growing in 1870, which were increased. The species of beets of which the best sugar is made, and produces the largest percentage of saccharine, is called the White Silesian. They require a light, loamy soil, with clay subsoil, to bring out the greatest capacity. The machinery of the establishment was of the latest invention and most perfect construction. It was all made in San Francisco, at the Union Iron Works, except the centrifugals, which were imported from Germany, where every contrivance for making sugar from beets had been thoroughly tested by the most scientific experiments. The whole business was under the management of Messrs. Bonesteel, Otto & Co., who had large experience in similar undertakings in Wisconsin.

This sugar mill continued in Alvarado until 1874, when it was removed to Suscol, in Santa Cruz County, on account of the accessibility of cheaper fuel, which was an important item.

The sudden and mysterious death, in a San Francisco hotel, of a young school girl belonging to Brooklyn, named Annie Mooney, was the cause of deep regret and great excitement in that town at the time. The occurrence took place in August. A coroner's inquest was held on the remains of the unfortunate girl, but the correct cause of her death was not elicited. The fact that she had, at the hotel, enquired for the room of a gentleman who was the conductor of a train on the Central Pacific Railroad, caused suspicion to be entertained against him, and he was arrested by the coroner's jury, on suspicion, but soon after was released. He sued them and the publishers of the Brooklyn *Independent* newspaper, subsequently, for damages for false arrest and libel.

The Grand Jury of the County Court, at the September session, had a great deal of business to investigate, and the result was an important and able presentment, which is worthy of reproduction here as a model of its kind. It conveys a great deal of information concerning our county institutions, and is worthy of being read and reflected upon by all citizens who may be under the necessity of performing similar services hereafter. Some portions of it, which are not essential, have been omitted on account of length:

To the Honorable the County Court of Alameda County:

The Grand Jury for the September Term, 1870, of the County of Alameda, State of California, do respectfully report as follows:

That we have examined into nineteen cases of alleged offenses against the laws, and have found true bills of indictment in twelve cases, as follows :

One for murder ; one for murder in the second degree ; two for bigamy ; one for burglary ; four for grand larceny ; one for accessory after the fact of grand larceny ; one for petit larceny ; one for robbery.

That we have ignored bills in six cases following, to-wit :

B. E. Peck, charged with grand larceny ; Chas. Feeder, assault to commit bodily injury ; John Ashwest, robbery ; Nemesa Celares, assault to commit bodily injury ; Manuel F. Duconia, assault to murder ; Jennie Genieve, attempt to commit arson.

That we have referred one case of complaint for grand larceny to the next Grand Jury.

We have visited the County Jail, and thoroughly examined the same, finding it secure, and in a good, cleanly condition.

We have also inquired into the cause of the confinement of all persons confined therein, and find that each prisoner's case has been passed upon by the Grand Jury, with the exception of three persons who are serving out sentences of Court heretofore pronounced against them.

The Grand Jury cannot but feel the hardship imposed by their finding against the boy Charles Roos, for murder in the second degree. While the evidence by which we were compelled to decide this case left no alternative to our action, we cannot but observe a serious deficiency in our criminal law, which threatens not only the punishment of mature felons, but a child of the tender age of from twelve to fourteen years, whose education has been neglected, and who needs instruction and information rather than punishment. The hardening companionship of the State Prison can only confirm him in a lifelong career of crime. Such cases ought to be sent to an Industrial School ; and since the abolition of the institution formerly located at Marysville, we would suggest that the next Legislature be called upon to make some other provision for the reformation of juvenile offenders throughout the State.

We have examined the books of the County Treasurer, and find them kept neatly and legibly. We find the sum of $12,914 in the vault, which agrees with the Treasurer's balance sheet.

The assessment roll shows the assessed value of the real and personal property of Alameda County to be $11,786,381, and the amount of tax levied is $255,764.48 for the year 1870.

We have examined the books of the County Recorder, and find the books neatly kept and systematically arranged.

We also visited the County Clerk's Office, and found on file therein quite a number of certificates of incorporations of religious and other societies, cemeteries, etc., that should be made matters of record, in order to their preservation. We also find the judgment docket of the District Court to be nearly worn out by constant use since the organization of the county.

We recommend to the Board of Supervisors, that they authorize the County Clerk to have the certificates of incorporation on file in his office recorded, and that he also be authorized to procure new judgment docket, and transcribe therein the records of the old one.

We have visited and examined the County Hospital, and find the same in a cleanly and comfortable condition. Since the present Steward, C. Caldwell, took charge, on January 1st, 1870, there have been admitted sixty-two patients (all males).

There were in the hospital, February 15: males, 27; females, 3; total number treated, 92. Present number of patients, 18; average number per day from February 1st to April 30th, 1870, 26; average number per day from May 1st to July 31st, 1870, 16.

We could not ascertain the number of deaths, as no separate record has been kept thereof by the Steward, and we had not sufficient time to cull this information from the records as kept. We recommend that the Board of Supervisors require of the Steward quarterly or monthly reports for publication, stating the number, sex and diseases of all persons admitted, and especially the names, sex, age, diseases and date of death, of all who die in the hospital. Also, that a separate record be kept of the deaths, and that a head-board with, at least, a number corresponding with the record number, be placed over each grave in the hospital cemetery, so that should the remains be hereafter claimed, there would be no difficulty in identifying them.

We examined the Court-house building, and found the same to have been substantially rebuilt of wood, and ceiled throughout—thus guarding against future loss by earthquakes. The various offices are convenient, and kept in excellent condition.

On a careful examination into the mode of presenting and auditing bills by the Board of Supervisors for road and bridge expenditures, we must wholly condemn the system as affording no protection whatever to the Treasury, and as calculated to render the detection of fraud impossible.

The statute entitled "An Act concerning roads and highways in the County of Alameda," approved March 20th, 1862, Section 25, reads as follows: "The Board of Commissioners shall * * * at every regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors make a full and explicit report of all their official acts * * * All their official acts shall be subject to the approval of said Board." Now it is evidenced before us that no such reports of the condition of the roads and bridges, or of the Road Commissioners' official acts, have been filed by any of the Road Commissioners during two years last past, if ever. But in lieu thereof we find a long series of bills made out on blanks furnished by the Board, which state the name, number of days' work, rate per day, and sum total of labor due, or of material furnished, without a word of explanation as to what work has been done, or where or what equivalent, if any, the county has received for its money. The oath on the back of this document is also apparently worded so as to be entirely non-committal on those important subjects. When the bills are presented they are referred to an Auditing Committee, whose custom it has been to pass upon them at the same meeting, without any inquiry or examination into the work actually done, and generally upon the mere assurance of the township Supervisor that it is "all right."

We therefore urge upon the Board of Supervisors that they abolish the present form of Road Masters' bills, and substitute therefor such a form and such affidavit as will require proof of the work done, as well as of all the other items contained in the present form.

That the present mode of auditing such bills at the same meeting as when presented, be abolished, and instead thereof that no such bill be audited until at the lapse of at least one meeting after that at which the bill shall have been presented, and that, meantime, the Auditing Committee shall be required to examine the work done. That, as required by statute, the Road Commissioners shall be required, at every regular meeting of the Board, to present reports as prescribed by statute. We further commend this important subject to the next and each succeeding Grand Jury, until the abuses to which the present system directly tends shall be prevented altogether.

C. G. Reed, W. H. Hamilton, L. J. Hamilton, Hiram Bailey, Benj. F. Bramen, Chas. W. Keene, A. B. Dixon, G. A. Babb, J. Meagher, James Edger, Hiram Battin, William G. Crow, Martin Brophy, John Arnett. C. T. Hopkins, Foreman.

San Leandro, September 23d, 1870.

Mr. Thomas Hart, an old resident of the county, and one of the first settlers in Livermore Valley, died at his residence in that place, on the 23d of September, 1870, in the forty-third year of his age. He was buried in the Dougherty grave yard, in Dublin, then the only burying place in Murray Township, and the funeral cortege reached nearly a mile in length, making the largest funeral ever known in that part of the county. An effective funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. L. R. Clark, who did not long survive the man whose obsequies he attended.

The quail-hunters had reason to complain of the restrictions placed on them by a law passed by the previous Legislature, with reference to shooting in enclosed premises. Everywhere a "No Shooting" notice stared them in the face, and the birds were sure of refuge where the chagrined sportsman could not follow. The Act provided: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to enter any enclosure belonging to or occupied by another, for the purpose of hunting with hounds, or to shoot, kill or destroy any kind of game, without first having obtained permission from the owner or agent of such enclosure." The position of those matters in the State, are exactly similar to the English law in regard to hunting, with the exception of the license, for a license to shoot game is required by the English statute.

There was great interest taken in the October races, at Haywards, this year. They lasted three days, but the principal contest was between "Alameda Maid" and "Brooklyn Boy." The mare was declared the winner of the race and money.

The members of the Alameda County Farmers' Club treated themselves to a grand squirrel hunt in September and October, during which months they killed and scalped no less than 11,792 squirrels. There was a premium awarded by the Legislature for every squirrel destroyed and scalp produced, besides a prize given by the Club, which in this instance was carried off by Wm. Cox, who had 27 scalps over and above all competitors. Shooting and poisoning were the means of destruction.

The San José Mission Land Company filed a certificate of incorporation on the 13th October. Objects: to purchase a certain tract of land, comprising about five thousand acres of the tract known as the San José Mission lands, and to improve and distribute the same among the shareholders; also to raise a fund for the purpose of constructing and endowing two colleges, one for males and the other for

females, should the order of Odd Fellows locate the one at San José Mission and the other at Decoto, in Alameda County. Capital stock, $1,250,000, gold coin, divided into 500 shares of $2,500 each. The trustees were S. S. Tilton, C. F. Wood, E. H. Myer, Noble Hamilton, Harvey S. Brown, Henry V. Herbert and I. A. Amerman. The plan of the Company was not carried out, but an excellent college was established at Washington Corners.

The preliminary steps for establishing a Savings and Loan Society in Alameda town, to be called the Alameda Valley Savings Bank, were taken in October of this year, and the articles of incorporation drawn up and sent to Sacramento. It was expected the bank would be in operation by the beginning of 1871, but for some reason the proposed financial institution never opened. The incorporators were W. B. Clement, W. H. Harnden, J. W. McKee, Eustace Trenor, Conrad Liese and N. W. Palmer. The Board of Directors, for the first six months, consisted of W. B. Clement, Eustace Trenor, W. H. Harnden, N. W. Palmer, Louis Fassking, J. W. McKee, Henry Robinson, Thos. A. Smith, Frank Coy, F. Boehmer and Wm. P. Gibbons.

The fall races on the Pacific Track, Brooklyn, were very spirited and lasted five days, extending from the 10th to the 15th of October.

A gipsy camp was set up in Alameda, in October, the first known in the county. A number of the lineal descendants of one of Father Noah's boys, Japhet by name, encamped on Buena Vista Avenue, between Walnut and Willow Streets. They had with them the usual accompaniments of the tribe. The human portion of the band was composed of expatriated noblemen and ladies, traveling *incog*—or, in their wagon, as the humor dictated.

Information was received here in October, that Edmondson, formerly Sheriff of Alameda County, but then latterly Treasurer of Boise County, Idaho, had turned out a defaulter to the extent of $13,000, and had absconded.

Messrs. Wiggins & Taylor, a firm of piscatorial propagators, tried the experiment of trout culture, at Alvarado, where they purchased land for the purpose and sunk an artesian well. Hatching-houses were constructed, the ponds ditched and dyked, but the experiment does not appear to have been a success, as it was not continued. The locality, however, appears to be very suitable for such an enterprise, whatever the cause of discontinuance.

The grain crop of 1870 proved a good one, especially barley, which

was a large one in the Alameda Valley. Wheat brought $2 per 100 lbs., and barley $1.25. One of our extensive wheat-growers, Mr. S. B. Martin, instead of employing middle-men, commission merchants and shippers, to carry his crop to market, chartered a ship and sent his crop direct to Liverpool, at his own risk. The vessel he chartered was the *Archer*, which hauled in at the end of the Central Pacific Railroad Wharf, on the Oakland side. Twelve hundred tons of wheat were brought along her side, and in a few hours were stowed, and the ship, without incurring any wharfage charges, was hauled into the stream ready for her voyage. Whatever profit there was in this transaction went directly to the producer. He avoided commissions, tolls and storage, and got the Liverpool price, having only had to pay moderate freight charges. There is no wheat-grower, outside of California, who has taken up a ship on his own account. Shipments have been made in this way from Vallejo. The facilities offered to wheat-growers for shipping direct to a foreign market are, probably, better here than in any other wheat-growing State in the Union.

The Alameda County *Gazette*, of Nov. 12th, contained the following account of a horrible double murder committed the previous week in the southern section of the county, which shows the depravity and native ferocity of the Indian character:

"On the evening of Thursday, the 10th inst., an Indian woman, supposed to be insane, named Anistaba, killed her daughter, aged ten years, the child of a "greaser" (who was himself killed about three years ago at Gilroy) and a man named Cohuacho, a native of Sonora, Mexico, aged about forty years. The killing was done with an axe, in a house near the Alviso hills, where the woman had been put by her Indian friends for safe-keeping, and the man, Cohuacho, set to watch her. From the surroundings it appears that the woman took the man by surprise, in the house, his head being chopped and smashed to a jelly. The body of the little girl was found in a swamp near by, with the head mangled in the same way as the man's. Dr. Yates, who held the inquest upon the bodies, says the sight was an exceedingly horrible one. After the killing, the woman wandered from the house, and was not found until the following Friday evening; she was then found at an Indian house, at Baylis' Mills. When she presented herself to the inmates of this house she appeared to be drunk. Her head was covered with gashes, more than a dozen in number, which were evidently self-inflicted, and her clothes clotted with blood

from head to foot. Constable Trefrey, of Centreville, lodged the woman in the County Jail yesterday morning, to which she was committed by the acting Justice. Since the commission of the crime she has acted as a perfectly sane person, except when she first appeared at the house at the mills. Before the arrest she acknowledged the murder, and gave as her motive a desire to die herself, as she had no way of making her living. Violent deaths run among these people—the last husband of this woman having been killed a few weeks ago, in a drunken row, by an Indian."

A very heavy loss was sustained by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in the destruction by fire of the bridge crossing the Alameda creek, on the San José road, near Niles Station. It is supposed that the fire broke out about one o'clock Wednesday morning, November 23d, and being removed from any station or settlement, no information of the occurrence could be given to the officers of the road in Sacramento. The bridge was a very substantial structure, said to have cost some $80,000. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire. A temporary bridge was built at once, over which the trains passed.

At the annual election for officers of the Decoto Land Company, held in San Francisco, Mr. I. A. Amerman, of San Leandro, was chosen President; Wm. Harney, Treasurer; and H. V. Herbert, Secretary. A contract was entered into at this meeting with S. Nolan, the horticulturist, of Oakland, to plant 27,000 evergreen trees upon the lands of the company, at a cost of $20,352, the work to be commenced immediately. The company made arrangements with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, whereby commutation tickets between the town of Decoto and San Francisco might be purchased for $7.50 per month.

The trees were planted, and although evidently they did not receive much care and many of them died, yet there is quite a respectable grove of gum and cypress trees on the town site. But as yet, notwithstanding its natural advantages, Decoto has failed to reach the dimensions of a town.

The first number of the Alameda County *Advocate*, published by S. S. Saul, late of the *Gazette*, made its appearance at Haywards, on the 19th of December, 1870.

The census of 1870 gave Alameda County a population of 24,737, with an assessment roll of $11,786,381. The complete figures for the year will be found in the statistical department of this work.

Following are the titles of the various legislative Acts passed concerning the County of Alameda and the City of Oakland, at the session of 1870–1 :

An Act regulating bond of Recorder.

An Act constituting County Clerk *ex-officio* Clerk of Board of Supervisors. County Clerk to be *ex-officio* Auditor. Election of County Clerk and Recorder.

An Act for the relief of Sheriff Morse.

An Act to provide for building bridge across the Estuary of San Antonio. Tax for payment of bridge bonds. To issue bonds for bridge purposes.

An Act for impounding of stock running at large.

An Act to prevent the destruction of fish and game in and around Lake Merritt.

An Act to prevent hunting and shooting on private grounds.

An Act regulating compensation of Under Sheriff.

An Act amending Act of 1862, concerning roads and highways.

An Act establishing legal distances to Capitol, Insane Asylum and Prison.

An Act authorizing a county tax for destruction of squirrels and gophers.

An Act incorporating Town of Brooklyn.

An Act providing for bridge across San Antonio Creek. Mayor of Oakland to appoint Bridge Committee. City of Oakland to levy special bridge tax.

An Act to provide for collection of delinquent taxes.

An Act to provide additional Notaries.

An Act constituting Superintendent of Schools to be member of State Board of Education.

An Act to lay out and improve streets of Oakland.

An Act for relief of John Scott.

An Act authorizing contract for lighting city of Oakland with gas.

An Act authorizing bonds for school purposes—$50,000.

An Act authorizing tax for redemption of School Bonds in Oakland.

An Act amending an Act of 1864, to improve streets in Oakland.

An Act to authorize a tax for interest on bonds issued for funding certain claims on Oakland.

An Act to authorize a tax for redemption of bonds issued for funding certain claims.

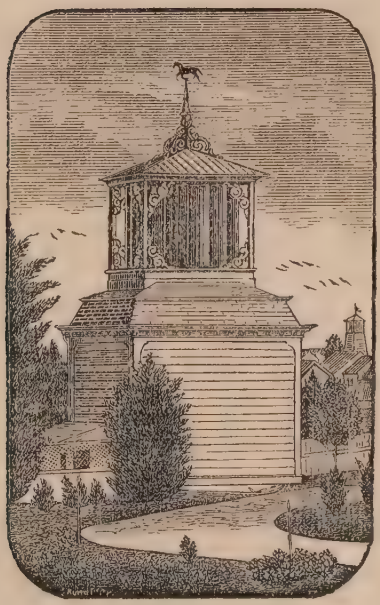
An Act authorizing the Mayor to appoint Commissioners for a bridge across San Antonio Creek.

An Act authorizing a special tax for bridge across San Antonio creek.

An Act concerning wharves, not to apply to Oakland.

An Act regarding collection of delinquent taxes.

An Act establishing boundary between Brooklyn and Oakland.



GEORGE BABCOCK. HENRY GOULD.

BABCOCK & GOULD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Oakland City Flouring Mills,

THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BAKERS' XXX and FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Rye and Buckwheat Flour, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, Split Peas and Ground Feed.

SAMM'S

FLOURING MILLS,

Corner of First and Clay Streets, Oakland.

JACOB SAMM, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures Finest Family Flour, Farina, Cracked Wheat, Rye Flour, Rye Meal, Indian Meal, Cracked Corn, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, Graham Flour, Small Hominy, Oat Meal, Oat Groats, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Feed Meal, Ground Barley, Bran, Middlings, Etc. Barley Ground to Order.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR SAMM'S FLOUR.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE EVENTS OF 1871.

Judge Nye Condemns the Legislature on Account of a Lottery Act—The Crittenden Murder Case—The Suñol Valley Murder—Pursuit and Death of the Murderer, Juan Soto—Murder of Hiscock, near Pleasanton—Arrest, Trial, Conviction and Execution of Ramon Amador for the Crime—Thunder-storm—The Clark-Reed Homicide, near Ocean View—An Extraordinary Case, Showing How a Criminal was Shielded Against Punishment—Jurymen and Judges Implicated—A Homicide near Haywards, the Result of a Drunken Brawl—Suit for the Recovery of Taxes—First Election of Brooklyn Town Officers—Bill for the Reclamation of Swamp Lands—Roller Skating and Rinks—Another Homicide in Eden Township—Republican Candidates for Governor—Selby and Booth—The Livermore Grant Decision—Fourth of July Celebration—Moraga Land Troubles—A Man Killed—The Brooklyn Home Journal—Hotel Burnt at Centreville—Movement in Favor of a College in Washington Township—"After Many Years"—An Old Indian Looking for a Man Dead Over Twenty Years—Teeth of a Mastodon Discovered—A Herd of Sheep Stolen—Still Another Homicide, followed by a Shooting Affair—Republican Ticket Successful at the Elections, and Booth Elected Governor over Haight—Extensive Fire at Livermore—Draw-bridge Decision—Visit of a Norther—A Church, Nearly Finished, Blown Down—Temperance Association at San Leandro—Fire at the County Hospital—Jail-birds Escape—Severe Rainstorm.

The year 1871 was remarkable in this county for its homicides, its criminal calendars, its educational enterprises and short crops.

In his opening charge to the Grand Jury, on the 2d day of January, County Judge Nye severely censured the last Legislature for passing an act, contrary to the Constitution of the State, permitting

the holding of a lottery in San Francisco, known as the Mercantile Library Lottery. He declared that, without exaggeration, no single legislative act in the history of the State had been so baneful to society, and urged upon them to indict any parties getting up lotteries or raffles in the county, several of which were known to be in progress.

The Grand Jury, in their first report, stated that they had examined into seventeen cases of alleged offenses, and had found true bills in twelve cases.

An order was issued transferring the case of Laura D. Fair, indicted for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, in the previous October, to the Third District Court, as well as that of Arastaba, the Indian woman who had murdered her child and an Indian man, near Mission San José, some time previous. Crittenden was shot by Mrs. Fair, shortly after the ferry steamer had left the Oakland wharf, which, as is well known, runs a long distance into the bay, and a survey was made by the Surveyor-General, Mr. Bost, to determine within which county the crime was committed. The result went to show that the Courts of San Francisco, not Alameda County, had jurisdiction in the matter, and consequently the case was transferred thither.

An unprovoked and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated at the store of Thos. Scott, in Suñol Valley, on the 10th day of January, 1871, by a Mexican marauder, named Juan Soto, whose victim was a clerk of Mr. Scott, named Ludovischi. On the evening of the day mentioned, about the hour of 7 P. M., while Mr. Scott and family, with three men, were sitting by a fire in a room adjoining his store, when three "Spaniards" entered, and one of whom, who was masked, fired at the clerk with a pistol, hitting him in the left side and killing him. Another man, a stranger, was shot in the hand, and the rest of the people in the house, including Mr. Scott, escaped. The assassins robbed the till of $65, and took with them some pantaloons and other articles with which they escaped. The assassins, who were mounted, were tracked and pursued by Sheriff Morse and Officers Morehouse and Faville, next day. They proceeded to San José, the New Almaden Mines, and the country as far south as the Pacheco Pass and San Luis Ranch, in Merced County, all of which were unsuccessfully searched. In the Panoche mountains, however, Sheriff Harris, of Santa Clara County, discovered a colony of "Greaser" vagabonds, all armed, and among whom they arrested an escaped convict from Santa Clara, named Patrico Mancellos.

Until the 12th of May following the murderers managed to escape capture, but on that day the fate of one of them at least was sealed. Sheriff Morse, having obtained information of the whereabouts of some of the gang, started off again in pursuit, directing his course for the Panoche mountains, accompanied by Sheriff Harris and Constable Winchell, of San José, together with a small party of other reliable men. Guides were procured, and the exact locality of the bandits ascertained. There were three houses in close proximity, and it was necessary to divide the party to search them all and arrest the inmates. Morse, accompanied by Winchell, entered one of the houses, leaving his Henry rifle slung from the horn of his saddle. Sitting at a table in one of the rooms were three men, one of whom he immediately recognized as Soto, the murderer of Ludovischi. He was not prepared for so sudden a meeting, but determined then and there to secure his man. He drew his revolver and ordered the Mexican to "throw up his hands," at the same time covering him. The order was not obeyed, and thrice was it repeated, the only response being a steady, unflinching, defiant glare from the eyes of the bandit. With his unoccupied hand the Sheriff pulled a pair of handcuffs out of his pocket and threw them upon the table, and told his companion to fasten them upon the outlaw's wrists. At this critical moment a muscular female sprang upon the Sheriff and seized his right arm, while a man seized upon his left, when Soto, quick as a flash, sprang from his place to behind one of the other men and drew his pistol. The moment was now critical, and a death struggle was before the officers. With a strong effort Sheriff Morse threw off his assailants and discharged his pistol at the head of the bandit, who was sheltered behind his friend. The shot only knocked off the outlaw's hat. It was the latter's turn next. Morse made a dash for the door, got out and turned the corner, but only to find himself covered with a revolver, in the hand of the desperate villain. Both fired their revolvers. The outlaw had the first shot and missed, although reputed to be a "dead-shot." Four rounds were exchanged before a shot took effect, Morse's ball striking Soto's pistol, which probably paralyzed the latter's arm, for he immediately ran for the house.

In the meantime, Winchell, armed with a double-barrel shot-gun, heavily loaded with shot, fired at the retreating outlaw, but missed him. Morse then ran for his Henry rifle and secured it. Soto, in the meantime, was indulging in a little piece of strategy. He pulled

off his blue soldier overcoat and put it upon one of his friends, while both ran for a saddled horse hitched to a tree, and standing opposite the house. Sheriff Harris, having heard the shots, hastened to the scene of combat, and was about firing with his Henry rifle on the "boy in blue," supposing him to be the person that had been fighting Morse, when the latter, discovering the bandit's ruse, checked his friend's fire. Soto's horse, on which he tried to escape, broke away from him, and while in the act of running to another, which stood ready at a little distance, a ball from Morse's rifle struck him in the right shoulder. But he was determined not to be taken alive. With a revolver in each hand, and his eyes gleaming with desperate determination, he boldly advanced towards his antagonists. Morse raised his fatal rifle, and, with steady and deliberate aim, fired. The shot was fatal, and the desperado dropped to the ground, pierced through the brain, a corpse!

The party was soon at the headquarters of the band of outlaws, close by, and arrested them all. Among the gang was the notorious horse and cattle-stealer, Gonzales, who had escaped some time previously from the Santa Cruz Jail.

Soto had led a life of outlawry for several years, although but thirty-two years of age. He had served two terms in the State Prison, at San Quentin. He was one of four who had, some few years previous, robbed the house of Charles Garthwait, near Pleasanton, and maltreated his wife and daughter. He was of mixed Indian and Mexican blood, was six feet two inches in height, muscular and repulsive in aspect.

Another of those cowardly and unprovoked murders which have made the native population so odious in the eyes of all good citizens, was perpetrated in this county on the 16th of January. The victim was a hunter named Hiscock, and the murderer a Californian named Ramon Amador. The scene of the homicide was the hills between Haywards and Pleasanton, and the facts are briefly these: On the day mentioned Amador was herding cattle on the hills in company with a German boy, when Hiscock came along in search of game. He had with him a shot-gun and rifle, both of which Amador was permitted by their owner to examine. He told Hiscock where he had shortly before seen a hare, and the latter went and shot it. Amador then volunteered to show him where there was some deer, and both entered the chapparal together. Amador offered to relieve his companion of one of his guns, which apparent kindness was

accepted; but he soon received a discharge of its contents in the back of the head, having been treacherously fired upon from behind, and left dead upon the ground. Amador, during the darkness of night, conveyed both guns to his own house. Hiscock not having returned home as promised, his friends made a vigilant search for him, and found his body in the chapparal, on the eastern slope of the mountain, about three miles from Pleasanton. An inquest was held by Dr. Marks, when the fact of the man having been murdered was made apparent, and suspicion strongly pointed to Amador, who was an ex-State Prison convict. The latter having ridden into the village while the inquest was in progress, was arrested by a number of citizens, who handed him over to Constable Faville, who conveyed him to San Leandro, there to await his trial in the County Jail. On search being made, both of Hiscock's guns were found in his house. The prisoner was tried in the Third District Court before Judge McKee, on the 20th day of July, and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 31st day of August. An effort to obtain a commutation of the sentence failed, and at 11½ o'clock on Friday morning, September 22d, the unfortunate culprit suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Two reprieves were granted by the Governor before the sentence was finally carried into execution.

Amador was a native Californian, of about 26 years of age. He was born in this county, and was a short, muscular man, and evidently an incorrigible character.

This was the second legal execution that took place in this county, and the last. It took place at San Leandro, then the county seat, and was witnessed by a select few, who were supplied with tickets by Sheriff Morse.

On Tuesday, the 29th of Jan., about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the building in Alameda, first known as the Park Hotel, and more recently as a private insane asylum, was destroyed by fire. A Mrs. Stoval had intended to open a boarding school for young ladies in the building on the Friday following. The building belonged to Drs. Trenor and Sutter, and was valued at $5,000, on which there was a partial insurance.

Strong efforts were made about this time to bring Decoto forward as a town site, and various improvements, such as tree-planting, were in progress; but the company effected no sales of lots worth mentioning.

There was a very heavy storm in this section on the night of the

18th and 19th of January. About nightfall a violent wind arose and continued throughout the night, accompanied with a heavy rainfall. At two o'clock of the following morning one of the most violent thunder storms ever known here burst forth and continued for over an hour.

Crimes and casualties seemed to be an epidemic, and predominated in this year of our history. Already, in the second month, two cold-blooded murders, committed by native Californians, have been recorded. It is now the writer's painful duty to record a third, committed by a white man and an American, a man of education and good connections. Reference is made to what is known as the Clark-Read homicide. This tragic affair took place on the 17th day of February, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The facts relating to it are as follows:

Two suits had recently been decided against occupants of a ranch, situated a short distance north of the City of Oakland, near Ocean View—one, John Hall *vs.* Henry Williamson *et al.*, in favor of Hall; the other, Gustav Mahe *vs.* John Reynolds, in favor of Mahe. Writs of ejectment had been placed in the hands of Sheriff H. N. Morse, who, on the day preceding the homicide, ejected Mr. Williamson, and placed Mr. Henry Kirke White Clark, who had an interest in the property, in possession. The latter placed his son, F. W. Clark, in charge of the premises. As Mr. Williamson was unable to remove all his portable property on Thursday, the Sheriff gave him permission to remove the remainder on Friday. There was a tacit agreement between all parties that he should be allowed to return on Friday.

On that day two men, named Charles Huntsman and Zelotes Read, who were in Williamson's employ, and had been engaged on the previous day in moving away Williamson's effects, drove upon the premises with a team for the purpose of taking away the remainder of Williamson's effects, articles about which there was no dispute as to ownership. Huntsman was driving, and Read was sitting alongside of him on the wagon. Clark stopped them at the entrance of the premises and forbade their advancing, at their peril. They advanced, however, Read stating that he would "do his duty." Clark, who was accompanied by another person named Chas F. Wait, raised his arm and fired four shots at the men—the first at the driver, Huntsman, and the remaining three at Read, who was fatally wounded, and died in fifteen or twenty minutes after he was shot.

An inquest on the body of the deceased was held on Saturday following, before Justice James Lentell, Acting Coroner. The verdict of the jury was signed by William Graham, Silvanus White, Joseph Fallon, A. Rammelsberg, Charles Carl, Walter Blair, G. A. Warren, and was as follows:

We, the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before James Lentell, Acting Coroner of the County of Alameda, on the 18th day of February, 1871, to inquire into the cause of the death of Zelotes Read, who was killed on Williamson's Ranch, having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisitions, after inspecting the body, and hearing the testimony adduced, upon our oaths, each and all do say, that we find the deceased was named Zelotes Read, aged about forty-six or forty-seven years; that he came to his death on the 17th day of February, 1871, in this county; and we further find that we believe F. W. Clark to be the person by whose act the death of the said Zelotes Read was occasioned, by shooting him, the said Read, with pistol-shot, killing him; and we further believe that Chas. F. Wait was accessory thereto; all of which we duly certify by this inquisition in writing, by us signed this 18th day of February, 1871.

Clark and Waite had given themselves up, and were under arrest. On the following day, the 21st of February, a preliminary examination commenced in the Police Court, before Judge Jayne, in Oakland, which continued for five days. The defense was conducted by a large array of legal ability, consisting of Harvey S. Brown, Blake & Van Voorhies, H. W. Glascock, and Alex. Campbell. The prosecution was conducted by the County Attorney, Mr. Wright, aided by the City Attorney, H. H. Havens, Zach Montgomery, and W. W. Foote.

Judge Jayne delivered judgment in the case, as follows:

"I have listened attentively to every word of the testimony, and have studied over it by night as well as by day, and can come to a conclusion now. I find from the evidence adduced in the examination, that a crime has been committed as charged in the complaint, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the defendant, Frederick F. Clark, guilty thereof. It is ordered that he be committed to the Sheriff of Alameda County. In regard to the defendant, Wait, I considered his evidence against himself to be the clearest of all the evidence brought forward, except as to the statement by Huntsman, that he saw him show a weapon before the shooting. He does not

seem to attempt to screen his friend. I am constrained to believe that he has narrated the transaction as he believes it to be. I believe that he has told the truth. There is no evidence to charge him with being accessory. He is therefore discharged."

Subsequently, application was made for bail, and the case was submitted on testimony, without argument, to Judges Crockett and Wallace, of the Supreme Court, in argument. A short-hand report having been made of the evidence, by the defense, two days were occupied in reading it. No attempt was made to deny the homicide, the point being that it was justified by the circumstances. Judge Crockett said that he should admit the prisoner to bail. Where malice and premeditation are proven, the statute declares that no bail shall be received; but in the present case the circumstances were such that he felt warranted in releasing the prisoner. He ordered Clark to be released on bail, in the sum of $30,000.

The trial was to take place at the Spring session of the County Court, before Judge Nye. All criminal cases, of course, had first to go before the Grand Jury for examination.

The Grand Jury on this occasion consisted of: Messrs. W. G. Hunt, foreman; Robert Carr, C. P. Hanson, F. Garcia, F. Devoll, C. B. Rutherford, A. Chabot, J. A. Folger, E. Gallagher, Fred. Runkle, David Scully, W. A. Bray, H. F. Shepardson, W. Benitz.

In their report they stated that they had found two indictments for murder, one in the first degree and one in the second degree; two indictments for burglary, one indictment for grand larceny, one for obstructing a public highway, and had ignored the charge of murder against Frederick W. Clark!

The public were amazed. The press denounced the conduct of the Grand Jury; the District Attorney, S. P. Wright, was condemned.

The latter published a letter in his own defense, in which he stated that the case for the people was presented, as far as he was concerned, in the best possible manner before the Grand Jury, and that they had the testimony untrammelled, by a large number of witnesses that the defendant produced before the committing magistrate, as to the general reputation of deceased.

He said: "When I left the Grand Jury room, and as I was closing the door after me, I heard some one of the grand jurors say, 'I move to ignore the bill;' and, hearing such a motion as that, I felt indignant, as the defendant, under the evidence, in my opinion, ought to have been indicted."

The *Gazette*, in commenting upon the action of the Grand Jury of Alameda County, in ignoring the bill of indictment against F. W. Clark, charged with the murder of Zelotes Read, said it excited surprise, and was eliciting indignant comment.

On the 15th of April the question came up in the County Court on an application for a resubmmission of the case to a Grand Jury. District Attorney Wright argued in favor of the application, and Harvey S. Brown, H. K. W. Clark, Wm. Van Voorhies and Geo. M. Blake represented the accused, Clark, and opposed the application.

This decision of Judge Nye ended the matter for that term of the Court.

At a subsequent term, Judge Nye made an order resubmitting the case to the Grand Jury. From this order the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court held that the order was not appealable. The County Judge again submitted the case, and defendant sued out a writ of review before Judge Dwinelle. Judge Dwinelle held the case for about two years without rendering a decision, until the press and the public became so clamorous about it that he at length dismissed the writ and the case went before another Grand Jury, which in turn also ignored the bill.

There was a great deal of feeling in this case, not only in Alameda County, but outside of it. It was presumed that the wealth of the accused and his social position had much to do with his escape; it was charged that he received the favor of the legal fraternity; that his father was a lawyer; that members of the judiciary became his bondsmen; that the Supreme Court Judges favored him; that all the land-grabbers in the country gathered around him; that Horace W. Carpentier had used his wealth and influence unsparingly for his protection; and all because the man who was slain had in his capacity, as a settler on some disputed lands in Contra Costa County, rendered himself obnoxious to these parties in defending his own and his neighbors' rights against their encroachments.

Much space is given here to this celebrated case, because it is looked upon as one to be ever held up as an example, showing the danger to life and liberty, even under our free and popular system of government, when certain influences are allowed to be exercised. Indeed, the whole affair is looked upon as marvelous, and such as not to be credited only that the evidence of it is so recent, and all the facts so patent. With what assiduity and ability the mind must have worked and the hand directed, that produced such an extraordi-

nary result that defeated justice, shielded a culprit and threw the darkest shades of suspicion on the machinery of law!

The fourth homicide of the year occurred in the third month. It began in a drunken bout, on a Sunday evening in March, between a man named William Power and a Norwegian named Larsen, and the scene of it was on the Haas place, about six miles east of Haywards, in the country. In the melee Power stabbed Larsen in the back with a knife, and he died shortly after from the effects of his wound. A coroner's inquest was held over the dead man's body, presided over by Justice Graham, when the following verdict, in accordance with the facts, was rendered:

"We, the undersigned, convened as jurors to hold an inquest on a dead body, do find as follows, viz: That the body is that of one Larsen; that his age was about 47 years; nativity, Norway; and that he came to his death on the 26th of March, at Haas' ranch, in Eden Township, from a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of one William Powers."

Powers, who gave himself up, was committed to jail on a charge of murder, to await the action of the Grand Jury. That body found a true bill against him. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to 13 years in the State Prison at San Quentin. A few weeks since he was pardoned out by Governor Irwin, for extenuating circumstances and good conduct.

On the 30th day of January suits were commenced in the Third District Court by Messrs. Wm. C. Blackwood and William Meek, two of the principal tax-payers of the county, against County Treasurer McClure, to recover the amount of State and county taxes paid by these gentlemen under protest. The complaints in the actions set forth, among other things, that the assessment roll was not made by any person authorized by law to make an assessment, and that Edwin Hunt was not County Assessor. The Board of Supervisors employed John W. Dwinelle as special counsel for the county in the cases. As a decision of the cases was not likely to be reached for some months, and as the legality of the assessment for the current fiscal year was involved, Mr. Dwinelle consulted Attorney-General Hamilton, who brought an action of *quo warranto* against Edwin Hunt, the acting County Assessor, charging him with usurpation of office, setting out all the facts, including Mr. Hunt's election. Mr. Dwinelle demurred, and Judge Morrison, of the Fourth District Court, before whom the case was first argued, decided in Mr. Hunt's favor. The case was

appealed to the Supreme Court, and that body affirmed the judgment, deciding that the office of Assessor in Alameda County is a county office; that Edwin Hunt was lawfully elected, and was last year and was then lawfully in office.

A movement was made in the early part of March by the principal inhabitants of Washington Township to organize a silk manufacturing company, the capital stock of which was to be $1,500,000. They proposed to purchase for the purposes of the company the property of Messrs. Beard & Ellsworth, at Mission San José, containing 4,820 acres of land. Two thousand two hundred shares of stock, at $25 per share, were taken, but the project finally fell through. It may be a hint for others hereafter to undertake an important and remunerative enterprise.

The first election for Brooklyn town officers took place at Brooklyn on Monday, April 29th. There were two tickets in the field, designated as the Regular and the Independent. Considerable interest was manifested, and 201 votes were cast, and candidates on both tickets were elected. Following were the officers chosen: Trustees, H. A. Mayhew (Reg.), Hiram Tubbs (Reg.), A. Cannon (Reg.), H. Tum Suden (Reg.), Isham Case (Ind.); School Trustees, A. W. Swett (Reg.), F. Buel (Reg.), T. J. Steere (Ind.); Clerk and Treasurer, J. F. Steen (on both tickets); Assessor, A. B. Webster (on both tickets); Justice of the Peace, L. J. Rector (on both tickets); Constable, O. Whipple (on both tickets).

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held on May 8th, Mr. E. L. Beard presented a bill for the reclamation of swamp land in District No. 82, for work performed from May, 1870, to May, 1871, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $7,321. On motion, it was ordered that the said amount be paid when there are funds sufficient in the treasury for the purpose.

This was the period of roller-skating, and "rinks" were built in almost every town in the county. A very large structure was erected in Oakland, between Broadway and Washington Streets, and extending the whole length of the block from Eleventh to Twelfth Streets. Those structures were also used for public meetings, balls, fairs, etc.

April and May passed off without a homicide, but in June the evil broke out again. On the 15th of that month a man called "Dutch Frank," *alias* Michael Frendar, shot and killed a man named Edward Lavin, in Eden Vale, about a mile and a half from Haywards, on the Dublin road. The men were neighbors, and the cause of the

quarrel was a trivial one. Frendar had accused Lavin's boy of stealing one of his chickens and caught him roughly, when Lavin went to his rescue. He took hold of Frendar and called him "an old thief," following up with other coarse language, and striking him on the neck. Frendar had a gun, and with an imprecation raised it and fired at Lavin. The latter staggered and fell, and while falling Frendar fired another shot. The defendant, who had given himself up, was committed for trial, and locked up in the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The trial took place on the 21st of July, and on the following day the prisoner was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to confinement in the State prison for a term of fifteen years.

The Union County Convention met at San Leandro on the 24th day of June. The object was to send delegates to the Republican State Convention at Sacramento, on the following week, when a candidate for Governor was nominated. The contest was between Selby, of San Francisco, and Booth, of Sacramento. On a vote it was found the Selby men outnumbered the Boothites by thirty-two to twenty-three.

The recent Supreme Court decision contracting the Livermore Grant to two leagues instead of eleven, as originally claimed by the parties in interest, which latter decision threw into the market some forty thousand acres of Government land, created considerable excitement in the Livermore Valley; and very many settlers took advantage of this opportunity to select one hundred and sixty acres (quarter section) for a homestead. In several sections they had gone into occupation of land already improved, and on which there was growing crops of grain, and were refusing to allow the claimants to harvest their crops.

The Fourth of July was celebrated throughout the county, with spirit. There was a large gathering at San Lorenzo, which was addressed by General La Grange, who delivered a fine oration. Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Rev. J. M. Miller, and Rev. A. F. White also participated.

On Sunday, the 1st of July, one of those disgraceful land feuds, lately so common in California, in consequence of the maladministration of the laws, took place in Moraga Valley, Contra Costa County. The difficulty was between the Moraga family and Isaac Yoakum. On this occasion a Californian in the employ of the Moragas, named Silverio Monjes, was shot and killed by a man named Steele, in the

employ of Yoakum. So great was the excitement that Yoakum, who held an interest in the land with Horace W. Carpentier, had to leave. A previous case was one of assault on females of the Moraga family by Yoakum, which was tried at Pacheco on the 10th of June, when Yoakum was fined in the sum of $500. In retaliation, Yoakum had five of the Moraga girls arrested on a charge of robbery, but the complaint was dismissed.

On the 9th of July a new weekly paper, published by William Halley, and called the *Brooklyn Home Journal*, made its appearance. It was a local paper, independent in party politics, and generally expressing the views of the independent press, then so potent throughout the State, but principally devoted to local interests.

The American House, at Centreville, was burned to the ground early on the morning of July 5th, when nearly everything in the house was lost. The loss was about $11,000, with an insurance of $6,000. The property was owned by J. W. Mayers.

A meeting was held at Washington, in this county, on Saturday, July 1st, for the purpose of devising measures to secure a site and the requisite means to erect a college building in which to carry on a school, to be known as "The Washington College of Science and Industry." E. L. Beard, of Mission San José, was elected Chairman, and Albert Lyser, of San Francisco, Secretary. The object of the enterprise was briefly stated by Superintendent W. F. B. Lynch. In addition to the usual high school course it was the intention to give the school some of those practical features which have made the Polytechnic Schools of France and Prussia so eminently successful. The classical course to extend no further than to fit students to enter the fourth class at the University. The whole subject of vegetable physiology would be taught practically on the ground; surveying would be taught, and in fact a thorough business education included in the course. Mr. Lynch stated that a sufficient amount had already been subscribed.

At an adjourned meeting, five acres of land belonging to Mr. Beard, located in the rear of the old Washington-Corner District School lot, were selected. Subsequently the site was changed to lands on the opposite side of the county road leading to the Mission, the land being donated by E. L. Beard. The location is a very pleasant one, and has good water privileges.

One day in July an Indian named Cenovio called at the Estudillo residence, at San Leandro, and asked for Lieut. Ignacio Martinez,

and appeared surprised when he was told that Mr. Martinez had been dead upwards of twenty-four years. Cenovio must have been nearly one hundred years old, if indeed he did not exceed that age. He stated that he was a servant of Mr. Martinez when the latter was an officer in the Mexican army, in 1823, and from his conversation Cenovio must at that time have been well along in years. Lieut. Martinez was grandfather to Mr. J. M. Estudillo. Cenovio was then living near Santa Clara, and looked hale and hearty.

Dr. Lorenzo G. Yates, of Centreville, while out prospecting for geological specimens in the hills in the southern part of the county, unearthed a portion of the inferior maxillary of a mastodon. Its measure was: From front of jaw to the back of the last molar teeth, 24 inches; width of jaw at angles, 18 inches; width of jaw midway beween front and rear, 15 inches; depth of jaw from crown of molar teeth, 9 inches; thickness of jaw, 9 inches. This specimen exhibited in a marked degree the peculiar process of the shedding and replacement of molar teeth. In the jaw, here mentioned, a part of one set of teeth had just been shed, another set were in place, and another set developed in the jaw, ready to replace the others when shed. The jaw was one of the finest ever discovered in California.

Another homicide took place at Mission San José, on the 23d of July, when a man named Edward Donohue was shot and killed by John Dorsey.

This homicide was soon followed by another brutal shooting affair. About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 30th of July, a man named Bradley shot and desperately wounded a man named Knuckles, near Livermore. Bradley, to elude his creditors, placed a sum of money in the hands of J. Knuckles. The latter refused to refund. Bradley took deliberate aim with a shot-gun and fired. The greater part of the charge entered the lower jaw, tearing away nearly the entire chin, and ripping the flesh down close to the windpipe.

At the election, held on Sept. 6th, for Congressional, State, county and municipal officers, the Republican ticket was successful against the Democratic and Independent tickets put in nomination. Newton Booth, for Governor, received 2,489 votes to Haight's 1,571, making a majority of 918. For Congress, Sargent had 2,510 to Coffroth's 1,528. For Assembly, Pardee and Crane (R.) had, respectively, 2,390 and 2,359 votes to Martin's and Swett's (I.) 1,643 and 1,666. There was great rejoicing among the Republicans for the election of Booth, as his friends did not expect much of a majority, and Gov-

ernor Haight and his friends were morally sure of success in the State at large.

An entire block of stores was destroyed by fire at Livermore on Tuesday evening, 26th of Sept. The fire broke out about six o'clock, in Knight & Sproule's drug store, and burnt property estimated at the value of $20,000. Following were the losses: B. Mayer, general merchandise, house total loss, but contents mostly saved; vacant building belonging to C. Miner, total loss; Knight & Sproule's drug store, store total loss; Gœtjen, general merchandise and Post-office, portion of stock saved, building a total loss; A. J. Alviso, barber shop, stock saved, house a total loss; A. Bardalini, Washington Hotel, portion of the furniture saved, house a total loss. The buildings were all insured, except that of Miner & Gœtjen. On Monday afternoon an unoccupied building, owned by José Flores, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $300. During the extensive conflagration on Tuesday, Dr. Knight was wounded in the forehead by the explosion of a metalic cartridge.

Judge McKee gave a decision in the Oakland Draw Bridge case, in which he declared that the assessment on Alameda property, for the construction of the bridge and roadway, was void, because the Board of Supervisors had exceeded their authority. They then ordered a levy of $3.60 on each $100 of property in Alameda Township, to raise the amount required for the payment of the bridge and roadway.

The newly-elected Board of Supervisors took their seats on the 2d of October, when F. K. Shattuck was elected Chairman for the year.

On Thursday afternoon, October 12th, the Alameda Valley was visited by the most severe storm of wind known for years. The newly-erected and yet unfinished church edifice, at Seminary Park, connected with the Mills' Seminary, was blown to the ground; the wind-mill of the San Francisco & Alameda Railroad, at San Leandro, was overturned and demolished, and considerable damage done to fruit and shade trees. The storm was hardly felt in San Francisco. In Oakland the wind made matters decidedly lively, but no great damage resulted. With regard to the church, in view of the storm, all the openings were closed up, and, so far as human aid could go, all precaution was taken to prevent the disaster. The bell was hung, but the cupola closed up and the staying taken down; the windows were all in, the doors hung, and the second coat of plaster on. Mr. Geo. W. Babcock, the builder, had done his work to the entire satis-

faction of the architect and to all those interested. It was well braced, and every spot and place was by all considered secure. The building was badly exposed to the gale, coming as it did broadside on. But nothing could have stood before the gale. Redwood posts, 8x8 inches, were broken off close to the ground, like pipe-stems, and the horse-shed carried a distance of one thousand feet before it struck the ground. No harm of any kind happened to the Seminary buildings, but it blew a hurricane all through that section of the country. Oak trees, that had withstood the storms of ages, were levelled to the earth, and a good deal of damage done.

The San Leandro Union Temperance Association was organized at San Leandro on the 22d of October. The officers were: President, L. Stone; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. H. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Wicks, Mrs. A. F. White; Secretary, Geo. Beers; Treasurer, Geo. A. Davidson; Committee on Membership, Rev. A. F. White, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Fielding.

On the 1st of November the barn belonging to the County Hospital was destroyed by fire. It was a new structure, erected on the site of one built in the previous August. It was completed only the day before, and contained hay and straw valued at $200. It was the fourth attempt to set the Infirmary on fire.

On Saturday, 2d of December, two prisoners, named Pickett and Smith, effected their escape from the County Jail at San Leandro.

About 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, December 17th, it commenced to rain, and continued without ceasing for 60 hours, much to the delight of the farmers, who had hitherto been dreading a dry season. In some places the storm was very severe and did much damage. The railroad between San Lorenzo and Haywards was washed away, and the water in the San Leandro creek rose rapidly.

A wild man named Peavy was shot and killed in Livermore Valley in the latter end of the month, by a man named Mullen, whose life he had threatened.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

THE EVENTS OF 1872.

Winter, Wet and Stormy—Reclamation Lands Served—Death of Jas. B. Larue—The County Seat Fight—Repeated Efforts of Oakland and Persistent Resistance of the Townships—Close Contest in the Legislature—Supervisors Refuse an Election—The Question in the Third District Court—A Library Association in San Leandro—A Bill Favoring Ramie Culture—Incorporation of San Leandro—Opening of Washington College—Boundary Dispute with San Francisco—Moraga Troubles—Another Shock—Opening of Badger's Grand Central Park—Procopio, alias Rodendo, Sentenced—Isaac Yoakum Shot—A Mirage on the Bay—Death of Hon. E. D. Lewelling—San Joaquin Boundary—Distressing Accident to a Portuguese Family at San Leandro—Loss of Life and Property by Fire at San Leandro—Republican Convention at San Leandro—Porter, the Favorite for Congress, but Page Nominated at Sacramento—Death of Wm. Gagan—Farmer's Club Started—Catholic Church at Livermore—Clinton Annexation—New Church at Seminary Park—Brooklyn Annexed to Oakland—Alameda Votes Against Annexation—Death of Hon. Edward Tompkins—New Board of Supervisors—Death of Timothy Rix—The Niles Bridge—Corner Stone of the University Building Laid at Berkeley—Legislative Enactments.

The winter of 1871–2 was the periodical time for a flood, and was very wet and stormy. The flood of December was followed by another in January. Railroad communication was very much interrupted, and in many places roadbeds were washed away. By the first of the year no less than 21 inches of rain had fallen in San Francisco—more than was ever known before. The trains on the Central Pacific road stopped running. Considerable damage was done at Mission San José, where the water had come down in torrents from the mountains, and swept through the streets in rushing

and roaring streams. The marsh lands of E. L. Beard, which were in course of reclamation, were greatly served by this flood, as it carried a great deal of surface soil upon them and left quite a thick coating of clay, while little damage was done the dykes. More or less injury was done all over the State, but the advantage gained in a thorough soaking of the ground and the destruction of squirrels and gophers was considerable, and, at least, quite a sufficient offset.

Early in the year Oakland lost one of her most prominent and enterprising pioneer citizens. On Sunday, Jan. 7, died, at Brooklyn, Mr. Jas. B. Larue, the founder of the town. He was an active business man, discriminating and far-seeing. He was in the seventy-second year of his age, having been born in the year 1800. As a biographical sketch of him will be found elsewhere, it is not necessary here to dwell further on the events of his useful life.

SECOND YEAR OF THE COUNTY SEAT FIGHT.

The county-seat removal question was at this time very prominent. The Legislature was in session. The Oakland men were very persistent in their efforts; they had a better opportunity to work to advantage in this year's Legislature than that of 1870, as they had a representative in both branches. Senator Tompkins warmly espoused their cause in the Senate, and Doctor Pardee in the Assembly. They had an energetic lobby, and an indefatigable agent in Harry Linden.

Neither were the people of Eden idle or at a disadvantage. They were well organized, and had the support and sympathy of all the county outside of Oakland City. Assemblyman Crane took up the cause of his country constituents; the Board of Supervisors, excepting the Oakland delegate, were a unit in favor of San Leandro; an able delegation, consisting of Hon. I. A. Amerman and John Nugent, watched over their interests at Sacramento, where they had the support of some of the ablest men on both sides of both houses. On one side the cry raised was convenience, and, on the other, cost. The Oakland people maintained that they supplied the greater part of the business transacted at the county seat, which was nine miles distant from them. There were the principal lawyers and professional men, the banks and real estate agents of the county. The Edenites maintained that San Leandro was more central; that it was accessible and convenient for all parts of the county, and was served by two railroads; that the county was in possession of a valuable piece of property, which was donated to it by the Estudillo family,

which would revert to the original owners in case of disuse of the purpose for which it was granted; that county offices, a Court house and jail, sufficient for the wants of the county, were already erected; and that removal would entail great expense on the people for new county buildings and grounds upon which to erect them.

The Oaklanders met some of these objections by showing that the upper portion of the City Hall could be used for years yet to come for county offices; that a fire-proof hall of records could be built on the city property adjoining the City Hall; or, in case of failure in this, the two city plazas, consisting of two town blocks in the lower part of the city, on Broadway, could be secured for the purpose of county buildings.

Oakland had a committee, or an association, established, called the Citizens' Union, which directed the agitation in favor of removal, and of which Mr. Harry Linden was agent. A petition was prepared and names sought for it all over the county, and active steps taken for legislative action. This aroused the Eden people, who also held meetings and organized. Their first public meeting was held in the Court-house, San Leandro, on the 10th of January, 1872. It was addressed by I. A. Amerman, John Nugent, of Eden; R. S. Farrelly and A. H. Griffith, of Brooklyn; and J. R. Palmer, of Murray. A committee was appointed to report a plan of action and resolutions, consisting of County Judge Nye and four of the gentlemen already mentioned.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain people in the City of Oakland are endeavoring to remove the county seat of Alameda County from its present central location to the City of Oakland, and

WHEREAS, Said removal is contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the tax-payers of Alameda County; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senator and Members of Assembly be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to delay any action upon the petition for the removal of the county seat until they receive a remonstrance of the tax-payers who are opposed to such removal.

Resolved, That a copy of the above proceedings be forwarded to the Senator and members of Assembly of Alameda County, duly certified by the Chairman and Secretary.

A committee, having a representative in every school district in the county, was appointed to procure names to a remonstrance, which in due time was forwarded to Sacramento, largely signed.

Mr. Amerman having been commissioned to go to Sacramento to watch legislation and defeat action there, immediately after his arrival addressed a communication to Senator Tompkins, in which he put to that gentleman six leading questions touching removal. Mr. A.'s communication was dated the 17th of January, and the Senator's answer came promptly on the 18th, and in which he took strong ground favorable to the Oakland agitation.

Then followed a public meeting, in Brayton Hall, Oakland, on the 24th of January, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, It has become necessary for the accommodation of a large majority of the citizens of Alameda County, that the county seat of said county should be removed to the City of Oakland, and a petition of the voters of said county has been presented to the Legislature of the State asking the passage of a law authorizing such removal, and

WHEREAS, Objections to said removal are being made by some, on the ground that a heavy debt would be incurred by such removal in the purchase of land and the erection of the necessary buildings for county purposes ; it is therefore

Resolved, By the citizens of Oakland that the second story of the City Hall shall be finished at the expense of the city, and partitioned into suitable rooms for the District Court, the County and Probate Courts, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, the Petit Jury, the County Surveyor, and the Judge's Chambers, and that rooms shall be provided on the first floor of said hall for the Board of Supervisors and the Superintendent of Public Schools, and in the basement of said hall, if required, room sufficient for a jail. And that the city will also dedicate to the county a lot of land, parcel of the City Hall lot, situated in the southwest corner of the same, fifty feet wide, on Fourteenth street, by one hundred feet in depth, for the purpose of erecting a hall of records for the use of the County Recorder, County Clerk and County Treasurer. And that the use and control of said rooms and said land shall be vested in the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, for so long a time as said Board may use and occupy them for the purposes aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit to our Senator and Representatives, and to the City Council, a copy of these resolutions.

Messrs. F. K. Shattuck, E. C. Sessions, John Benton and Dr.

Samuel Merritt, were appointed to see that the matter was brought before the Legislature.

At a meeting of the City Council, held on the 29th of January, a bill was presented and adopted, which was sent to the Hon. Mr. Tompkins, for introduction in the Senate.

The bill provided for an election to determine the future location of the county seat—San Leandro or Oakland.

In case of the success of the latter, the City Hall of Oakland was to be fitted up for the use of the county officers; the basement of the same given up for a jail; and furthermore, a piece of ground, 50 feet front by 150 feet in depth, granted on Fourteenth street, for the purpose of building a fire-proof Hall of Records thereon; and bonds issued for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings thereupon. The bill provided that the removal should be at the expense of the county; but the rooms in the City Hall were to be fitted up at the expense of the City of Oakland.

Tuesday, the 17th of February, was the day fixed for the discussion of the bill in the Senate. The bill was read by the Clerk, Mr. Ferrall, in a distinct voice, after which Senator Tompkins rose and offered a series of amendments, meeting some of the objections that had been raised to the bill; among which was one providing for the use of the plazas in Broadway for county purposes, and another, making the City of Oakland liable for the election expenses in case of a defeat at the polls. His argument was strong, plausible, and persuasive. In his masterly manner he portrayed the justice of his cause, and delivered an exceedingly able argument. No one in that Senate Chamber knew better how. He had all the facts and figures of the case to perfection, and placed them in a manner best calculated to enforce his opinions. Oakland was fortunate in possessing so able an advocate. He was one of the most brilliant men that ever shone in a California Legislature, and in point of ability and effectiveness was superior to every man there. Not a point was lost, not an advantage left untouched. All he wanted was a vote on the question. Nothing was fairer than that the will of the majority should be respected and their demands granted.

Senator Pendegast, of Napa, was expected to reply. The San Leandro lobby depended upon him. He was considered next to Alameda's Senator, the most eloquent man in the Senate. But no reply came from him.

Senator Larkin, of El Dorado, objected to the bill, because it was

a species of special legislation, while there was a general law to cover the case.

In Senator Farley, of Amador, however, the Edenites found their strongest champion. He espoused their cause warmly, and he was a power. He was chairman *pro-tem* of the Senate, and the leader of the Democrats in that House. He referred to the remonstrance that had been presented against the bill, which he said contained 500 more names than the petition in favor of it. The Board of Supervisors of the county, he said, were all opposed to it, with one exception, and had officially so declared; he showed that the townships represented by the Supervisors contained 13,133 inhabitants, while the population of the City of Oakland was but 11,104. He maintained that there were facts to show that the county seat was best situated where it then was, to serve a majority of the people of the county. He had seen so many discreditable proceedings in connexion with county seat removals, that he was cautious in such matters. Senators Maclay, of Santa Clara, and Minis, of Yolo, followed on the same side, and Tompkins had to reply to them all; and this he did ably and clearly, meeting their objections in the most forcible manner. But there was an asperity in his manner and a bitterness in his tone that was unpleasant.

The bill was ordered engrossed by a majority of one, there being 19 for, to 18 against it.

On the 28th of February the vote on the passage of the bill was taken, when there appeared a majority of one against it, Senator Goodall, of Contra Costa, having reversed his former vote. The vote to reconsider, next day, stood 19 to 17 against.

There was rejoicing throughout the county precincts, and the San Leandrans received their lobby back from Sacramento with bon-fires, music and the ringing of bells, followed by a public ball.

But the contest was not yet over. On the 20th of March, Assemblyman Pardee gave notice that he would introduce a new bill in his House in reference to the subject, but it was not necessary that he should, for the revised Codes provided the means for ending all such disputes, and of these the people of Oakland subsequently availed themselves.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on September 24th, a petition was presented to that body praying the Board to order an election for the purpose of allowing the citizens of the county to vote on the question of change of location of the county seat. W. W.

Foote and Wm. Van Voorhies appeared on behalf of the petitioners, and R. B. Moyes and A. H. Griffith, opposing the same. The petition was accompanied by the affidavit of Harry Linden as to the signatures upon the petition being those of qualified electors of the county, and also by the certificate of the County Clerk as to the number of votes cast at the last gubernatorial election. Messrs. Moyes and Griffith opposed the petition upon the ground that the county seat had already been once removed, thereby making it necessary that two-thirds of the voters upon the Great Register should sign a petition for removal of the county seat, and Joseph Dumont was sworn and testified that the county seat was formerly located in Alvarado and was removed from there some time in 1854. J. V. B. Goodrich and C. G. Reed were each sworn and testified as to the number of uncancelled names upon the Great Register, both setting the number down at 5,600.

The Board appearing to be dissatisfied as to all the names upon the petition being those of qualified electors, on motion, the petitioners were allowed to withdraw the petition, for the purpose of presenting the same at the next meeting, with the necessary proofs as to all the signatures being those of qualified electors.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on the 22d of October, Col. Harry Linden again presented the county seat removal petition, signed by over one-third of the voters at the last general election, 1,707 names.

W. W. Foote introduced Col. Linden, who was sworn and testified that he obtained over 1,400 of the signatures on the petition.

Richard Moyes asked Col. Linden to point out the names he had obtained, which was not done.

John Coffee was sworn and testified that he had compared 1,707 names on the petition with the great register, with the assistance of Mr. Collins and Mr. Knox. He could point out all the names as he had marked them.

Mr. Collins was sworn and testified that he had assisted in comparing about 100 names on the petition, and found them on the great register.

J. V. B. Goodrich, County Clerk, was sworn and testified that the great register presented contained all the names of the voters of the county. He knew that at the last general election 4,060 votes were cast. On examination by Mr. Moyes, he said there were 5,754 names on the great register.

Mr. Foote said the petition was presented under section 3,976 of the Political Code, under which the petitioners demanded that the Supervisors should act.

Mr. Knox was here sworn and testified that he had compared down to 1,562 of the names on the petition.

The question whether the county seat had been once removed by a popular vote was brought up.

Judge Williams was sworn on this point. In 1855 or 1856 the election was held for the relocation of the county seat from Alvarado to San Leandro. There was no Board of Supervisors at that time, and the Court of Sessions called the election. The election resulted in the removal. The county became a county in 1853. The county seat remained at Alvarado until 1855. A popular vote was taken in that year and it was in favor of San Leandro. Subsequently it was removed back to Alvarado. In accordance with an act of the Legislature, after that, the county seat was again removed to San Leandro.

Supervisor Case moved that the petition be received and the election ordered.

Mr. Moyes objected on the ground of unauthenticity of the names.

Mr. Griffith argued against the motion. A writ of mandamus compelled the removal of the records from San Leandro to Alvarado. A similar case came up in Sutter County at that time, and the Supreme Court decided that the Courts of Record must be kept where they were prescribed by law. The District and County Courts must be held at the county seat. The Legislature deemed it their duty to fix the place where the Courts should be held. An election, called by this Board, would amount to nothing. An act of the Legislature must be had. He claimed that the petition did not come up to the requirements. The county seat had been once removed; to remove it again it must be done in the manner prescribed by the act. One-third of the votes of the great register is required. There are 5,754 names on the great register, and the petition contains but 1,453.

At the meeting held on Oct. 7th, W. W. Foote appeared before the Board and stated that the parties who had been at work comparing the names on the petition for the county seat removal had as yet only compared about 800 or 900 names. He stated that in two weeks from then the petition would be presented; and, if the Board refused to grant the petition, proceedings would be instituted to compel the Board to do so.

Mr. Moyes arose to speak on the question.

Mr. Shattuck said it was unnecessary to say any more on the subject. He was satisfied that a majority of the Board would vote against the petition.

John Glascock read a decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Upham *vs.* the Supervisors of Sutter County, in support of the argument that the Supervisors have the power to order the election.

Supervisor Case called upon the county's legal adviser for his opinion on the point as to whether the Board is required to grant an election upon the petition of one-third of the voters of the last general election.

Mr. Moore said he did not think the present case came under 3,985, but does properly come under section 3,976.

Mr. Moyes requested that Judge Nye's opinion be asked.

Mr. Moore said it was proper for him to state that Judge Nye differed from him.

Judge Nye was sent for and returned word that he thought it better for him not to give his opinion, as the matter might come before him judicially.

A vote was taken, and the motion lost by the following vote: Neal, Overacker, Clement, Marlin, no; Case, Shattuck, yes.

The petition was ordered on file.

The next step was to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, which was done on the 12th of November, by Mr. Foote. The Court granted an alternative writ, returnable on the following 19th. It commanded the Board of Supervisors to order an election or show cause for declining to do so.

A demurrer was filed, and on the 19th of November the case was argued before Judge McKee, in the Third District Court; Gen. Irvine, of San Francisco, and A. H. Griffith, of San Leandro, representing the Board, and Wm. Van Voorheis, of Oakland, and W. W. Foote, of San Francisco, appearing for Linden. The Court sustained the demurrer, on the ground that Harry Linden was not the proper party to bring the action—he, in fact, having no more interest in the question than any other of the petitioners. The Court held the suit should have been brought in the name of the people.

No further action was had in the matter during 1872; but, as will be seen hereafter, a new complication of the matter was in process by the annexation of the Town of Brooklyn to the City of Oakland.

A meeting was held at San Leandro, on the evening of the 16th of January, to organize a library association, in connection with the Presbyterian Church. It was resolved, on motion of Rev. Mr. White, to call it the San Leandro Library Association.

Assemblyman Crane introduced a bill in the Legislature to encourage the culture of ramie, at which a commencement had already been made in this county.

On Thursday evening, February 20th, the citizens of San Leandro assembled in the Supervisors' room, at the Court-house, to consider the matter of incorporating the town. The meeting was organized by selecting Justice George Smith as Chairman, and J. M. Estudillo as Secretary, with David Ury as Vice-President. The Chairman, in a few well-timed remarks, stated the objects of the meeting, after which Dr. Pratt, A. T. Covell, L. C. Morehouse, J. H. Putnam and others made brief speeches on the question, whereupon the boundaries of the district sought to be incorporated were informally agreed upon. It being the sense of the meeting that the town should be incorporated, on motion of A. T. Covell, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of I. A. Amerman, Judge Steph. G. Nye, A. T. Covell, J. H. Putnam and Socrates Huff, to draft an incorporation Act.

One of the important events of the year was the inauguration of the Washington College, at Washington Corners, on the 22d of February, by an invitation ball, which was attended by guests from all parts of the county, numbering over one hundred couples. The certificate of incorporation, filed July 20th, 1871, styled the school "The Washington College of Science and Industry." It is a chartered college of the State, and a fifth class of the University. The stock capital of thirty thousand dollars was divided into six hundred shares, of fifty dollars each. The projectors of the scheme were Messrs. W. F. B. Lynch, County Superintendent of Public Schools, and Albert Lyser, a teacher in the public schools of San Francisco. The First Board of Trustees consisted of those gentlemen and E. L. Beard, W. Y. Horner, S. I. Marston, H. Crowell, O. Mowry, H. Curtner, and M. W. Dixon. The building then erected was designed as only a wing to the main portion, to be constructed afterwards. It measured 106x60 feet. It contained a dining-room 25x50 feet, and a large kitchen. The College was opened, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, on the 31st of July.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, in the month of Febru-

ary, brought suit against the City and County of San Francisco, and the County of Alameda and the City of Oakland, to determine in which county their wharf was situated, and to what corporation they were justly compelled to pay taxes. Much discussion followed, to determine the boundary line between the two counties. The services of Surveyor-General Bost, S. J. Clarke, a member of the first California Legislature; Captain E. F. Rogers, of the Coast Survey; G. F. Allardt, Chief Engineer of the Tide Land Survey; Luis Castro, County Surveyor of Alameda, and Col. Coffee were called into requisition, and it was finally determined that the end of the wharf was in San Francisco County, and the County of San Francisco competent to collect the taxes from the company.

At the trial of Wm. Steele, indicted for the murder of Silvia Monjes, in Moraga Valley, on the 1st day of July, 1871, which came off at San Leandro, on the 6th of March, in the District Court, on a change of venue, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was held on another charge, that of assault with intent to murder Joaquin Moraga, on the 13th of April, 1871, when the plaintiff had his horse shot under him. The defendant was liberated on bail, to appear at the next session of the Court on this charge. The case was tried in the April term of the County Court, and the prisoner found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, or be imprisoned at the rate of $2 per day until paid.

On the 26th of March, about 2 o'clock in the morning, there were several prolonged shocks of earthquake felt throughout the State, which, however, were not sufficiently severe in this section to awaken the people.

Badger's Grand Central Park, in Brooklyn, was opened to the public, for the first time, on the 14th of April of this year, and at once become a favorite resort.

The trial of Rodendo, alias Procopio, one of the worst outlaws that ever infested Alameda County, and who was charged with the larceny of a cow, at Pleasanton, took place on the 25th of April, when the prisoner was convicted. His counsel asked till May 3d for time to show reasons for asking a new trial. On that day the case was argued and application denied. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of ten years.

On the 26th of April, Isaac Yoakum, whose residence was in Brooklyn, but who was complicated in land matters in Contra Costa County, was shot near Moraga Valley, by some person in ambush.

The ball entered his right leg an inch above the knee, but did not prove a very serious wound. Two more shots were fired at him, but he escaped by throwing himself on the ground and rolling down a hill into a gully. He dragged himself along on his hands and one knee toward a milk ranch, and shouted until he made himself heard by the inmates, who conveyed him home.

A mirage was seen around the bay shore of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, by passengers on board the ferry trains, last Thursday, May 2d. It appeared as "a duplicating or double banking of the shore. A warehouse near Point Isabel was magnified several times; the distance was wonderfully shortened, and the old warehouse looked like some mighty fortification, almost near enough to cast a shadow upon the observer. Trees, which were mere scrub oaks, loomed up like grand old forests, presenting a perpendicular bank to the water front, in places apparently from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. As the sun went down the mirage faded out." Nothing of such supernatural strangeness had been seen along the coast line in many a day.

The Hon. E. D. Lewelling died in Napa County, May 2d, aged 31 years. His disease was consumption. He was a native of Iowa, but removed to Oregon with his father's family at a very early age, whence they removed to California, in 1853. He was educated at the College of California. His father was desirous that he should prepare himself for the practice of medicine and surgery, but his tastes did not lead him to pursue that calling, and he became a horticulturist, in which pursuit he was an enthusiast and achieved more than ordinary success; probably no man on the Pacific Coast had a better scientific and practical knowledge of his business. Public appreciation of his ability in this line was very properly shown by his appointment by the last Legislature as one of the Commissioners under what is known as Betge's Forest Bill. In 1869 he was elected by a large majority to represent this county as Assemblyman in the State Legislature, and represented the county faithfully and well. He was a young man of high promise and of unimpeachable character; correct in deportment, affable and obliging in business and social intercourse, honest and unswerving in his convictions. He endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masons, under the auspices of which orders he was buried at San Lorenzo on the 4th of May. In the full flush

of early manhood, with more than ordinary success in the pursuit and attainment of wealth and worldly honors, with a wide field for the display of an honest ambition for usefulness in the future, his death was particularly sad, and his loss was sincerely mourned by all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.

Elsewhere is given a description of a contest over our western boundary line with San Francisco. A similar contest had for some time been going on with San Joaquin and Contra Costa. Early in June, of this year, a suit was prosecuted by this county against San Joaquin for the recovery of territory claimed by that county. It was decided in favor of Alameda, but the Code gave it back again to our eastern neighbor.

A terrible accident took place near San Leandro on Sunday, 9th of June. Vincent Cardoz, Frank Cardoz and Minewell Praes, all Portuguese, were at Vincent Cardoz' house, on Chicken lane, just outside the corporation limits, on the day named, engaged in making fire-crackers. They had a keg of powder for that purpose, and were seated around it, together with the wife and infant child of Vincent Cardoz and the son of Frank Cardoz, all being on the porch or piazza of the house; by some means a spark came in contact with the powder in the keg, which contained about fourteen pounds, and the explosion which followed tore the clothes from the bodies of all the parties, burned the hair from their heads, tore the nails off the fingers of one of them, and left them all prostrate. Vincent Cardoz' child, aged about ten months, was so badly injured that it died within four hours. The explosion took place about noon. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but without avail. Those who were present at the scene of the disaster soon after it occurred say the victims presented a most heart-rending appearance. A broken pipe, filled with tobacco, which had evidently been lit and suddenly extinguished, was found near the spot after the explosion; and the only way the accident could be accounted for is that one of the number was trying to light his pipe when a spark from it came in contact with the powder. The fire-crackers which they were manufacturing were to be used two or three weeks after, in some religious observances peculiar to the Portuguese.

On Tuesday morning, July 29th, about a quarter to one o'clock, a fire broke out near the Post-office, in San Leandro, which destroyed several houses. This was not the worst, for two lives were lost in the burning. The fire broke out in a restaurant belonging to a

Portuguese, named Manuel Rogers, who lost his life trying to secure some treasure, and a man named Manuel Soars, whom he had employed as an assistant, and to whose carelessness the fire was attributed by the coroner's jury.

At a convention of the Republican party, of Alameda County, held at San Leandro, on the 28th of July, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention, at Sacramento, the Hon. Nathan Porter, of Alameda, was recommended, after a bitter contest, as the choice of the Republican party of this county. Mr. Porter's name was presented at Sacramento, where he seemed to be the favorite; but Mr. H. F. Page, of Placerville, was put forward by the friends of the Central Pacific Railroad, and received the nomination.

Mr. William Gagan, founder of the Oakland *News*, died at his residence in Oakland, on September 14th, of congestive chills. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was forty-two years of age. Nine years previous he came to Oakland and started the *Weekly News*, which was Republican in politics, and, for some time after, the only paper published in that city. Before coming to Oakland Mr. Gagan had resided at Syracuse, New York, where he learned the printing business. From Syracuse he went to Pontiac, Illinois, where he published a paper till the breaking out of the war. He took an active part in the politics of Alameda County, placing himself at once in the front rank of his party. His funeral was largely attended, the services of which were conducted by the Rev. L. Hamilton.

A Farmers' Club was organized early this year in Oakland, which was known by the name of the Oakland Farming, Horticultural and Industrial Club. It held many meetings and discussed many questions of interest. Professor Ezra S. Carr was President of this club, and delivered many useful and interesting addresses at its meetings, which were open to the public. Lectures were also delivered by some of the members, on practical subjects. The meetings of the club continued until the organization of the granges, when most of its members joined the Temescal Grange.

A Catholic church edifice was erected in Livermore this summer, the first building of the kind erected in the town. There were at this time only two other churches in the township—the Catholic church at Dublin, and the small Protestant church at Pleasanton.

Early in September a movement was set on foot for the purpose of

uniting the towns of Brooklyn and Alameda with the City of Oakland. It made little headway at first, but gradually some of the principal property-holders of Brooklyn began to favor it, possessing as a leading inducement the prospect of securing the county seat in case of removal from San Leandro. During the spring, while the Legislature was in session, an effort was made by Hiram Tubbs and others to annex that portion of it originally known as Clinton, in which effort they were aided by a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Tompkins. This, however, was a failure.

The new church at Seminary Park, close to Mills Seminary, was completed in September. It is a very handsome edifice, and had for a pastor the Rev. Mr. Lacy, one of the most popular pastors on the Pacific Coast, since deceased.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held on the 7th of October at San Leandro, a petition was received from a number of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, asking that an election be ordered on the question of annexing certain territory described in Brooklyn to Oakland. The petition was signed by A. W. Swett, Benj. Haynes, James Larue, Hiram Tubbs, W. C. Mason, B. M. Atchinson, Wm. C. Glass, J. R. Capell, A. Cannon, L. B. Huff, A. Fonte and John Colfer.

The petition was accompanied by a bond, in accordance with law, signed by Benjamin Haynes, L. B. Huff, Jas. Larue and A. Fonte. The petition was received, the bond accepted and the election called for the 21st of October, to be held in the Town Hall, Brooklyn. The officers of election appointed were A. Howard, Judge; E. J. Rector and A. W. Swett, Inspectors. The polls to be open from 8 A. M. until sundown.

The election came off according to the appointment of the Board of Supervisors, when there were 186 votes cast in favor of annexation to 73 against. The arguments in favor of annexation were the probability of getting the county seat, as there was a tacit understanding of that kind; and the necessity of a closer union on the part of the people on this side of the bay to advance the improvement of the harbor of San Antonio by the United States Congress, and promote the commercial advantages of the estuary towns. The opposition came from those who feared increased taxation and a neglect of Brooklyn interests in a consolidated city government. The result showed, however, that the more enlarged and enlightened view prevailed.

Following the example of Brooklyn, a number of the citizens of the incorporated Town of Alameda were inspired to present a petition to the Board of Supervisors, at its meeting on the 22d of October, asking the Board to order an election to submit to the voters of that town the question of annexation to the City of Oakland of the territory embraced within the corporate limits of said town.

On the announcement of the result of the election to the City Council of Oakland, at a meeting held on the 4th of November, Mr. A. L. Warner presented an ordinance which was read by the Clerk as follows:

AN ORDINANCE approving the annexation of certain territory to the City of Oakland, in pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to enable the inhabitants of territory adjacent to any city in this State, to annex the same thereto." Approved, February 1st, 1872.

WHEREAS, the Mayor of the City of Oakland has presented to the City Council of said city a certificate of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda and State of California, together with a certified copy of an order of said Board of Supervisors, declaring that at an election held in the Town of Brooklyn in said county, on Monday, the 21st day of October, 1872, to determine the question of the annexation of certain territory, hereinafter described, to the City of Oakland, that a majority of the votes had been cast in favor of such annexation; and that the same be declared as the official canvass; therefore the City Council of Oakland do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Council of the City of Oakland does hereby approve of the annexation to the City of Oakland of that certain territory situated in the Township of Brooklyn, in the County of Alameda and State of California, which said territory is bounded and described as follows: (Here follows a description of the boundaries of the town of Brooklyn.)

SEC. 2. The City Clerk of the City of Oakland is hereby ordered to transmit a certified copy of this preamble and ordinance, under the corporate seal of the City of Oakland, to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on and after its approval.

E. H. PARDEE,
President of the Council.

Passed November 4th, 1872.

Attest: H. HILLEBRAND, City Clerk. Approved Nov. 4th, 1872.
N. W. SPAULDING, Mayor.

The Alameda petitioners were H. F. Shepardson, T. S. Fitch, Wm. Horst, Louis Fassking, C. Wilson, L. G. Mead, J. H. Clark, Wm. Simpson, B. H. Ramsdell, John D. Crower, C. R. Rowen, N.

W. Palmer, F. Coy, F. Bohmer, John Nobbman, Wm. Severance and William Gibbons.

The Board, in compliance with the petition, ordered an election to allow the people to vote on the proposition to annex Alameda to Oakland, and set the 9th day of November as the day for such election, which came off accordingly, when it was found that the people of that town did not favor the proposition, it having been rejected by a vote of 141 to 47.

The Hon. Edward Tompkins, Senator from Alameda County in the State Legislature, died at his residence in Oakland, on Thursday afternoon, the 14th of November, in the 58th year of his age. For some months the deceased gentleman had been suffering from ill-health, against which he bore up until the 8th of November, the day after the inauguration of President Gilman of the State University, when he was taken down, and died six days after. His complaint was neuralgic affection of the kidneys. He was a native of Oneida County, New York.

The new Board of Supervisors met at San Leandro, on December 5th. There was no change from the old Board, excepting Mr. E. Bigelow taking the place of Mr. Shattuck, for Oakland Township. Mr. Case continued to represent Brooklyn; Mr. Clement, Alameda; Mr. Marlin, Eden; Mr. Overacker, Washington; and Mr. Neal, Murray.

Mr. Timothy Rix, father of O. A. Rix, and the first postmaster of Washington Corners, died at his residence in the latter place, on Friday, November 15th, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Rix was a remarkable man, and one of the very first settlers on the Mission Ranch, in Washington Township, having settled there as early as 1850.

The most important county improvement during the year was the construction of the Niles bridge, which crosses the Alameda near the railroad junction. The breadth of the river bed here is about 400 feet. The length of the bridge is 414 feet, with twenty-four feet of filling in at each end. The roadway is eighteen feet wide, with the planking laid transversely. The elevation from the water is twenty feet. The framework, which is composed of heavy timbers, rests on four tubular abutments and four tubular piers, 134 feet apart. C. T. Arnold, of Oakland, was the engineer of this work; and the builders, the Pacific Bridge Company, of Oakland. The cost of the structure was $15,000. It was accepted by the Supervisors on the 10th of October.

One of the important events of the year was the laying of the corner-stone of the Agricultural College of the State University Building, at Berkeley, on the 9th of October. The day was a most auspicious one, and a large number of persons were present.

The legislation of 1872 was as follows:

An Act incorporating the town of Alameda.

An Act repealing an Act creating a county tax for the destruction of squirrels and gophers.

An Act to construct a bridge across Alameda creek.

An Act to construct a bridge across San Antonio creek.

An Act to prevent the propagation of Canada thistles.

An Act declaring creek at Warm Springs Landing, in Washington Township, navigable.

An Act relating to salary of District Attorney.

An Act legalizing certain Oakland ordinances.

An Act relating to salaries of certain fixed officers.

An Act to prevent poaching in Alameda County.

An Act relating to levy of road and bridge tax.

An Act relating to duties of Road Commissioners.

An Act to pay certain claims against road fund of Washington Township.

An Act to enable Trustees of Mountain View Cemetery Association to mortgage land.

An Act to enable Oakland Cotton Manufacturing Company to change its name to California Jute Manufacturing Company.

An Act relating to roads and highways in Alameda County.

An Act fixing the salaries of certain county officers.

An Act incorporating the town of San Leandro.

An Act restricting the herding of sheep in Alameda County.

An Act relating to delinquent taxes in Alameda County.

An Act to authorize the Treasurer to pay certain claims against the county.

An Act concerning wharves not to apply to Alameda County.

An Act relating to the City of Oakland. To be exempt from taxes for bridges—to provide funds for—Oakland City Wharf fund—salary and general funds—ordinances of legalized—exempt from road tax—county road tax collected in—to provide funds for school department—tax for improvement of streets—taxes delinquent in—exempt from road and bridge tax—special tax—duty of Treasurer.

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CHAPTER XXV.

THE EVENTS OF 1873.

Report of the United States Engineers on the Goat Island Terminus Proposition—Death of Wm. Mendenhall, an old Pioneer of the County—New Sunday Law—Fattening Cattle at the Beet Sugar Mill—Second Year of the County Seat Controversy—An Election Ordered—Oakland Wins—Block 22, Brooklyn, Selected—Oakland Improves Her Offer—Temporary Buildings Erected in Brooklyn—San Leandro's Farewell—An Injunction Asked For—Dismissed by the Judges—The County Re-districted into Supervisor Districts, and Oakland Gets Three out of Seven Supervisors—War Waged Between the Two Parties—The Legislature to be Again Appealed to by Oakland—End of the Second Year's Conflict—The Epizootic—Narrow-Gauge Railroad Propositions—An Offering of Trees—A County Map Wanted—Death of "Old Umbre"—Oyster Culture in Alameda—Bartolo Supelveda Gives Himself Up, and is Tried and Convicted—A New Trial Granted—May Day Festivities—Corner Stone College of Letters Laid—Troubles of Settlers in Murray—Division of the Las Poscitas Rancho—A Scotch Company Purchase the Salt Marsh—Progress of Reclamation—Fourth of July Celebration—Application for a Railroad Franchise from Mission San José to Oakland—Fire at Pleasanton—A Diminutive Specimen of Humanity—Geo. M. Pinney a Candidate for State Senator—Acts as Chairman of the Republican Convention—Contract for a County Map—Conventions and Candidates—Result of the Election of 1873*—Judge Nye Delivers a Charge Against Bribery—Good Price for Grain—The University Opens at Berkeley—New Time Table—Half-Hourly Trips—Contract for Dredging the Creek—County Teachers' Institute—Judicial Election—Livermore Grange Organized—Long Court Calendar—County Assessor Hunt Arrested—No Commissioner of Highways—Death of Rev. Mr. Buel—Trial of Flores—Strike Among the Vegetarians—Death of Harry Linden—Snow Storm*

—Harvest Feast of Temescal Grange—Proposition to Remove the Supreme Court to Oakland—The Kate Hayes Title Dead—Hon. Walter Van Dyke, U. S. District Attorney—Alameda Members in the Legislature—Amerman's Reapportionment Bill—Alameda at Last Outstrips Santa Clara and Sacramento—What the Assessment Roll Showed—Financial Condition—Rainfall—Deeds and Mortgages.

In January, the Board of United States Engineers for the Pacific Coast, in their report to Brig.-General Humphries, at Washington, with reference to the adaptability of Goat Island as a railroad terminus, after discussing the various points at issue, and deciding against granting the use of the island for railroad and commercial purposes, concluded as follows:

Having thus reported our views upon the questions submitted to us by the Chief of Engineers, we feel at liberty to make a few general remarks on the subject. Our reasons heretofore urged against granting a portion of Yerba Buena Island for railroad and commercial purposes are two-fold. First, the military objection; second, the probable injury to the harbor by the occupation of this island for railroad and commercial purposes. These are the only reasons we have urged against the cession; we think, however, that it can be clearly shown that Yerba Buena Island is in no sense a convenient or proper location for the end of a great railroad. First, it is not convenient, because it is in the middle of the Bay of San Francisco. It has to be approached on one side by a ferry, and on the other by an expensive bridge three miles long. Both of these means of transit must prove very inconvenient. Second, the position here will not be economical, because of the cost of a bridge from the Oakland shore to the island. The cost of this bridge, resting on stone piers, even with a wooden superstructure, would be at least $5,000,000. Now, the interest on this sum, at seven per cent. per annum, is $350,000. Add the annual cost of the maintenance of bridge, etc., say $20,000, and we have the annual cost of bridge and maintenance $370,000. This sum is sufficient to maintain a free ferry between San Francisco and Oakland, consisting of three first-class ferry boats. The time of transit, whether of passengers or freight, from San Francisco to Oakland, would not be greater by ferry all the way than it would be by ferry to Yerba Buena Island, and thence by bridge to Oakland. But it may be said there is no good harbor, with sufficient depth of water on the Oakland shore. This is granted; but a good harbor may be made here, capable of accommodating forty large ships at one time, by dredging out San Antonio creek and the approach to it, for one-half the cost of a bridge from Oakland to Yerba Buena Island, and if the general government is

disposed to assist the railroad in establishing its terminus in deep water, we believe the better way will be to bring the deep water to the Oakland shore. If this be the case, and we think it susceptible of proof, then the railroads leading eastward from San Francisco would have a natural terminus on the mainland, free from the objections attaching to a terminus on an island—free from the expense, inconvenience and risks of a bridge three miles long—free from compromising the defense of San Francisco and Oakland, in time of war, and free from all danger of injury to the harbor by obstructing the natural currents, and causing extensive shoals in the Bay of San Francisco. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. H. MENDELL,
Major of Engineers.
SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers.
B. S. ALEXANDER,
Pres't Board Engineers Pacific Coast.
JOHN H. WEEDON,
First Lieut. Engineers, U. S. A.

Wm. Mendenhall, of Livermore, a respected citizen, and one of our oldest pioneers, departed this life on the 12th of January, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and eleven months. Deceased was a native of Tennessee, where he resided until he had reached the age of nineteen, at which time, the war of 1812 breaking out, he entered the service in the Ohio militia, and was present at the battle of Queenstown as private under Captain McClennard, for which service he was pensioned by the United States Government up to the time of his demise. Noble and kind-hearted during his lifetime, in death he was mourned by his relatives and many friends as one who had bravely done his duty in the battle of life, as well as in the protection of his country, and who now is gathered to his fathers to enjoy that everlasting peace that is ever the reward of the good and the just. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. ——, of San José, at the residence of his son Martin; whence the remains were conveyed to their last resting-place at "Oak Knoll," this being the first interment in the new cemetery—the old burial place having been abandoned, owing to its unfavorable locality.

A new Sunday law, which required the closing of saloons on the Sabbath, went into force at the beginning of the new year. It was, at first, generally observed, but, in course of a few months, got to be disregarded, and business went on as before.

Attached to the Beet Sugar Mill, at Alvarado, were large cattle sheds where 350 oxen, belonging to Miller & Lux, were fattening.

There were two large cattle sheds, some 500 feet long, with a tramway through the centre of each, and on each side of these tramways were arranged stalls where the oxen were brought in and securely fastened with chain halters, and were usually kept for months, or until they became fattened sufficiently for the market.

SECOND YEAR OF THE COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on the 3d day of February, the county seat controversy was reopened. Messrs. W. W. Foote and Col. H. Linden appeared before the Board and asked that an election be ordered. Col. Linden and R. G. Knox were sworn and testified to the names on the petition. Supervisor Bigelow moved that an election be ordered; seconded by Mr. Clement. Ayes—Bigelow, Clement, Case. Noes—Marlin, Neal, and Overacker. Motion declared lost.

It will be noticed by this vote that matters had assumed an altered aspect, since the matter was last brought before the Board. The consolidation of Brooklyn with Oakland had changed the vote of Mr. Case, and it will be seen the Alameda Supervisor, Mr. Clement, changed with him. The supposition that Brooklyn would be the part of Oakland selected for the county seat in case of removal by a vote of the people, was the cause of this.

The day, however, was near at hand when the Board could no longer refuse an election, as Mr. Foote, who was conducting the county seat cause for the City of Oakland, had procured an order from the Supreme Court, commanding the county authorities to call an election. He therefore appeared at the meeting of the Board, held on the 17th day of February, and served on the Chairman a certified copy of an order of the Supreme Court, directing a peremptory writ of mandate in the matter of the county seat removal.

Supervisor Clement moved that an election be called for Saturday, March 29th, 1873, and that the Clerk be directed to give the proper notice of the election. Ayes—Bigelow, Clement, Neal, Overacker, and President Case. Noes—None. Not present, Marlin.

The following election proclamation was the result of this order:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA.

A petition having been heretofore presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Alameda, signed by more than thirteen hundred and fifty-five qualified electors of said county, praying the

Board of Supervisors to order an election, to be held to determine the question of removing the county seat of Alameda County from the place where it is now fixed by law, and to determine to what place it shall be removed, And it having been determined and established satisfactorily, and it appearing to the Board that said petition does contain the requisite number of names of qualified electors, and is in all respects in compliance and conformity with law, it is therefore ordered by the Board that a special election be held in the County of Alameda, on Saturday, March 29th, 1873, to determine whether or not the county seat of Alameda County shall be removed from the town of San Leandro, in Alameda County, the place where the same is at present located by law, and to what place the same shall be removed. Said election to be held and conducted, and the returns made in all respects in the manner prescribed by law for general elections in said county.

At such election each elector must vote for the place in the County of Alameda which he prefers as the seat of justice, plainly designating it in his ballot. And it is further ordered by the Board that, at such election, the election precincts, polling places and officers of election of each precinct in said county shall be as follows: [Here follows the usual description of places constituting election precincts, polling places, officers of election, etc.]

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

J. V. B. Goodrich,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County.
By C. G. Reed, Deputy Clerk.
San Leandro, Feb. 25, 1873.

The result of the election was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, as it had become apparent that a majority of the electors of Brooklyn would favor removal, under the new aspect of affairs, and probably a majority of those of Alameda. The contest was kept up, however, with spirit, until the day of election; and, although it looked like facing the inevitable, the San Leandrons were not willing to give up the battle or slacken their efforts. They had an idea that there was a serious breach in the Oakland camp, on account of the choice of location, which would militate in their favor; and there is no doubt that, for a time, the friends of the City Hall and the friends of the Plaza location carried on a pretty warm contest; it was, therefore, they hoped, among the possibilities that a breach would redound to the advantage of the bucolic town. Brooklyn, too, was expectant, supported by a large number of citizens, but she put no ticket in the field, the result of a compromise with the Oaklanders, who had threatened to place "Oakland Township" on their ballots instead of "Oakland City," which latter included Brooklyn as well as the old

section of the city. To make the election more certain, however, a number of Oakland citizens went before the City Council with the proposition embodied in the following resolution, which was read, and, after some discussion, in which the Council was assured by prominent citizens that money sufficient to fulfil the promises in the resolution should be placed at the disposal of the Council, it was adopted:

"That in case the people of the county vote for the removal of the county seat, the Council hereby tender the county the free use of the unoccupied portion of the City Hall, the same to be furnished by the Council, within sixty days after notice by the Supervisors. And that whenever the Supervisors deem it expedient to erect buildings, the Council will then dedicate public squares on Broadway for county purposes. And, in the meantime, to secure the county records, the Council will cause to be erected a fire-proof building adjoining the City Hall, for the use of the county, free of charge. And that we are opposed to a division of the county."

The following petition, signed by six hundred persons, was here read:

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Oakland:

We, the undersigned, residents and property-holders in the city of Oakland, respectfully ask that your honorable body offer to the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, for temporary county purposes, for such length of time as the said Board may deem proper to meet, the use of the City Hall of said city, and as much land immediately adjacent thereto belonging to said city as may be required for the erection of such other buildings as may be found necessary to the proper and safe management of county affairs. Also, that your honorable body offer to the said Board the two plazas fronting on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said city, as permanent location for such county buildings as said Board may in future see fit to erect thereon.

On the other side it was argued that this offer was of no avail—that the finishing of the City Hall would only be for the benefit of Oakland—that the latter had no authority or power to offer the plazas mentioned—that they were bestowed as a gift for certain specific purposes, from which they could not be diverted. Another argument was that in case of removal very costly buildings would have to be erected to conform with the growing importance of the city of Oakland, at the expense of the county at large.

The election took place on the day designated (April 29th), with the following result, which it will be seen was largely on the side of the city:

Precints.	Oakland.	San Leandro.	Scattering.	Total.
Alameda,	53	83	—	136
Brooklyn,	293	109	1	403
Oakland Precinct No. 1,	727	15	—	742
Oakland Precinct No. 2,	643	5	—	648
Oakland Precinct No. 3,	247	9	1	257
Temescal,	167	4	—	171
San Leandro,	7	157	—	164
Haywards,	2	229	—	231
San Lorenzo,	3	45	30	78
Mission San José,	16	50	11	77
Centreville,	18	126	—	144
Alvarado,	12	99	4	115
Pleasanton,	19	88	17	124
Livermore,	45	134	25	204
Altamont,	2	27	—	29
Totals,	2,254	1,180	89	3,523
Total vote for Oakland City,				2,254
Total vote against Oakland City,				1,269
Majority for Oakland City,				985

In compliance with the result stated, the Board of Supervisors visited Oakland on the 5th day of April, to make choice of the desired location. Three places were suggested and urged, viz.: the City Hall, the Broadway plazas, and the old town of Brooklyn, or East Oakland. At the latter place it was understood that Independence Square was available, or in the failure of that, the Larue estate would donate a suitable block for county seat proposes.

The members of the Board were accompanied by several prominent tax-payers from the various townships, and after viewing the city and having conversed with the various deputations that waited upon them, including Mayor Spaulding, Councilman Ferris, Ex-Supervisor Shattuck, Councilman Larue, Judge Glascock, etc., they adjourned to meet on the following Monday at San Leandro, when it was understood they would determine their choice.

After the noon recess the matter was taken up. Councilman Larue, on behalf of the executors of the Larue estate and the people of Brooklyn, handed in an offer donating for county purposes a certain block of land on Adams Avenue, numbered 22 on the map of the old town of San Antonio, and an offer of $10,000 in coin, accompanied by properly executed bonds.

Judge Glascock appeared on behalf of the City Council of Oakland, and read to the Board the resolutions offering to the county the use of the upper portion of the City Hall so long as they might require the same, and promising to place it in a fit condition for reception. The resolution also promised the erection of a fire-proof Hall of Records on the City Hall property, free of charge, and the donation in addition of two blocks of land known as the Broadway plazas, the whole or part of which to be at the disposal of the county. He stated that there were gentlemen present, Mayor Spaulding and others, who would give their bonds in the sum of $50,000 as a guarantee that these offers would be faithfully carried out.

Mr. Leonidas E. Pratt, attorney of San Francisco, appeared on behalf of the Brooklyn people, and stated that the offer of the executors of the Larue estate and the gentlemen who had signed their names to the bond, viz: Messrs. A. W. Swett, F. Schimmelpfennig, Crist & Rued, Charles Derby, Henry Hampel, J. F. Keller, Antonio Fonte, F. A. Rogers and Duncan Cameron, was a substantial one, about which there need be no fear of litigation or trouble; on the contrary, he declared the offer of the Oakland City Council an empty one, inasmuch as the city had no title to the plazas nor any power to divert the city property to any other use than that for which it was originally intended. President Case stated that the Board having heard all the propositions that were made, were now prepared to make a choice.

Mr. Elijah Bigelow, Supervisor from Oakland, thought time should be taken for further consideration, and moved that the matter be laid over for one week.

Supervisor Clement, of Alameda, proposed a resolution accepting the offer of the executors of the Larue estate on Adams street, donating block No. 22, of the late town of Brooklyn. The resolution was seconded by Supervisor Marlin, of Eden, and on a vote being taken it was found there were five out of six of the Supervisors in favor of it, and but one—Mr. Bigelow—against it.

The permanent seat of Alameda County was therefore declared to be located at the place selected, which was within a few blocks of the easterly limits of the city, and over a mile from the City Hall.

There was great interest evinced in the proceedings, and as the friends of Brooklyn were largely in the ascendant, the result was received with cheers and other signs of satisfaction.

The news flew at once through San Leandro, and was satisfactorily

received throughout the surrounding country. Of course, there was much exultation in Brooklyn. In Oakland, however, the news was received with the utmost indignation, and "curses, loud and deep," were heard on every side. Talk of an "injunction" was at once set in circulation, and bets were freely offered that the county seat would not be two years in the locality selected.

The Supervisors at once advertised for tenders for a plan of a hall of records, the cost of which was not to exceed $10,000. In the meantime the citizens of Brooklyn set to work to provide temporary accommodations for the county officers, and with that view let a contract to Mr. George W. Babcock, for the erection of a building on a block adjoining that which had been accepted by the Supervisors.

There was another meeting of the Board, at San Leandro, on the 15th of April. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the county seat matter came up for rehearing. The Chair announced that petitions were in order. Councilman B. F. Ferris came forward, and stating that he was the Chairman of a Special Committee, appointed on the previous evening by the Oakland City Council to wait upon the Board present, and read the following bond:

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, undertake and promise and hereby guarantee that the City of Oakland will faithfully carry out all that is expressed and contained in the resolutions hereunto annexed:

RESOLUTIONS.

In the matter of furnishing the county with suitable buildings for county goverment, in case of removal of the county seat to Oakland, the City Council of the city of Oakland, at a regular meeting held Monday evening, March 10th, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in case the people of the County of Alameda, at the approaching election, vote for the removal of the county seat from San Leandro to the city of Oakland, the City Council of the city of Oakland do hereby tender to the county of Alameda the free use of the unoccupied portion of the City Hall, the same to be finished by the City Council, so as to accommodate the county government, within sixty days after notice from the Board of Supervisors of their acceptance, for such time as the Board of Supervisors of said county may desire; and that whenever the Board of Supervisors deem it expedient to erect buildings for county seat purposes, the City Council will cause, free of cost to said county, to be dedicated for such purposes, the public squares, situated upon Broadway in said city, usually known as Washington and Franklin Squares, and also known as the plazas; and in the meantime, and for the purposes of securing the

public records, the City Council will cause to be erected, free of cost to said county, a good and sufficient fire-proof building upon a lot adjoining the City Hall, for the use of the county, free of charge, so long as the county may desire the use of the same for said purposes.

H. HILLEBRAND, City Clerk.

Attest:

B. F. Ferris, Wm. H. Glascock, P. S. Wilcox, James De Fremery, Mack Webber, Samuel Merritt, John Scott, Benjamin Akerly, Israel Knox, F. K. Shattuck, A. C. Henry, F. Warner, Henry Durant, Henry Rodgers, Gustave Touchard.

Mr. Ferris also read a resolution passed by the City Council Monday evening, April 13th, to build a Recorder's office, fire-proof throughout, free of expense to the county, and to cost not less than $20,000.

He also presented the following petition from the citizens of Washington Township:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Alameda County:

The undersigned citizens of Washington Township respectfully request that you will reconsider your action in locating the county seat of Alameda County on Block 22, in the Town of Brooklyn, for three reasons:

1st. We believe that the location selected is not a desirable one.

2d. In our opinion it does not conform to the intentions of the majority as expressed in the recent election.

3d. We believe that it is not for the best interests of the county financially.

Samuel Marston, H. Crowell, J. C. Palmer, E. L. Beard, John M. Horner, Joseph Hirsch, A. O. Rix, Edward Rix, Ehrman & Bachman, Stephen Murphy, N. Bergman, C. W. F. Bergman, J. L. Lang, Alfred K. Henry, Isaac L. Lang, Michael Rogan, T. W. Millard, H. M. Holland, M. Sigrist, Louis Sigrist, Henry Muller, Peter Werringer, Geo. W. Cook, E. F. Palmer, Plutarco Vallejo, Joseph Herbert, M. M. Smith, G. M. Walters, W. H. Mack, R. Threlfall, R. Blacow, W. Blacow, Peter Campbell, J. S. Marston, Lorenzo G. Yates, R. B. Hull, W. F. B. Lynch, Jacob Salz, S. Salz, Joseph Horner, John Lowrie, W. J. Egleston, Jos. McKeown, August May, August Heger, O. P. Tuller, J. J. Stokes.

The bond, resolutions and petition presented by Mr. Ferris were laid on the table.

Mr. Estudillo sent in a statement, setting forth that the Estudillo family had, on the 30th day of December, 1854, deeded to Alameda County, as a site for a Court-house, so long as the county seat should remain at San Leandro, the grounds on which the Court-house stood,

and requesting the Supervisors to execute a quit-claim deed of said block of land back to the Estudillo family.

The document was referred to the Judiciary Committee and the District Attorney.

Several plans for the Hall of Records were opened, and a motion made to adopt the plans of Mr. Bugbee.

Mr. Goodrich, County Auditor, appeared before the Board, and asked if he had any right to issue warrants to pay for plans, if adopted?

The District Attorney, Mr. Moore, being called to give an opinion in the case, said he thought there was no power in the Board to enable them to erect county buildings without first receiving authority to levy a tax. A decision had been made in Monterey County, in support of this view of the case.

The subject was finally referred to the Ordinance and Judiciary Committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the Board.

A meeting of the Board was held on the 20th of April, when Supervisor Clement, of the Ordinance Committee, reported that they had considered the question of the authority of the Board to order the payment of the premiums offered for plans and specifications for a Hall of Records, and reported "that the Board had sufficient power under the law to order the said payment, and it is its duty to do so."

The Board adopted the plans of S. C. Bugbee & Son for the Hall of Records, and ordered the clerk to advertise for bids for the Hall of Records, bids to be received up to Friday, April 25th. The advertisement was ordered published in the San Francisco *Bulletin* and Oakland *Evening Torchlight.*

S. C. Bugbee & Son here presented their bill of $250 for the plans and specifications for the Hall of Records, which was allowed. Mr. Bugbee took the bill to the auditor, Mr. Goodrich, who refused to audit it.

When this fact was reported to the Board, Clement said that, as the County Auditor had refused to issue the warrant, he would move that the chairman be authorized to employ counsel in the matter, as the County Auditor had been advised in his course by the District Attorney. The motion was adopted.

On the 25th of April a contract was awarded to Geo. W. Babcock for the erection of a Hall of Records, to cost $18,240, and a Building Committee was appointed.

The next meeting of the Board took place on the 28th of April.

Before the Board had fairly got to work, Under Sheriff P. R. Borein came into the room and served a complaint, made by Harry Linden, upon President Case, and upon him and each member present a copy of an injunction granted by Judge Samuel Bell McKee of the Third District Court, restraining the Board from entering into any contract for the erection of any buildings for county purposes, or for the payment of any bills against the county for such purposes. Summons were at the same time served on them requiring them to answer the complaint within ten days.

The complaint averred that the site selected by the Board of Supervisors was not within the City of Oakland; that the location was procured by the votes and influence of President Case, who was charged with being interested in the adjacent property; that the defendants had advertised for one week for proposals for the erection of a County Recorder's office upon said block, which would involve an expenditure of about $18,240; that such expenditures would be an incumbrance upon the tax-payers of the county, and that no authority of law existed for such expenditure; that the Board had not yet acquired a title to the property, and that unless the Supervisors were restrained from proceeding with their proposed expenditure, great embarrassment would result to the tax-payers and to the County. The complaint concluded by praying that the defendants might be enjoined from entering into any contract for the erection of a Hall of Records or other county buildings, and that said injunction might be made perpetual.

The complaint was signed by Haight and Sawyer, plaintiff's attorneys.

After the complaint was served, the Board adjourned, without proceeding any further. It appears that while the injunction had the effect of stopping the erection of the proposed buildings on Block 22, it did not prevent the work being proceeded with. Instead of building on the block donated to the county, the adjoining Block 21 had been purchased by the Brooklyn Joint Stock Company, on which the erection of the Hall of Records was at once proceeded with. A Court-house was also commenced on the same block, which was to embrace all the necessary county offices. This was the undertaking of the Brooklyn company, whose names have been already given.

By this proceeding the purpose of the injunction was avoided and the county seat fixed at Brooklyn. It looked now as if nothing but

an Act of the Legislature could prevent its permanent location there, objectional as it was.

On the 20th of May a deed to Block 22 was presented by the Larue estate to the Board and was referred to the District Attorney to report on the title. On the 10th of June the District Attorney reported favorably upon the same.

James Larue and others made a proposition to the Board, offering the use of the wooden building lately erected on Block 21 for such a time as the Board may wish, at monthly rental of one dollar. Also, a proposition offering the use of the new Hall of Records, at a monthly rental of $75. The propositions were accepted, and the District Attorney directed to draw leases, conditioned that the county lease said property for one year, with the privilege of two—either party to vacate the lease upon notice of three months.

On Tuesday, June 17th, the Board adopted the following order, locating the county seat in Block No. 21:

WHEREAS this Board did heretofore, by resolution duly passed and entered, in pursuance of law, designate the City of Oakland, in the County of Alameda, State of California, as the county seat and seat of justice of said county, from and after the 25th day of June, A. D. 1873; now be it further resolved and ordered, that the wood and brick buildings erected and being finished upon Block 21, of the late Town of Brooklyn (now Oakland), in said county, together with the land upon which they stand, is, and shall be from and after said 25th day of June, 1873, and until the further order of this Board, the county seat and Court-house of said county, and the abiding place of all the offices and records of said county.

The following order was passed locating the County Jail: It having been ordered by this Board that the seat of justice be from June 25th, 1873, at the City of Oakland, in this county, and it appearing to the Board that no adequate facilities exist in said city for the safe keeping and detention of prisoners and persons accused of crime, it is resolved and so ordered, that until the further order and action of this Board, the Jail of said county be and remain in the Town of San Leandro, and as at present used.

The closing scene was enacted, and the last meeting of the Board held in San Leandro adjourned. The old Court-house was stripped of its precious contents, the records removed from their hall, and on the 26th the place was deserted, the prisoners in the jail alone remaining. Thus, in spite of them, was consummated an act against which the people of San Leandro and surrounding district persist-

ently and strenuously battled for two years, but the fates and necessities of the times, the demands of progress, were against them. A San Leandro poet expressed his grief in the following doggerel rhymes:

Farewell to the Hall—the Temple Hall,
Reared for Justice cause;
Where oft has resounded the call
For mercy, and freedom's laws.

Where Baker, the soldier eloquent,
And Williams, erratic, but true,
And Stanley, the good and the prudent,
Have struggled for those who must sue.

Here Foote and Weller contended,
McDougall, too, having his say,
What mighty shades surround you
Deserted Hall of to-day.

Rocked by the earthquake shake,
Its people stood by the corse,
And we may not forget for thy sake,
Here was won the fame of Morse.

Shades of the mighty departed,
Spirits of the good and true,
Curse not those who so acted,
By fraud for the destruction of you.

Grant as the New Halls rise,
That they shall be good and true,
And Mercy sharing in Justice cause,
May yet atone for the great loss of you.

On the morning of the 26th of June the records and seals of the Courts were taken to Brooklyn, then beginning to be well known as East Oakland, and carefully deposited in their new resting place. The county officers took formal possession of their new quarters the same day, there to remain until some new action of the Courts or the Legislature might cause another disturbance. As it was, it seemed as if Brooklyn had it; but tenures are uncertain in young and rapidly changing communities. The temporary buildings erected by the Brooklyn people, although hastily constructed, were convenient and substantial. The buildings were situated on Block 21, corner of Fourteenth street and Twentieth avenue. The main building was a

two-story frame structure. In it were situated the Court-room, Supervisors' room, Sheriff's, County Judge's, County Superintendent's, Auditor's, Tax Collector's, and County Attorney's offices. The rooms were well lighted, the ceilings high, and the ventilation good. Ample provision for lighting and heating had been made. The other building was of brick, and only one story high, but furnished with iron shutters. Here were situated the Hall of Records, the Treasurer's, and the Clerk's offices.

The ground was elevated and the view fine, commanding a good deal of the surrounding country; but in close proximity were a slaughter-house and a couple of tanneries, whose unpleasant odors, wafted to the seat of justice on the prevailing breeze, did not agree with the olfactory nerves of the fastidious or fault-finding Oaklander, and consequently caused the refractory County Fathers to be visited with no small amount of condemnation and reproach for the malodorous character of their choice of location.

The *denouement* was not yet, however, at hand. The county seat had been fixed in Brooklyn, but was it going to rest there? What was Oakland, so frequently baffled, going to do further about it? Thoroughly aroused, with her feelings outraged, she was not disposed to submit and quietly yield the fruits of her hard-fought fight to her deceitful sister. The war was to be continued and the battle fought unto final victory or irretrievable defeat.

The Supervisors held their first meeting in the new building on the 5th of July, and the County Court was held there for the first time on the 7th. Another meeting of the Supervisors was held on the 15th, when considerable discussion was had over the order of the previous meeting, accepting the deed to Block 22. The doubt was suggested that the title in fee simple still rested in the grantor, Larue, who did not propose to divest himself of the right to the land should the county neglect or be unable to build thereon. If the title is not in the county, any person objecting to buildings being put upon the land would have good cause for an injunction. On the other hand, should the fee simple of the land be vested in the county and the county not build, Mr. Larue would be the loser of his land. As the deed had been recorded and the acceptance of it on the minutes of the Board, it was decided to make no change in the minutes, but let the matter stand for further consideration.

The opinion of the Supreme Court on the application for an injunction was anxiously looked for, as the Supervisors were desirous

of erecting a jail on Block 22, and those who were unfavorable to the location were in hopes of obtaining a restraining order. The application was filed on July 18th, and the decision was published July 19th. After mentioning the reasons given for demanding a temporary injunction, the decision was given as follows:

Waving the question of whether the action is properly brought by the plaintiff and against the defendants, without making the county by name a party thereto, we are satisfied that the complaint states no cause of action. It is settled in this State that no order made by the Board of Supervisors is valid or binding unless it is ordered by law. No claim against a county can be allowed unless it be legally chargeable to the county; and if claims not legally chargeable to the county are allowed, neither the allowance nor the warrants drawn therefor create any legal liabilities. (People *vs.* Supervisors of El Dorado County, 11 Cal., 170; Branch Turnpike Company *vs.* Supervisors of Yuba County, 13 Cal., 190; Trinity County *vs.* McCammon, 25 Cal., 117.)

If, therefore, it be true, as alleged, that no authority of law exists for the expenditure proposed, and neither the defendants nor the Board of Supervisors are authorized by law to make provision for the payment of any claim for or on account of the work proposed, it must follow, as a consequence, that by no legal possibility can the plaintiff or the other tax-payers of the county be injured by the supposed illegal acts of the defendants. The expenditure, if made, would, in that event, be no charge upon the plaintiff's property, and he has, therefore, no interest in the question presented. If illegal claims are allowed by the Board against the county, it will be the duty of the Auditor to refuse to draw warrants therefor; and if warrants are drawn it will then be the duty of the Treasurer to refuse to pay them. The presumption is that these officers will faithfully discharge their duty in the premises.

Order reversed; remittitur to issue forthwith.

We concur: BELCHER, J.
WALLACE, C. J.
RHODES, J.

Of the five Supreme Judges, at this time, two (Messrs. Crockett and Niles) were residents of the contending districts—Judge Crockett, of Brooklyn, and Judge Niles, of Oakland—and, as will be seen, they took no part in the decision, lest they might be accused of prejudice or favor. The decision determined nothing, only that defendants could not be restrained from building.

On the 28th of July the Board, feeling the decision to be in their favor, authorized the clerk to advertise for plans and specifications for a County Jail, to cost not exceeding $50,000, to be erected on Block 22, the plans to be presented to the Board August 2d, and a

premium of $300 to be paid to the architect whose plans would be accepted.

On the 6th of August the Board accepted the bid of G. W. Babcock for building the proposed jail for $32,066, payment to be made in county warrants. At the same time James Larue presented a new deed for Block 22, which was accepted, and the building of a jail, the materials of which were brick, stone and iron, was at once proceeded with.

Up to this time the Board stood five to one in voting upon this vexed question. The Civil Code had provided for dividing counties into supervisor districts, according to population, and this required the re-arrangement of the districts in this county so as to take one supervisor from the country districts and give Oakland Township three instead of one, as heretofore. This was done prior to the September election, when Oakland elected three supervisors, against four from the rest of the county, placing her in a much more improved and just position. It was clear that this advantage would enable her to carry on the fight with better results than before.

The new districts and the persons elected to serve them were as follows :

District No. 1 (Murray Township), J. A. Neal. District No. 2 (Washington Township), H. Overacker. District No. 3 (Eden Township), J. B. Marlin. District No. 4 (Brooklyn and Alameda Townships), Isham Case. District No. 5 (Precinct No. 1, Oakland), W. B. Hardy. District No. 6 (Precinct No. 2, Oakland), P. S. Wilcox. District No. 7 (Oakland Point and Temescal), F. K. Shattuck.

All the "Modocs," as the country members of the old Board were called by some of the Oakland papers, were re-elected, and on the county seat question the new Board stood, on a vote, four to three. Whatever was the cohesive power, the old members continued to adhere to their ground and stick to each other through every vicissitude, and lively times were experienced within the walls of the Board-room.

The new Board met for the first time on the 6th of October, and things immediately became heated. There was a contest over the chairmanship, and some of the members allowed themselves to be betrayed into undue warmth of language. Finally Case, the old chairman, and the leader of the Brooklyn party, was elected by a strict sectional vote of four to three.

At the next meeting of the Board, on the 13th of October, the bill of G. W. Babcock, for "labor and material furnished for County Jail as per contract," amounting to $5,000, was taken up, not approved by the Finance Committee. A motion to lay it on the table was lost, and there ensued a good deal of word-sparring between Messrs. Case and Wilcox, but eventually a motion to allow the bill was carried.

Mr. Shattuck moved that P. S. Wilcox, J. B. Marlin, and W. B. Hardy be appointed a Committee to ascertain if a more suitable location could be secured for the county buildings. He said it had been suggested that a site could be selected in the neighborhood of Tubbs' Hotel, and he had been informed that property could be secured for county buildings on satisfactory terms. Marlin moved that Case be added to the Committee, which was carried.

Mr. Wilcox offered a resolution requiring that the District Attorney be instructed to ascertain if an injunction could not be got out against the building of the County Jail on Block 22. The motion was lost on the usual vote of four to three.

On the 24th of November a proposition was made to the Board by T. A. Mudge, agent, offering them the Ghirardelli block, near Lake Merritt, for $16,000, and subsequently Mr. Wilcox offered a resolution to look into the matter of purchasing the Ghirardelli blocks, and to ascertain the best terms upon which they could be procured by the county. The resolution was lost. There were frequent squabbles among the members about the payment of the bills of the contractor for the jail building, and at the end of the year the passions invoked in the county seat contest were far from being set at rest.

That another effort would be made to obtain relief from the Legislature was evident, but with what success remains to be seen, as here will have to be closed the narrative of the second year's contest over the location of the county seat of Alameda County.

The horse distemper, known as the epizootic, made its appearance here in March and ran its course, horses having been generally affected by it.

Surveying parties were in the field in Contra Costa County this spring, surveying proposed narrow-gauge railroad routes from Martinez to Dublin, and from Walnut Creek to Oakland.

A fruit-drying and preserving association was formed in San Lo-

renzo by a number of the residents of the locality in March. The members of the incorporation were Captain Roberts, E. T. Crane, John Marlin, Wm. Meek, E. Lewelling, C. O. Hathaway, Silas McClure, W. C. Blackwood, Louis Knox, J. L. Shiman, Jos. Graham. W. C. Blackwood was sent east for machinery to establish the business, and was the first to introduce the Alden process on this coast.

The following offer was made to the Board of Supervisors at their March meeting:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned having a large number of young trees on hand at Fitchburg, Alameda County, offers from two to four thousand as a gift to the county, provided your Honorable Board will have them taken up and transplanted on the two sides of the county road between San Antonio and San Leandro—two rows on each side of the road. Respectfully, HENRY S. FITCH.

It does not appear that this offer was acted upon, or that any notice was taken of it, although a liberal one, and the subject of planting the county road with trees had been contemplated by the Board as one of the improvements to be inaugurated upon that thoroughfare.

At the same meeting appeared Mr. W. F. Boardman, who made some remarks on the subject of a county map. He recommended that the Board have the proposed county map made in two parts, one representing Oakland, Alameda and Brooklyn Townships, on a scale of ten chains to an inch, and the other representing Eden, Washington and Murray Townships, on a scale of twenty chains to the inch. He also informed the Board that it would take fully a year to make a suitable map of the county, and that it would cost from five to six thousand dollars. Mr. Boardman showed to the Board a beautiful map representing San Mateo County, which was the same style as he recommended for this county.

The proposition to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Oakland to Walnut Creek, in Contra Costa County, engaged a good deal of attention this year. The farmers of Contra Costa were very much alive to the importance of the enterprise, but nothing has yet been done in the matter, although there was much earnestness shown in the matter then, and a powerful company to carry out such an enterprise was organized in 1875.

At a meeting held in Walnut Creek on the 22d of March, W. L. Boardman, for the engineers, made a verbal report, which embraced the following facts: That they had made a preliminary survey of the

road from Oakland over the hills; that they had surveyed several routes, either of which they found practicable; but the best route was by way of Berkeley. They commenced the survey at the west side of the hills, about five miles from Oakland, ascending the mountain with a grade of one hundred and fifty feet to the mile, to an altitude of about eight hundred feet; thence, by running a tunnel near the Berkeley House, two thousand five hundred feet, they commenced the descent on the eastern side of the range, down by Heuston's, with a grade of one hundred feet to the mile, with another short tunnel of two hundred feet, making a gradual descent to Lafayette and Walnut Creek—distance, nineteen miles. The cost will not exceed $15,000 per mile, complete, in running order, thus bringing Walnut Creek within thirty minutes of Oakland. An average engine, of twenty-seven tons weight, will take one hundred and twenty-three tons over the proposed road at a good speed. There are no curves on the line of less than eight or ten degrees. The tunnel can be made shorter by giving the road a greater grade. The tunnel will probably cost $40,000. He stated that, in making the surveys, they had found the very best indications of coal, and had no doubt but that the building of the road would develop some of the best coal mines in the State.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we, the Farmers' Club of Contra Costa County, are in favor of building the railroad from tide water at Oakland to Walnut creek, and thence to Antioch; also,

Resolved, That we recommend the County of Contra Costa to give a subsidy of $200,000 in bonds to aid the building of said road.

An old Mission Indian named Umbry, well known at San Leandro, where he was often employed by the inhabitants at sawing wood and doing chores, died at Pierce's ranch, about two miles from the town, about the middle of March. Old Umbre was the last of his tribe left about San Leandro, and was over sixty years of age.

Nothing has as yet been said in this work about our oyster beds. The Alameda *Encinal* of March 22d contained the following piece of information concerning our oyster industry:

"Alameda promises to become an important point for the growing and cultivation of oysters. Parties long engaged in the business have recently purchased some of the tide lands lying in Alameda Bay, and have already commenced to plant extensively. The schooner *B. F. Lee*, Captain J. J. Winant, has just brought from Shoalwater

Bay a cargo of about five thousand baskets, for the Washington Oyster Company—a company formed by the oystermen of Shoalwater Bay, who are largely interested in the business there, and have formed themselves into a co-operative company for the purpose of marketing their oysters in San Francisco. J. J. Winant is their agent. Their depot is at 107 California Market. The Pacific Oyster Company, whose beds are at present located at Oakland, have also purchased land, and will remove to this place. They have made arrangements with parties in New York to ship them several car-loads this spring. Their depot is at No. 27 San Francisco Market. In addition to these, Mr. S. Winant, who has been engaged in the business in this State for twenty years, has made arrangements with large dealers in New York to send fifteen or twenty car-loads in the spring, to be planted adjoining the beds of the first-named companies. So the prospect is that Alameda Bay will soon contain the most extensive oyster beds in the State."

A meeting of the movers in the railroad project between Oakland and Contra Costa County held a meeting at No. 24 Wilcox Block, on Wednesday, March 26. Judge W. H. Glascock was called to the Chair, and Franklin Warner, Esq., was chosen Secretary. Articles of Incorporation of the Oakland and Contra Costa Railroad Company, drawn by eminent attorneys, were presented, but upon examining the Code in connection with a late decision of the Supreme Court, were deemed informal. It was then decided to defer incorporating until Saturday, April 5th. A committee was appointed by the meeting, to solicit subscriptions to the stock. The Contra Costa delegation named E. Brown, Esq., as a special committee for that county for that purpose. Several subsequent meetings were held, but nothing came of the movement at this time.

About two years ago this community was startled by a cold-blooded murder commited in Suñol Valley, at the store of Thomas Scott, an ex-supervisor of this county. The victim was Otto Ludovisco, a clerk in the store, and the perpetrators supposed to be three native Californians. Sheriff Morse traced one of the supposed murderers, Juan Soto, to his mountain retreat in the lower county. The attempt of Morse to arrest the assassin led to a desperate and deadly fight, in which Juan Soto was killed. Bartolo Sepulveda, another one of the suspected parties, who had not been seen in this county since the night of the murder, gave himself into the custody of the Sheriff, stating that he desired a trial to establish his innocence. The prelimi-

nary examination, before Justice Smith, resulted in the prisoner being bound over to appear before the Grand Jury.

The case was brought before the first Grand Jury of the County Court, and an indictment found, but the case was transmitted to the District Court, in which it was tried in the July term. It commenced on the 26th of the month, and occupied one week. The prosecution was conducted by the District Attorney, A. A. Moore; and Mr. Spencer of San José, and Mr. Van Voorhies of Oakland, appeared for the defense. On the 1st of August the Jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against the prisoner. A new trial was demanded and the case continued till the next term.

The May-day festivities were very general this year, and picnics were held in almost every locality in the county, in grove, pavilion and hall, with the sound of music, the spreading of flowers, and the wreathing of bright garlands. At Dry Creek, near Decoto, the festivities were kept up for four days.

The corner-stone of the College of Letters of the University of California was laid at Berkeley on May 3d, by A. J. Moulder, in the absence of Governor Booth.

There was no June term of the District Court this year, on account of the removal of the county seat.

There was a meeting of settlers at Altamont, on the 31st of May, for the purpose of having a new and general survey of Murray Township, in order to trace out the lines of the government survey accurately, as they were surveyed by Sherman Day, as Department U. S. Surveyor under Col. John C. Hays, when he was Surveyor-General, and which survey is the correct one. Subsequent to that the settlers complained there were all manner of surveys, of which no two were alike, and trouble among neighbors was the result.

The final division of the Las Positas or Livermore rancho was made on Friday, May 30th, subject to the approval of parties interested, by Commissioners Col. A. J. Coffee, R. A. McClure and Newton Ingram, with the assistance of Mr. Louis Castro and his corps of surveyors. By this decision J. H. Mahoney was allowed 302 acres; F. Aurreocochea, 4,500; H. Bailey, 865; Rolland Saunders, 965; George May, 315; Robert Livermore, Jr., 400; John Green, 500; Mariana Avila, 395; V. Alviso, 815. Bailey gained 100 acres on the old survey; R. Livermore, 10; Saunders, 140; Avila, 21 acres and $1,000 for improvements; and John Green, 100 acres. The following are the losers: May, 85 acres; Mahoney, 108;

Aurreocochea, 240; and Alviso, 10. The case for final decision was placed before Judge McKee, with Pringle and Hamilton, attorneys for Alviso, May, Aurreococheo, Bailey, Saunders and Avila. Crane and Johnston for Green; and J. R. Palmer for Mahoney.

A company of Scotchmen, through a Mr. Robertson, purchased of E. L. Beard, of Mission San José, 18,000 acres of salt marsh, between Alviso and Alvarado, with the intention of reclaiming it and putting it under cultivation. The tract has a length of over twelve miles on the bay of San Francisco, with many inlets having the necessary depth of water for navigation. The soil is exceedingly rich, and has great depth. In winter the fresh water, by the overflow of Mission and other creeks, covers the tract and leaves a deposit of rich mud for fertilization, and leach out the salt left by the tides of the previous Summer. The company intended to prevent the salt water overflow at high tides, and to control the Winter overflow of fresh water, distributing it at pleasure by an improved system of canals and small locks. The reclamation, it was thought, could be easily and cheaply made, compared with Sherman and neighboring islands. The work was a great one, and in a few years, at the farthest, the spot promises to teem with agricultural products. Since then 4,000 or 5,000 acres of the land have been reclaimed and placed under crop.

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated with the usual enthusiasm and in the usual manner in various parts of the county. At San Lorenzo, the orator of the day was Dr. J. W. Van Zandt, of Haywards, and J. V. B. Goodrich, County Clerk, read the Declaration of Independence. Both those gentlemen have since left us—the one having removed to Virginia City and the other to Michigan. They will not forget the years they spent in the pleasant places of Alameda.

The following petition for a franchise was received by the Board of Supervisors, on July 25th, and referred to the proper committee:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Alameda County:

The undersigned petition your honorable body to grant them and their associates or assigns the right to lay down, construct, operate and maintain, for a period of twenty-five years, an iron railroad, to run cars thereon and to carry passengers and freight from the Mission San José to the City of Oakland, upon the following route, to-wit: Commencing at the Mission San José, Alameda County, thence westerly and southerly along the main county road through the villages of Washington Corners, Centreville, Alvarado and San

Lorenzo, to San Leandro; thence upon and along the main public road to Adams Avenue, extended, and along and upon Adams Avenue, extended, to the Oakland city limits. E. L. Beard, J. West Martin, S. Huff, Robt. Simpson, Wm. Meek, A. W. Swett, W. F. B. Lynch, James Larue.

Nothing has yet been done to show that said petitioners were in earnest.

A fire broke out in the storehouse of the C. P. R. R. Co., at Pleasanton, about 2 o'clock, on July 26th, which resulted in the destruction of property belonging to the company, estimated at the value of $10,000 to $12,000. Besides the storehouse, the passenger station was also destroyed. These buildings were on either side of the railroad track, which also received some injury. The telegraph wires were destroyed, and for some time communication was suspended.

In the east end of the warehouse resided Mr. Stewart, the Station-master, with his family, who lost everything he possessed, including a quantity of money. In a very brief space of time, let it be said to the credit of the people of Pleasanton, a sum of $200 was collected for his relief.

At a baby show in San Francisco, the prize for the smallest specimen of humanity was taken by a child born in East Oakland, which weighed but two pounds. It was leased for exhibition as a curiosity, which it certainly was, and probably went the rounds of the world.

At the State election, this year, one of the candidates for office was the notorious absconder, Geo. M. Pinney, who set up for the position of State Senator and made a promising canvass of the county. Before the party nominations, however, he withdrew, leaving the field clear for Messrs. Spaulding and Howard—other candidates for the Republican nomination. Neither, however, won the prize. Pinney gave as a reason for his withdrawal from the contest that the fact that he had killed a man in Helena, Montana, in 1868, in self-defense, was being used to his disadvantage by his enemies. There were other reasons besides this for his withdrawal, which was only used as a pretense.

The contract for constructing a map of the county was awarded August 4th, to G. F. Allardt, he having undertaken to do the work for the sum of $6,750. One large map was to be furnished for the Supervisors' room, and fifty copies of a smaller size, printed or photo-

lithographed. The following were the specifications for the construction of said map:

After the boundaries of the county are established, the work of preparing a map to proceed as follows:

1st. The division of the county into townships, and the area of each given.

2d. The location of each Spanish grant, and the area thereof as confirmed; the name of the grant and date of confirmation.

3d. The location of all sobrante grants (so called), and the estimated area of each, and the date of confirmation, if confirmed.

4th. The public lands and the estimated area of such, whether occupied or not, and the subdivisions of such by sections and one-fourth section lines (Mount Diablo base and meridian).

5th. The location of all the School and Supervisor Districts, properly defined, and the names of each.

6th. The location of all the public roads in the county, and the survey number of each.

7th. All the railroads and railroad stations in the county, and the names thereof.

8th. The location of all the principal creeks, by actual survey, and the general topography of the county.

9th. The location of all cities, towns and villages, with plans of streets, if laid out.

10th. The location of each rancho, farm or tract of land comprising forty acres or more, and the name of the owner thereon.

11th. The location of homestead tracts and names and smaller subdivisions as far as practicable, but without the name, the names of lessees and what are known as squatter claims should not be given.

12th. The location of the swamp and overflowed and salt marsh lands, and subdivisions of the same, according to the surveys of the State and Tide Land Commissioners' survey.

13th. The segregation line between the marsh and upland, as established by the State.

14th. The maps shall be made on a scale of forty chains to the inch; also, one map to be made on the scale of twenty chains to the inch, and hung on rollers.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County.

J. V. B. GOODRICH, Clerk.

By C. G. REED, Deputy.
Oakland, July 8th, 1873.

The Republican County Convention was held in San Leandro, on the 11th of August, Geo. M. Pinney acting as Chairman. Chas. Webb Howard was nominated for State Senator, and Messrs. W. J. Gurnett and I. A. Amerman, for Assemblymen. With the excep-

tion of Senator and Treasurer, all the nominees of the Republican Convention were elected.

The Independent Reform Convention was held at the call of the Democratic County Committee, August 23d, when a full ticket was nominated.

Dr. Beverly Cole was appointed Chairman, and J. M. Estudillo, Secretary, of the Convention.

Hon. Edward Gibbons, Independent, received the nomination for State Senator, and Hon. J. W. Dwinelle, Republican, and Hon. Daniel Inman, Democrat, both former representatives of the county, were nominated for Assembly. For Treasurer, Robert Farrelly was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Farrelly had been a candidate before the Republican Convention, having hitherto cooperated with that party; but, by one of those mysterious political manœuvre, which sometimes surprise people, the nomination was snatched from him. This was believed to be done through the influence of a secret politico-religious organization, known as the "Crescents," which had a strong delegation in the Convention, and Mr. Farrelly felt free to accept the Independent nomination, which he did. Ellis E. Haynes, a Republican, was nominated for Sheriff; J. M. Estudillo, Democrat, for County Clerk; Eben C. Farley, Democrat, for Recorder; Henry Evers, Republican, for Auditor; W. W. Foote, Democrat, for District Attorney; Newton Ingram, Democrat, for Tax Collector; Thos. W. Millard, Democrat, for Assessor; V. S. Northey, Independent, Commissioner of Highways; John Doherty, Democrat, Surveyor; Eugene Thurston, Democrat, for Superintendent of Schools; S. W. Mather, Republican, for Coroner; and Dr. W. P. Gibbons, Republican, for Public Administrator.

The election took place on the 3d of September, the result showing that, with the exception of Senator and Treasurer, the Republicans elected their whole ticket. The majorities were as follows: Gibbons (Independent), for State Senator, 345; Amerman, for Assembly, 272; Gurnett, for Assembly, 326; Farrelly (Independent), 515; Goodrich, for Clerk, 1098; Borein, for Auditor, 1165; Stevens, for Tax Collector, 363; Moore, for District Attorney, 775; Marsten, for Recorder, 954; Morehouse, for Assessor, 893; Castro, for Surveyor, 924; Lynch, for Superintendent of Schools, 526. Mather and Gibbons (for Coroner and Administrator) were without opposition, having been endorsed by both parties.

At the September session of the County Court, Judge Nye delivered a charge to the Grand Jury on the abuse of the ballot and the necessity of punishing offenses against the elective franchise. It was charged that corrupt practices had been resorted to in the late election, and the Judge desired the jury to investigate the matter. No inquiry was made, however, and the matter was allowed to rest.

The price of grain this year was good. In September, 1872, wheat sold in San Francisco for $1.90 per hundred; the same month, this year, it brought $2.27 to $2.35. The harvest was not so large, but, in addition to better prices, freights were much lower.

On the 25th day of September the State University reopened at Berkeley, when the first session there was formally commenced.

The People's Independent party was organized this fall in California, with the Governor, Newton Booth, at its head.

On September 29th the new time table of the San Francisco and Oakland Ferry and Railroad, making half-hourly trips, went into operation.

On the 30th a contract was signed between John A. Ball and Seth H. Wetherbee, on the one part, and Henry Durant, Mayor of Oakland, on the other, for the dredging of the Oakland bar, the cost of the work having been fixed at $20,000.

The County Teachers' Institute met in the Oakland High School building on the 30th, when there were about 100 teachers in attendance.

At the judicial election, held on the 15th of October, there were four candidates in the field for Judge of the Supreme Court. McKee was the Democratic nominee, McKinstry the Independent, and Dwinelle the Republican. The Republicans ran a second candidate, Judge Brunston, to fill a possible vacancy. McKinstry, the Independent nominee, was elected by a large majority in the whole State, but McKee carried his own county by a very large majority, the figures being as follows: McKee, 1,316; McKinstry, 465; Dwinelle, 400.

At a meeting, held to organize a Grange, the second in the county, at Livermore, the following officers were chosen: Daniel Inman, M.; J. A. Neal, O.; E. M. Carr, L.; J. T. Taylor, S.; E. P. Bragdon, A. S.; E. S. Allen, T.; F. R. Fassett, Sec.; W. W. Wynn, C.; J. H. Brackett, G. K.; Mrs. A. P. Francis, Ceres; Mrs. Mattie Rinaldo, Pomono; Mrs. M. Taylor, Flora; Mrs. J. J. Inman, Lady Assistant Steward.

The calendar of the Third District Court, for the October term, was an extremely long one. The case of Bartolo Sepulveda, convicted at the last term of murder in the first degree, but applying for a new trial, was continued till the 11th of November. Sebastian Flores was indicted for the murder of Francisco Garcia.

County Assessor Hunt was arrested on the 21st of October, on a warrant, issued by Justice Asa Howard, charging him with appropriating to his own use money belonging to the county. The sum to be accounted for was $8,085.20. It was understood there was $5,102 of the amount on deposit. Judge McKee gave a decision in the case on the 2d of December, and sustained the demurrer to the complaint on the ground that the provisions of the Political Code, authorizing assessors of counties to collect poll-taxes, were inapplicable to those officers who were elected before the adoption of the Code.

Mr. Northey, who was elected Commissioner of Highways at the general election, was refused a certificate of election by the County Clerk, on the ground that the law did not authorize the office in this county. Mr. Northey applied to the District Court for a writ of mandate to compel the issuance of the certificate asked for. On the 5th of December Judge McKee rendered a decision against the existence of the office.

Rev. Frederick Buel, a well-known Presbyterian minister, died at his home in East Oakland, on the 27th of October. He organized the California Branch of the American Bible Society, and was its agent for about twenty years. He took an active interest in educational matters on this side of the bay. He was a graduate of Yale College, and a native of Litchfield, Conn. When California was a territory of Mexico, Mr. Buel was in the Bay of Monterey as the first officer of a ship then trading to this coast. There had not been rain enough for two seasons to produce a crop, and Mr. Buel sent ship-bread ashore to supply the natives. Deceased was aged 60 years, and left a large family.

The trial of Flores, for the murder of Garcia, commenced in the Third District Court, on the 6th of November. Flores had once been the principal witness against Garcia, in a trial for murder at San José, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and Garcia was cleared. From that time a grudge existed between them. They met on the 12th of August, at a wake, which was held over the body of a young Spanish girl, at the house of Higuera, at

Warm Springs, and a slight difficulty occurred between them during the evening. About 10 o'clock they left the house and went a short distance together down a road, where another altercation took place between them, and Garcia received a wound from which he died a few days afterwards. When found, he lay on the ground with his throat cut. After several days' trial and an elaborate charge by Judge McKee, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced on the 21st to five years' confinement in the State Prison.

The rare occurrence of a strike among vegetable-growers took place in November, in consequence of the San Francisco authorities disallowing them the use of Sansome Street on which to longer sell their produce. Even in this vicinity they refused to sell until their troubles were settled. The result was, a dearth for some days of garden stuff, for which Oakland was largely relying on the San Francisco market, the strange anomoly existing of Alameda producers sending their stuff first to San Francisco and Oakland consumers buying it back again from them.

Colonel Harry Linden died at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Beebe, at Temescal, on the 22d of November. Deceased was forty-three years of age and a native of Pennsylvania. He came to California in 1850, and lived in this county during the greater part of his residence in the State. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel on Gov. Haight's staff; was at one time Public Administrator of the county, and, for several years prior to his death, served as Commissioner of the Third District Court; he was also, until recently, a member of the Board of Commissioners and Treasurer of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute. He was always an active citizen, and took a prominent part in politics, having been an ardent Democrat.

The work of dredging the Oakland bar, under the new contract with Ball's dredger, commenced on the 1st of December.

The very unusual spectacle of a snow-storm was witnessed in this county on the morning of the 3d of December. The storm did not last long, but, while it continued, communicated a chill feeling and bleak appearance. The amount of snow on the ground was trifling —hardly sufficient to indulge in the luxury of snow-balling, which, however, was generally indulged in. Soon the flaky substance was converted into slush, and the unusual meteorological visitor disappeared, to be remembered as a wonder.

The Harvest Feast of the Temescal Grange, the first grange of the

county, held in Oakland on the 4th of December, and the first of its kind, was not largely attended on account of the severity of the weather. The other granges, however, in the county were represented, and a good social time was enjoyed by those who participated in the feast. The fourth degree was conferred, and the work of all degrees exemplified. Interesting speeches were made by Wm. M. Jackson, W. A. S. of the State Grange, from Woodland; Capt. Wm. M. Haynie, Secretary of Sacramento Grange; Robert Hellar, W. M. of Eden Grange, Haywards; John Kelsey, A. S.; W. B. Ewer, A. M., (editor of the *Rural Press*), and other brothers and sisters of Temescal Grange.

The State Legislature met on the 1st of December this year, it being the first Monday of the month. Senator Gibbons voted for the Hon. Wm. Irwin, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The first notice of a measure in the Assembly was Amerman's Re-apportionment Bill. Mr. Amerman soon found himself the leader of the Republican minority in the House, a position which his tact, parliamentary knowledge and address entitled him to. Mr. Gurnett was given positions on important committees.

The death of the last of the fraudulent Oakland titles—the Kate Hayes' title—which claimed to cover all of Oakland Township outside of the old charter line, was proclaimed. On Monday, December 8th, the Supreme Court sustained the decision of Judge McKinstry, in favor of the settlers, thus forever setting the claim of Carpentier at rest.

The Hon. Walter Van Dyke received from Washington, on the 11th of December, the appointment of United States District Attorney. Mr. Van Dyke stood high in the councils of the Republican party, having been Chairman of the State Central Committee at the time of his appointment.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature to change the sittings of the Supreme Court from Sacramento to Oakland. Mr. Rogers, of San Francisco, was the author of the bill; but it did not succeed.

Rev. E. A. Winning, Presbyterian, and Rev. C. W. Anthony, Methodist, lately arrived, were the first stationary Protestant clergymen in Livermore.

The reports of the several County Assessors at the end of the year showed that Alameda County had attained the proud pre-eminence of being the first rural county in the State, and was second only to San Francisco in population and wealth, surpassing Santa

Clara and Sacramento. The population was variously estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000 persons.

The county assessment-roll, for the several parts of the county, was as follows:

Oakland Township,	$ 4,279,540
Oakland City,	14,202,630
Brooklyn Township,	2,678,820
Brooklyn Town,	2,192,705
Alameda Township and Town,	1,838,660
Eden Township,	2,868,505
Town of San Leandro,	396,465
Washington Township,	3,409,250
Murray Township,	3,287,490
Total,	$35,154,065

The total State and County tax was $413,344.16.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Oakland Bar Bonds,	$34,000.00
Oakland Bridge Bonds,	20,000.00
Niles Bridge Bonds,	15,000.00
Total funded debt,	$69,000.00
Ten per cent. Warrants,	14,102.26
Seven per cent. Warrants,	103,522.87
Total indebtedness,	$186,625.13

The only property owned by the county was the Infirmary and Court-house Block, valued at $18,000.

RAINFALL TO JANUARY 1ST.

	Inches.	Total.
1868–69,	6.21	20.69
1869–70,	7.75	19.58
1870–71,	3.25	12.16
1871–72,	20.15	32.69
1872–73,	9.55	16.42
1873–74,	10.47	

During the year 1873 there were placed on record 2,073 deeds and 867 mortgages, besides the large number of releases, liens and other documents.

Alameda County Branch

OF THE

Solid in Assets,
Equitable in Rates,
Conservative in Management.

Cash Capital — $300,000.00.
Cash Assets — 511,654.54.
Income, 1875 — 495,905.29.

Prompt in the Adjustment and Payment of Losses.

OFFICE,

No. 924 BROADWAY, OAKLAND,

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

The net Income of this Branch is deposited and invested in Alameda County, as an additional security to policy-holders—a feature peculiar to this Company.

R. H. MAGILL, Manager.

H. A. CRAIG, Secretary.

W. W. HASKELL, Special Agent.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE EVENTS OF 1874.

The Green Point Dairy Company Incorporated—Memorials to Congress Praying for the Improvement of Oakland Harbor—$100,000 *Appropriated—Windstorm in Livermore Valley—Failure of a proposition to Incorporate the town of Berkeley—A Proposition to Annex Alameda Territory to Santa Clara Defeated—Tide Land on Lake Merritt Ceded to Oakland—Third and Last Year of the County Seat Controversy—County Clerk Goodrich Refuses to Audit Contractor Babcock's Bill for Work on Jail—Goes Before the Supreme Court and Decision Favorable to Babcock—The City Council of Oakland Authorized by the Legislature to Deed the Plazas to the County—Supervisors Reject the Offer—Aid Sought by the City from the Legislature—Views of the County Delegation—"An Act to Provide for the Erection of County Buildings in Alameda County and for the Issuance of Bonds Therefor"—Mayor Durant Sends the City Council a Message Suggesting Division—Mass Meeting in Oakland—Proceedings at Sacramento—A Compromise—The Bill Passed and the County Buildings to be Located on the Plazas—The Local Option Elections—The Contest in Washington, Oakland, Brooklyn, Alameda, Murray and Eden Townships—Oakland and Brooklyn Favor the Law—The Other Townships Opposed—Extraordinary Electioneering Scenes—A Majority of* 51 *in the County for License—The Law Declared Unconstitutional—The College of Letters Investigation—Sundry Matters of Interest—The Granges and Professor Carr—Wharf Finished—Death of Hon. S. P. Wright—Proposed Martinez and Livermore Narrow-Gauge Railroad—Grangers' Reunion—Legislature of* 1874–5.

The Green Point Dairy and Transportation Company filed its certificate of incorporation in the Secretary of State's Office, on January 6th. The objects of the Company were stock-raising, dairying, etc.,

in Alameda County, and navigating the bay of San Francisco and tributaries. Capital stock $250,000, with 500 shares of $50 each. Directors: E. B. Perrin, R. F. Tracy, J. T. Brown, A. L. Gurney, B. B. Minor and G. F. Thornton. Green Point is on the bay, two or three miles from Centreville, in Washington Township, but now known as Dumbarton Point.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting January 12th, adopted a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State Congress, praying for the improvement of the Oakland Harbor, as follows:

WHEREAS it is now understood by your petitioners that an official survey has been made by officers of the United States for the purpose aforesaid, and that a plan is about to be reported by the Board of Engineers of the Pacific Coast.

Wherefore, Your petitioners, on behalf of the citizens of Alameda County and of the City of Oakland, and in view of the very important geographical location of the harbor of the City of Oakland, relative to the marine and land traffic and travel connecting the shores of Asia and Europe across the continent of America, and joining the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards of the United States, most respectfully ask that your honorable bodies will be pleased to grant such an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Oakland, California, as may be recommended by the Board of Engineers of the Pacific Coast and indorsed by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army. And further, your petitioners will ever pray.

The Board of Trustees of Town of San Leandro also memorialized Congress at the same time on the same subject, as well as the City of Oakland, and the result was an appropriation by Congress of $100,000 for the commencement of the work.

A fearful wind-storm prevailed in the county on Jan. 15th. It continued in Livermore all night, commencing at 7 o'clock. Several buildings were badly injured. The grain warehouse, recently built by Joseph Wilkinson, was completely demolished. The blacksmith shop of Hatch & Holmes was also totally wrecked. The frame of the new Presbyterian church, in course of erection, was totally destroyed. Barns and poorly constructed dwellings were blown down, but no loss of life occurred. The buildings blown down were loosely-constructed frames, large and open, and such as to easily fall victims to a good blow.

A meeting of Berkeley property-owners was held on Jan. 20th, to

consider the question of incorporation. The call was signed by Professor Durant. The principal property-owners were present, including John W. Dwinelle, A. B. Dixon, Henry Durant, F. K. Shattuck, Chas. Dwinelle, John Kelsey, J. D. Colby, Peter Mathews, E. D. Harmon, John Kearney, James Edgar, H. E. Carlton, Arthur Edgar, Horace W. Carpentier, Capt. Jacobs, Mr. Newell, Peter McGee, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Townsend, James McGee, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Boleta, Mr. Morse, J. T. Fowler, Professor Rising.

Prof. Durant presided and Mr. Kelsey acted as secretary. The object was to consider the question of incorporation. Carpentier suggested incorporation with Oakland; Mr. Dwinelle wanted to keep out of the jaws of Oakland; Mr. Shattuck said San Leandro was at an expense of only about $500 per year. Judge Dwinelle spoke further in favor of an incorporated town of Berkeley. It was necessary that some system of sewerage should be adopted.

The motion to organize a town was amended to define the southern boundary at the centre of Alcatraz avenue.

A motion of Mr. Kearney to make the northern line of the county the northern point of the town, was next adopted against the protestations of Carpentier. The motion to incorporate was lost, finally, and the meeting adjourned, the farmers being unfavorably inclined towards the proposition.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature to take a strip of about two miles off the southern extremity of Alameda County, and annex it to Santa Clara; but it failed in its object.

The Tide Land Commissioners were about to sell a piece of tide land at the head of Lake Merritt, but by a bill passed in the Legislature it was ceded to the City of Oakland.

THIRD AND LAST YEAR OF THE COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY.

The county seat conflict opened in January, 1874, in the Supreme Court. It appears that County Auditor Goodrich declined to allow Contractor Babcock's claim for work done on the jail, and the latter applied to the Court for a peremptory writ of mandate to compel the County Auditor to allow his claim. The cause was argued on the 20th of January, when Messrs. Cope & Wilson, Attorneys, appeared for Babcock; and Chas. A. Tuttle for Goodrich. The various allegations in the matter were fully discussed, and the Court rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. Subsequently, a bill was passed through the Legislature to allow $1,000 for his costs.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature and passed, authorizing the Council of the City of Oakland to deed the plazas to the county for county seat purposes, and empowering the Board of Supervisors to accept them, should they see fit. The plazas, by this Act, were to revert to the city if county buildings were not erected upon them in four years.

At the meeting of the Board held on the 11th of February Mr. Shattuck called attention to the bill, which was read; also a certified copy of a resolution passed by the Oakland City Council, together with a deed of the plazas duly signed, and moved that the deed be accepted. The usual majority were opposed to it. The county members said they were expressing the will of their constituents in refusing to accept the proposition. Mr. Case contended that the lease was not legal. He had no evidence that a majority of the people of the county desired a change; and finally Case moved that the resolution be postponed indefinitely.

The subject was renewed at the following meeting, held February 13th. Capt. Wilcox said the donation of the plazas was equivalent to $100,000. Mr. Neale said in opposing a relocation he was doing what the people of his township wanted him to do. Mr. Hardy was sorry Mr. Neale's people wanted him to remain in the stench. Mr. Case said the issue at the last election, upon which four of the members were elected, was the removal question. Between the present location and the plazas there was not much choice in the score of "stink," as the plazas were in the midst of dens of the vilest kind, a gas works, and contiguous to the marsh lands. Capt. Wilcox and Mr. Case indulged in a spicy discussion upon "stench" and the delicacy of the Captain's olfactories. The latter gentleman would urge removal, and if necessary advocate force to have the buildings removed. The motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution was put and carried by the usual vote of four to three.

This ended the matter so far as the Board of Supervisors were concerned. The city had exhausted all its resources in that quarter, and set its mind on legislative relief. What could be done there? The County Delegation at Sacramento could only be partially relied upon. Senator Gibbons had expressed no opinion on the matter, and had made no pledges on the matter when before the people of the county, seeking election. He had, in fact, refused to commit himself, and had consequently met with opposition where he would otherwise have gained votes. He was an Oakland man, to be sure, but then he had

the example of Senator Tompkins, who had incurred the hostility of the country people on account of his alleged special advocacy of Oakland, to warn him. Assemblyman Amerman, until the time of the removal to Brooklyn, had conducted the fight for San Leandro, and it could not be supposed that his support would be forthcoming. Mr. Gurnett alone, of the three delegates, was the only man who could be relied upon to warmly espouse the cause of Oakland in the Legislature, and this, of course, he did.

Then there was the question—"What could the Legislature legally do that had not been already done?" Could it properly interfere in deciding what part of a town a Court-house was to be located in? The matter, at any rate, was to be tested, as Oakland had already exhausted every other resource.

At a meeting of the City Council held February 16th, Mayor Durant sent in a message in which he urged the Council to take the initiative in a movement for the division of the county with a view to the erection of the city of Oakland and the adjoining townships into a separate county, to be called the County of Oakland. No action, however, was taken on this message, which no doubt was merely meant as a threat to be put in force under certain contingencies. With the aid of the daily papers, which had very warmly entered into the controversy in favor of the claims of the city, public opinion was aroused to action and the legislative remedy sought.

The best legal opinion was obtained, and a bill drawn up to suit the emergency, at the instance of a committee having the matter in hand, called the Citizens' Union, which consisted of prominent property-owners. By this bill, which was entitled: "An Act to provide for the erection of county buildings in the County of Alameda and for the issuance of bonds therefor," the Board of Supervisors was directed to issue 8 per cent. twenty years' bonds, to the amount of $150,000, to be redeemed by an annual tax, which raised $1,000. The Governor was required to appoint five Commissioners, who were to have sole management of the money. They were to take possession of the Oakland plazas, and proceed to erect such county buildings as they might deem proper. They were authorized to complete the Jail, then erecting on Block 22, if they saw fit. The bill contained many restrictions, and it was intended that the Supervisors should not have any control over it, or in any way defeat the progress of the work, even by resigning.

Dr. Gibbons introduced the bill without comment in the Senate,

and it soon went before the Committee on Corporations. Both sides were advised, and, on the evening of the 3d of March, the matter was discussed. Supervisor Case, E. G. Mathews and Wm. Meek, were heard on behalf of the Supervisors. W. W. Foote followed as counsel for the city, speaking for more than an hour. Then Senator Gibbons declared himself. He was in favor of the bill, but said he had offered a compromise to locate the county seat in the vicinity of Tubbs' Hotel, but the idea was not tolerated. Then followed a speech by Mr. Gurnett, before and after which there was a running cross-fire of assertions and contradictions from both sides.

It will be seen that so far Mr. Amerman had taken no part in this year's internecine warfare. The Sacramento correspondent of the *News*, Mr. Harwood, who took a very zealous part in the controversy, and may be said to have kept the life in it for the Oakland people, wrote very despondingly one day that Amerman would "oppose any legislation intended to break the ring in the Board of Supervisors," and this left the matter in not an altogether encouraging condition. The Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, too, was Senator Farley, who, two years ago, had championed the cause of San Leandro in the Senate, in opposition to Senator Tompkins.

On the 5th of the month, the committee met again and heard further statements in reference to the question. The chairman said, on calling the committee to order, the question before them was whether they should take from the Board of Supervisors certain functions they were vested with by law; whether it was good policy in this case for them to do so.

Supervisor Shattuck appeared and made a full statement of the existing troubles. He cited the example of San Francisco, where the erection of county buildings had been taken out of the hands of the supervisors and vested in commissioners.

The question of title to the plazas was discussed, when Mr. Shattuck stated how the plazas were donated and what they were worth; and Senator Gibbons said the original owners of the town site, Hayes & Caperton, had recognized the plazas as public property, and for twenty years they had been so considered. Mr. Gurnett read a letter from Judge Glascock, attorney for Hayes & Caperton, stating that he was authorized and would execute any kind of deed that was required. The chairman asked what was the general sentiment of the people on the question. Shattuck replied that they denounced

the action of the Supervisors. Senator Laine asked how the vote of the county would stand on the proposition, when Shattuck answered, "two to one." Case asked if the Jail then building would be sacrificed. Shattuck then went into a statement of the building difficulty; showed how the Supervisors were elected for three years under the Code; how they had endeavored to obtain a classification of the Board as to years of service, and been defeated; and how, under a late decision of the Supreme Court, the Board could raise $400,000 annually by taxation and put up fine buildings at the expense of the people. F. J. Clark, of Livermore, said those who voted for removal in his township were in favor of the plaza proposition. Mr. Shattuck said, in Washington Township many representative men were in favor of the Oakland plazas. Case said that the Jail would be completed in thirty days. Senator Gibbons stated that he had received a letter from Samuel Marston, of Centreville, stating that a majority of the people of Washington Township favored the pending bill. Mr. Mathews read an article from the Oakland *News*, which stated that, if the Brooklyn people would annex to Oakland, her plazas should be included in an offer to the county. Senator Gibbons replied to this that he had offered to compromise in favor of the plaza near Tubb's Hotel, in Brooklyn, a most beautiful location, but Mr. Case paid no attention to the proposition. Case and Mathews said they would be very glad to give up the Court-house and get back their town government, and be once more independent of Oakland. And here follows another pause in the controversy before the final and abrupt close of the protracted farce.

After this Mr. Harwood wrote to his paper that success was quite certain, if the bill was got through the Senate. Gurnett could get it easily through the Assembly, whether Amerman opposed it or not. A day or two after there was suddenly a talk of compromise in favor of the Washington (Brooklyn) plaza, near Tubb's Hotel; then an open declaration that Case would agree to a compromise by which the Jail would remain on Block 22, and the Court-house be built near Tubbs' Hotel; and that Senator Gibbons was a party to the compromise.

Then came a cry of "treason," and a declaration that Oakland was without a particle of public spirit. There was a sudden awakening, however. Senator Gibbons' course was criticised, and a public meeting called by "Many Tax-Payers" on Saturday evening, March 14th, in Brayton Hall, whose rallying cry was "no compromise." Hon.

Zach Montgomery, on motion of Judge Ferris, was moved to the Chair; W. D. Harwood and A. W. Bishop, the editors of the *News* and the *Transcript*, were appointed Secretaries. Then followed a long list of Vice-Presidents. Judge Ferris moved, the first resolution instructing "our Senators and Members of Assembly to use their best endeavors to pass, without delay, the original bill in relation to the removal and location of the county buildings, and opposing their location elsewhere than upon the Broadway plazas. Senator Gibbons was called for, but was not forthcoming. Mr. Gaskill said he was at the Grand Central Hotel, and moved the appointment of a committee to wait upon him, and he was accordingly waited upon by Messrs. Gaskill, Wilcox and E. Bigelow. They subsequently reported they had seen the Senator, but he excused his non-attendance on the ground of illness. He admitted being a party to the compromise, and would not pledge himself to the removal to the plazas, as contingencies might arise that would influence him. Mr. Shattuck gave his version of the new development, with which he associated the name of A. A. Cohen. He said Senator Farley would report the bill on Monday, unless he received instructions to the contrary, and expressed the opinion that the people were opposed to any compromise. Judge Blake followed in a speech, wondering at the conduct of Senator Gibbons, and opposing a compromise. The compromise was to let the Jail remain on Block 22, and pay the Larue estate $12,000 for the land. Hon. R. C. Gaskill followed in a "ringing" speech, condemning the course of the Senator, and declaring the Senate would pass the bill in spite of him. Supervisor Wilcox made a speech in which he described the power of a "stench," and said he would prefer to have the county buildings back to San Leandro, or even Alvarado, than that they should remain where they were. He favored "no compromise." He accused the members of the Board of Supervisors of telegraphing each other with their thumbs, whenever a vote on this question was taken. Marlin had told him he would vote for the plazas, but when thumbs went up he "fell down." Mr. Foote accused some of the members of the Board with perjury, and spoke encouragingly of the bill. He believed Dr. Gibbons would withdraw his support from the compromise; he knew that Amerman, who was a prospective candidate for Congress, would not dare to oppose it; and Gurnett, he was sure, was in favor of it. The resolution was unanimously carried, and a committee of five appointed to go to Sacramento, to assist in the passage of the Senate bill. The proceedings

concluded by taking up a subscription to defray expenses. The Secretaries were instructed to furnish the delegation with a copy of the resolution, and then the meeting adjourned, feeling that success would surely follow.

The meeting had its effect, and the result was an immediate surrender. The committee appointed proceeded to Sacramento on Sunday. They met at Amerman's apartments and talked the matter over. It was stated that Case would not oppose the bill if the Commissioners were stricken out and the Supervisors allowed to erect the buildings. All but Judge Ferris agreed to this. Senator Gibbons said the bill should be so altered; it was the weak part of the bill, and the concession was a trifling one. Amerman said he had taken no part in the contest, but could not, as expected, champion Block 22. He favored the bill with the Commissioners stricken out. Gurnett did not care who did the work, so long as the buildings were placed on the plazas; so that the whole delegation were united, and the bill would go through both Houses without a word of dissent.

About midnight Case was called upon. He was not in favor of the bill in any shape, but as all Alameda County's representatives had united to pass it, as an officer of the law he should obey. He would not do anything to obstruct the erection of the buildings, and as a Supervisor he would act in connection with all building operations on the Broadway plazas, just as if they were on the location of his first choice.

The praise of Mr. Case, as a man of honor, who had made a gallant fight for his section and his friends, then followed. He had never broken his promise or violated his word, and all that remained to end this prolonged county seat controversy, to finish this three years' local warfare, was the arrangement of the formalities. On the following Thursday Senator Farley reported a substitute for the original bill. Gibbons moved the suspension of the rules, in order to consider the bill at once. Edgerton opposed it, and said he had been requested to oppose it, and wanted time to consider their reasons. Evans said the committee had heard both sides, and the substitute was the result. Gibbons explained; and on a call of ayes and noes there were 13 noes to 18 ayes, showing that the Brooklyn party were far from being without strength, even after this compromise was concluded; and it is doubtful, considering that this was within twelve days of the end of the session, if the fight had been kept up, the original bill could be carried through.

A few days after there was a hitch; some of the Brooklyn men—Larue and Duncan Cameron—having heard what was going on, proceeded to Sacramento and rather disjointed matters. Some new arrangement was effected, however, and the parties appeased; and on the 19th the bill passed the Senate unanimously, and went to the Assembly. It provided for the issue of bonds to the amount of $200,000, instead of $150,000 as at first proposed, and allowed the deeding back to James Larue of Block 22, should the County Jail be removed. In case the Jail should be completed on Block 22, the Supervisors were to pay Mr. Larue a reasonable compensation for the property. Mr. Larue, however, did not want the Jail on his property, and simply asked for a return of the land, which of course could not be, and was refused. There were several Brooklyn gentlemen present, who did not relish the turn things had taken, as several of them had invested largely in the company to put up the temporary county buildings; and it was no wonder if they felt as if they had in some way been deceived.

The bill passed the Assembly on the 20th, and at 4 o'clock on the 25th it was signed by the Governor and became a law. Until the very last there was some opposition to it, and there remained yet a dread that the majority of the Supervisors would carry on a hostility, or that the legality of the bill would be tested in the courts. Indeed, a slight move in this direction was made, but all opposition was soon abandoned. The Jail building on Block 22 was pulled down, and the material removed to Washington Plaza, where it was reconstructed. This little matter cost the county about $20,000. A bill was passed through the Legislature allowing Mr. Babcock, the contractor, $1,000 for his law expenses in his contest with the Auditor, who very injudiciously put the county to that and other expenses, in taking a position that the Judges made clear to him he had no right to take, in disputing an order of the Supervisors.

In looking over the whole of this protracted contest, the writer cannot help thinking that the greater part of the acrimony and passion that entered into it might have been avoided, and all that was desired accomplished by the use of conciliation and a clearer forecast. At the start the agitation for removal was consigned to the management of one man, who, however active and zealous, was not the proper person to conduct so delicate a business. Mr. Linden was suffering from ill health, dyspeptic and crabbed, and was not able to use that argument of the manner which pleases, if it does not con-

vince. Had only one of the outside townships been won, the battle was assured for Oakland. A respectable deputation from the city at the proper time would have done it. But, instead of persuasion, there was too much wordy warfare—too much assumption, for conciliation. The Supervisors, however improper their conduct might have been, when violently attacked received the sympathy of their constituents, and an opposition was constructed so inflexible as nearly to conquer and endanger the decision of the county. That Block 22 was not a desirable location, no one will now pretend to maintain; but in it was centered the local pride of a spirited community, who believed that they were entitled by an unwritten compact to the county seat. Again, the southern section of the county, formerly the ruling portion of it, saw the seat of justice gradually slipping away from it—from Alvarado to San Leandro; from San Leandro to Brooklyn—and it was only natural that they should resist its establishment on Broadway as an Oakland aggression and a centralization of power and advantages. But it is very doubtful, if the location were open to disturbance to-morrow, that the slightest effort would be made to effect another change.

Since the close of the contest a fine structure has been erected, which, notwithstanding some defects, is an ornament to the city and a proud emblem of the importance of the county. It is hoped that by its cost, completeness and convenience, an end is forever put to all further county seat agitations. The latter is an ordeal which almost every county in the land has some time to pass through. We have seen the trouble crop out here first in 1835, with our Mexican predecessors, who desired to see the seat of justice for this district removed from San Francisco to San José, where laws for the Contra Costa were first administrated. When Contra Costa was organized, in 1850, there appears to have been no trouble in effecting the location at Martinez, because Alameda was virtually without population, a location or a champion; but when the creation of Alameda came, there was the first bitter warfare between the northern and southern sides of the county. The south was then the strongest, and won. It had the population and the resources. The removal to San Leandro was an assertion of the growing power of the north; and the removal to Brooklyn was a piece of strategy that obtained its advantage from peculiar position and tact. The final transfer to Broadway was simply the evidence of cumulative power and the irresistible force of a rapidly augmenting business center, and a spirit that would brook no

resistance and yield to no compromise. All the localities that have lost the boon of the county seat at various times, made gallant contests for its maintenance, and there is no just reflection to be indulged in now, only that they had to yield to the inevitable.

THE LOCAL OPTION ELECTIONS.

One of those moral epidemics that sometimes sweep over a community, visited the State this year. Reference is made to the Local Option excitement, which found its way to this State from Ohio. It was a new phase of the crusade against intemperance, and had its embodiment in a law which allowed municipalities to determine by a vote of the people whether the sale of liquor should be licensed within them or not.

A bill to grant this privilege was introduced in the last Legislature by Senator Pendegast, of Napa, and unexpectedly became a law. It was familiarly known as the Local Option Law, on account of its granting to every separate town or township the right to determine the license question for itself. The temperance organizations were not slow to take advantage of it, and female "Crusaders," as they were called, were soon in the field, exhorting people in favor of the law with as much zeal as Peter the Hermit, of old. Here was an opportunity, they thought, to rid the land of the evils of intemperance by closing up the liquor saloons with the force of a legal statute.

The law, as it passed in the California Legislature, required that on the presentation of a petition containing the names of one-fourth of the legal voters of a township, duly authenticated, the Board of Supervisors of the county in which such township was situated should name a day and call an election to determine, by a majority of the votes cast, whether license to sell less than one gallon of intoxicating liquors or beer should be allowed in such township or not.

The first petition for an election in this county came fron Washington Township, and was presented at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on the 22d of April. The petition was signed by 270 persons. An election was ordered for the 23d of May, thus allowing one month for preparation. There were three or four temperance organizations in the township, while the number of saloons was said to be 25 or 30. Both sides prepared for battle. The temperance people calculated on an easy victory, especially as they had the names of a majority of the voters attached to their petition.

When election day came, however, they were disappointed, for there were cast in favor of their cause but 167 votes, to 184 votes in favor of license. The vote at the different precincts was as follows: Alvarado—for license, 70; against, 52. Centreville—for, 67; against, 84. Mission San José—for, 47; against, 31—a very light vote.

In the meantime petitions for elections were circulating in other townships, and the friends of the cause were active securing the names of voters in both Oakland and Brooklyn Townships. Those most active in the work were women. They soon enlisted most of the churches in the work. Organizations were formed; committees set at work, and public meetings held. The enthusiasm was rapidly kindling, and some of the most addicted tipplers were soon giving their adhesion to the movement. A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Oakland Woman's Temperance Union and the Alameda County Temperance Alliance, was held in Brayton Hall, on the 23d of April. The meeting was called to order by the leading Crusader of the county, Mrs. Hariett E. Bishop, a lady recently from the East, and who had initiated the movement in Oakland. Clergymen, business men and county officials took part in the proceedings, and the agitation was regularly inaugurated. The petitions for an election were rapidly being signed, one of the morning papers (the *News*) had come out openly and advocated the strange doctrine, and the feeling on the question was soon at a white heat. At a meeting of the Temperance Union, held on the 28th of April, nearly 1,000 signatures were reported to the petition, and, at the session of the Board of Supervisors, on the 4th of May, said petition was presented, with the names of 1051 voters of Oakland Township attached. An election was ordered to be held on the 30th of May, and then the real work commenced.

On the same day a petition was presented from Brooklyn Township, but, not having contained a sufficient number of signatures, was not acted upon; but having been presented at the next meeting, with a sufficient number of names, an election was ordered for the 6th day of June.

At first the saloon-keepers and liquor dealers were not much alarmed; but they soon became uneasy, and finally were forced into activity. They, too, commenced to hold meetings, to collect a campaign fund and register votes. The County Clerk's office became the scene of unusual activity, naturalization papers were in demand, and the Great Register was the recipient of several hundred additional names.

As the day of election approached the excitement and interest increased. The ladies left no stone unturned. A large tent, belonging to the Seventh-day Adventists, was placed at their disposal, and there men and women held forth nightly on the evils of intemperance, and the benefits of the local option law. The clergy made it the prominent theme in their pulpits, confirmed tipplers made temperance speeches, daily prayer meetings for the success of the cause were held, the papers were full of local option discussions, and crowds came over daily from San Francisco, especially temperance people, to lend a helping hand. Among those who addressed temperance meetings before the election, besides the clergymen of Oakland, were Hon. William Wirt Pendegast, the framer of the law; Dr. C. S. Haswell, of Sacramento; W. E. Turner, an Oakland attorney, who took a very prominent part in the contest; S. H. Garter, of Red Bluff; Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, of San Francisco; Miss Sallie Hart, Wm. Van Voorhies, Judge Chamberlain, Mr. Redstone, Dr. Myrick, Mr. Batters, of San Francisco; Judge Blake, Dr. Henry Gibbons, and several others.

At last the anxiously-looked-for 30th day of May arrived. The ladies had carefully arranged their plan of battle. With bountifully-supplied lunch-tables, situated in convenient localities, with an abundance of boquets, tastefully prepared for the button-hole, and with sweet smiles and bewitching ways, they prepared to meet the cohorts of rum. Early in the day they were all at their well-appointed posts, distributing ballots inscribed with the portentous words, "Against License," and soliciting votes. The "big tent," near the City Hall, was the grand rendezvous, but every polling precinct in the city had its guard-house, and was well watched and provided for. With boquet-baskets in hand and pleasant smiles on countenance, the most zealous would promenade in the vicinity of the polling places. Nay, some were so intrepid as to boldly penetrate rough crowds of men, clamorous for the protection of their personal liberties against this new-fangled notion, and argue the point with them like experienced politicians. It was, for the female heart, a joyous taste of freedom. To be sure they did not vote, but they made votes. They were not candidates for office, but they enjoyed the rare privilege of openly expressing their sentiments in front of the ballot-box.

The 30th day of May was not a pleasant one. It was very chilly; the wind was high and the dust was driven in clouds, and it was anything but comfortable to be in the streets; yet the ladies did not

give way nor complain, but *manfully* held their places. "Have you voted, sir?" would be their salutation to every male they met; or "Will you have a boquet?" to draw on a conversation and ascertain the subject's sentiments. A "hard case" would be coaxed into the tent or refreshment place, plied with cakes and coffee, sandwiches, &c., and converted. A deputation of the dear creatures would sometimes accompany him, as an escort, to the ballot-box, and thus secure his vote beyond peradventure. And thus they worked all day long, at times receiving rebukes, and often saluted with cheers. Insults were seldom openly offered; but when an instance of the kind occurred, woe to the guilty one, for he was hastily hustled by a clamorous crowd to the City Prison.

The "For License" men, although for the time being unpopular, and, in the feminine mind, little short of monsters, kept well up their side of the fight. They were not without friends. Although the bar-rooms were all closed, in compliance with the law, they found plenty of sympathizers; and, for the greater part of the day, it was considered a very doubtful contest. The first precinct, it was supposed, would give a large majority for license; and the second, a large one against it; while the Point and Temescal, it was thought, would be about equally divided. Towards evening, however, the conviction gained that the women were victorious, as was shown at the close of the count, when it was found that there was a majority of 253 against license, in the aggregate. The following was the vote by precincts: First Precinct — For license, 510; against license, 469. Second Precinct—For license, 249; against license, 524. Third Precinct—For license, 171; against license, 183. Fourth Precinct—For license, 108; against license, 115. Of course there was great rejoicing when the result was ascertained. There were congratulatory speeches, serenading and general exultation.

On the second night after the election there was a grand rally of the victorious feminine forces, in the tented field, on the corner of Fourteenth and Washington Streets, where the leaders of the army were crowned with victors' laurels, and the soldiers received congratulations and thanks.

Another battle was before them in a few days. The field of East Oakland was to be contested on the 7th of June. The ladies had fleshed their maiden swords, and the thirst for carnage was now upon them. More whiskey was to be spilt, more kegs of beer placed *hors de combat*. The army of Oakland determined to reinforce the army

of Brooklyn *en masse*. The forces there were already well drilled and organized, and the Oakland victory had immensely improved their *morale*. Mr. E. G. Mathews was chosen Commander, with Messrs. Sumner, Ford, Steen, Pensam, Lynde and Watson as Lieutenants. All the ladies of the town hastened to enroll themselves in the Army of the East, while a large number of gentlemen volunteered their services as an active reserve. Whatever element of success that might have been overlooked or forgotten in the Oakland battle was here used to advantage. Duties were assigned to every one willing to lend a helping hand; the organizers of the Oakland victory lent their aid and encouraged the cohorts.

But the other side was not idle. Defeat had not disheartened them; it only made them more energetic. Nightly they met to raise the "sinews of war," and plan their battle; every voter was canvassed, and a victory assured. Aid was invited from San Francisco and Oakland, and it came. There was a mightier marshalling of forces on both sides. Captain Badger was chosen general of the spirituous host; and he called to his aid Hatch, of Santa Clara. Against the latter was pitted the Rev. Otis Gibson, of San Francisco, who led the singing host. Both armies met for review in sight of each other, the night before the battle. Martial music rent the air, and both sides shouted for victory, and were confident it was within their grasp on the morrow. As in Oakland, the temperance host took the field in a tent. The Union Hotel served the license legion for a camp. Hatch harangued his followers at great length, and proved the superior morality of the license cause, and the great evils of no license. In the tent, license was torn to tatters, and all the bottles and glasses smashed.

The eventful morning arrived. The very atmosphere seemed conscious of the desperate character of the approaching conflict, and held its breath. The sun shone serenely in the heavens, equally favoring both sides with the effulgence of his rays. The polling-place was Judge Howard's old office, equi-distant between the two hostile camps.

In the "no license" camp the refreshment brigade and the boquet battalion were early in motion. Hot coffee and cakes, ham sandwiches and cold turkey were never so abundant on this side of the bay before, or since. The odor of flowers perfumed the air, and sweet smiles, bright eyes and soft words wooed the unwilling voter to cast his ballot against rum.

But the champions of rum were not idle either. They, too, had learnt a lesson from the Oakland encounter, and took advantage of several neglected aids. The streets swarmed with the valiant warriors from near and far. Male and female mingled in the moral melee. Martial music rent the air. The war chant of the crusader carried dismay to the heart of the enemy at every street corner. Sallie Hart, leading the light infantry of the local option army, was distinguished for the rapidity of her movements and her sanguinary encounters. From Tubbs' Hotel to Tum Suden's—from the Railroad Depot to Adams Street, was the battle fiercely waged and every inch of ground disputed. Load after load of reinforcements were carried to the battle-field. Never before, since the world began, was there such a wordy warfare. Tongues cut sharper than swords. There was bullyragging and brow-beating, badinage and braggadocio, coarse invective and sharp recontre, pointed jests and biting sarcasms, ridicule and rodomontade.

The "license" band-wagon would drive through a temperance crowd and defiantly display its banners, inscribed with the legends of "Equal Rights" and "No Blue Laws for Brooklyn;" and the band strike up with its stirring strains; when the Temperance Glee Club would gather a multitude around it and respond with a chorus that awakened the echoes in the distant mountains, and the refrain of "Glory, glory, hallelujah!" pierced the hills.

At last the polls closed; the combat ceased; and victory had once more perched on the temperance tent-top. A majority of 84 had decided against license. The vote was as follows:

Brooklyn Precinct—For license, 181; against license, 273.

Fitchburg Precinct—For license, 86; against license, 78.

Thus closed the most remarkable election that ever took place in this State, and perhaps anywhere else in the world. It was computed that 500 women were on the streets of Brooklyn that day, doing battle against the bottle. Not a breach of the peace was committed, nor an arrest made—which fact spoke well for the conduct of the men who were battling for the protection of their business, or repelling what they believed to be an encroachment upon their natural rights.

Immediately after the Brooklyn election was formed the Oakland Township Temperance Alliance, the objects of which were the promotion of temperance principles by all suitable means and the securing of the best laws to that end.

It was recommended by the Supervisors that no prosecution be had against those who kept their saloons open after the election, until the first of July following, and that recommendation was acted upon in Oakland and Brooklyn.

The next election ordered was in Murray Township. It took place on the 27th day of June. The largest vote ever polled in the township was cast, and was largely for license. Livermore Precinct gave 241 votes for and 125 against; Pleasanton Precinct, 120 votes for, and only 33 against; Summit Precinct, 23 for, and 12 against—making a total vote in Murray Township of 554, and giving the license side a majority of 214. It was evident from this that the extreme ends of the county were widely at variance on the liquor question, and each side had won important victories. Two townships had now gone for license, and two against, and two—Alameda and Eden—remained to be heard from.

As was the case elsewhere, the preparations for the fray in Alameda were very vigorous. Dr. Henry Gibbons marshalled and animated the option host. He had abundance of assistance; but the ladies, on account of the difference in the population—Alameda being largely German—did not turn out so numerously as they did in Oakland and Brooklyn. The liquor men dropped the policy they had hitherto pursued, of making few public demonstrations, and employed speakers and held meetings, making a good canvass. The election was held on the 2d day of July. That usually quiet place underwent a siege which will be remembered by all who witnessed it as long as they live. The scenes that took place almost beggared description. Ladies from Oakland, Brooklyn and San Francisco, with many gentlemen, were present. A tent was used as a rallying-place, as in Oakland and Brooklyn. The usual lunch-tables were laid out and the flower-girls were on hand. The singing host, headed by the Rev. Otis Gibson, was there, too, and the fighting host under Turner. The wildest enthusiasm was excited. Here lager was attacked in one of its strongholds, and lager met it in no laggard way. A policy of offense was determined upon, and the ladies were warned to look out. The little town was regularly besieged. Hundreds came over from San Francisco, where the liquor men had organized a league. A detachment of this organization, headed by a band of music, marched through the town, singing Bacchanalian songs. Sally Hart was present with her light infantry (an organization of young men and women), but she was overwhelmed by the physical force

pitted against her. It was no longer pretty talk and good-natured discussion. Affairs took a decidedly rude turn, and the ladies were finally forced to yield the streets and retreat to their tent, while the battle at the ballot-box went largely against them. The result at the close was that 201 votes were given for license, and only 108 against. The newspaper controversy that followed was very warm. The San Francisco *Post* and *Chronicle*, and the Oakland *News* were very severe in their comments on the conduct of the license men; while the *Alta* and *Transcript* espoused their cause, and defended them against the onslaughts of their adversaries.

License was now in the ascendant in the county, having carried three out of the five township elections held, and Eden alone remained to determine whether it should be an equally divided victory or an overwhelming defeat for the temperance army. The election was fixed for the 11th day of July. The rudeness practiced at Alameda it was feared would be renewed in Eden, and matters took a decidedly belligerent turn. A strong police force, headed by Sheriff Morse, was on hand to prevent disorder, and many of the temperance men went armed. Even guns were held in readiness. The most prominent men and women in each town in the township—which embraced Haywards, San Leandro, San Lorenzo and Mount Eden—were ranged with the temperance ticket, regardless of party or political proclivity. Here Judge Russell, head of the Temperance Alliance, was at home. The usual workers on both sides at the other elections were on hand, women as well as men. No disturbance took place, and the only arrest made was of a couple of contraband kegs of lager at San Leandro. These were carried off from their hiding place on the margin of the creek, in triumph, and confiscated by the Sheriff. The contest promised to be very close, but the count of the ballots in the evening unfolded another license victory. The majority was small, but it confirmed the unpopularity of the new law.

Following were the returns received from each polling place: San Leandro—For License, 79; against, 87. Haywards—For License, 101; against, 93. San Lorenzo—For License, 79; against, 55. Mount Eden—For License, 49; against, 9. Total majority for License in the township, 61.

Summing up the total result in the county by townships, the following result was obtained:

	For License.	Against.
Alameda Township,	201	108
Brooklyn "	267	351
Eden "	308	244
Oakland "	1,038	1,291
Murray "	384	170
Washington "	184	167
	2,382	2,331

Showing a majority of 51 in favor of the license cause.

The total result, however, did not influence the result in each separate township, which was to exercise its own local option.

In Oakland and Brooklyn the saloons did not close at the appointed time, and forty-four warrants were served by the Sheriff in one day, for violations of the law. Convictions were had; but an appeal was in the mean time made to the Supreme Court against the unconstitutionality of the law, and Judge Nye reserved his decision until the Supreme Court had passed upon it. The ground taken was that the law operated unequally, as under it liquor could be sold in one locality and not in another. The Constitution of the State declares that all laws must be equal in their operation, and on this ground the Supreme Court quashed the whole business, and the Pendegast Act was repealed at the last session of the Legislature. And thus fruitlessly closed a series of the most exciting, odd, and probably most remarkable election contests that ever took place in the world.

During the winter of 1874 took place the celebrated legislative investigation into the management by the Board of Regents of the erection of the College of Letters of the State University. The building had been constructed the previous summer, at a cost to the State of $130,000, and it was maintained by some that this amount was in excess of what it should rightly have cost by about $24,043.12. Two investigations were held—one by an Assembly and the other by a Senate Committee. It was shown that the Regents left the management of the erection to Dr. Merritt, who was Chairman of the Building Committee, and that he had let the work to certain favorite contractors, in order that he might, himself, make a profit thereon. The attack on Dr. Merritt and the Regents was led by Assemblyman Tyrrell, of San Francisco, who was himself a builder, and anxious at the time to bid on the job; but according to his own statement, was advised by Mr. Miller, the millman, that it would be useless for him to do so, as the firm of Power & Ough were sure to have the work, no

matter who bid or what their offers were. Mr. Miller, however, denied on oath that he had made any such remark. A great many witnesses were examined and much time taken up with the enquiry. Power & Ough, who had in the meantime left the country, asserted by letter that all that they had made by the contract was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that the State had in the College of Letters the cheapest of all its structures. The fact that Dr. Merritt was the owner of a lumber yard, and supplied material for the building, was much commented upon, although the Doctor declared that he had furnished lumber as cheap as anyone else could have done. At any rate, the reports of the Special Committees were condemnatory of the manner in which the work had been carried out; but nothing more was done about it, excepting Judge Nye calling attention to the matter in his subsequent charge to the Grand Jury.

The Parshall case was another of the events of this year which made it remarkable, the facts of which are fresh in most people's minds.

This year, too, we had Sheriff Morse's celebrated pursuit of Vasquez, which proved ineffectual, as the celebrated detective never got near the notorious outlaw, who, however, was captured soon after Morse gave up the chase, near Los Angeles.

Oakland witnessed the famous Grand Central Hotel suit—Merritt *vs.* Wilcox; was entertained and puzzled with the Clarke ghost mystery; the introduction of public drinking-fountains; and the establishment of a Board of Public Works.

Prof. Wm. Swinton, a gentleman who was associated with the University since its establishment, as Professor of English Language and Literature, resigned his position and went East. He carried with him the regrets and well-wishes of his colleagues in the University. The resignation took place early in March.

Captain Hiram Thorne, a member of the Oakland Board of Fire Commissioners, and an old resident of Brooklyn, died suddenly of heart disease, on the morning of the 13th of March. He was a native of New York, and about 60 years of age at the time of his death. The flags of the City Hall and engine-houses were placed at half-mast in respect to his memory.

There was much discussion on the water question in Oakland, as the supply then obtainable was altogether inadequate.

The Gilman claim against Contra Costa County, for the building of the first Oakland bridge, was up before the Legislature again this session, with no other than the usual result—defeat.

The Livermore Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry passed a series of resolutions, at a meeting held on the 1st of August, protesting against the action of the Board of Regents in removing Dr. Carr from the position of Professor of Agriculture in the State University, and condemning the management of the College of Agriculture, which were followed by many others of similar character in various portions of the State.

Mr. S. A. Penwell, Secretary of the Berkeley Land Company, gave notice, in August, that the wharf was completed, and that all shippers were entitled to the use of the same, free of charge. It is 1,360 feet in extreme length, and 80 feet wide at its lower portion, and at its upper portion, 30 feet. It is a strong structure.

Hon. S. P. Wright, late District Attorney of Alameda County, died at Santa Barbara on the 24th of July, after a protracted illness. He was formerly State Senator from the counties of Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, and served a term as President *pro tem.* He was an able and honest man. At the time of his demise his place of residence was East Oakland, where he left a wife and two children to mourn his loss. At the following meeting of the County Court, resolutions of regret and condolence were passed.

A meeting of persons interested in the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Martinez to Livermore, was held at Danville, Contra Costa County, on the 3d day of October. Nathan Jones, of Walnut Creek, occupied the Chair; and F. R. Fassett, of Livermore, acted as Secretary. A committee, consisting of Daniel H. Inman, of Livermore; Mr. Baldwin, of Limerick; Chas. Wood, of Danville; W. W. Camron, of Green Valley; John Larkey, of Walnut Creek; Lafayette Fish and Dr. Strentzel, of Martinez, were appointed a committee to complete the organization. The distance from Martinez to Livermore is 35 miles, and a railroad would run nearly all the way over a level grade, through the Pacheco, San Ramon, Amador, and Livermore Valleys. Several other meetings were subsequently held, but, after a time, the enterprise was allowed to drop.

A reunion of the Grangers of Alameda County took place at Haywards on the 17th of October, at which were represented Eden Grange, Thos. Hellar, Master; Centreville Grange, Jas. Shinn, Master; Suñol Grange, E. M. Carr, Master; Livermore Grange, Daniel H. Inman, Master; Temescal Grange, Dr. Ezra S. Carr, Master.

During the year 1874 the new Court-house was started in Oakland.

It is situated on the west, or Washington Plaza, on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets. It is constructed of wood, stone, brick and iron, and is an elegant and imposing structure; in dimensions, 175x100 feet. The contract price was $148,550; but the extras and alterations have raised it to over $200,000. A Jail was also erected this year, on the same block of ground, immediately west of the Court-house. It is built of brick and stone, and its dimensions are 40x75 feet, two stories high, with wings. Cost, $39,000; but, with building at Brooklyn, taking down and rebuilding, the total charge to jail account is $70,000.

The local legislation for the year 1874 embraced the following enactments:

Introduced by Senator Gibbons:

An Act to prevent the sale of liquor within two miles of the State University.

An Act to fix the salaries of officers in Alameda County.

An Act to abolish the office of County Assessor, create Township Assessors, and define the duties thereof.

An Act to authorize the Mountain View Cemetery Association to issue bonds to the amount of $13,000.

An Act to define the boundary line between San Francisco and Alameda Counties. [The old line included a portion of the railroad wharf within the limits of San Francisco County; the line determined by this Act is drawn at a distance of 500 feet west of the railroad wharf.]

An Act authorizing the Supervisors of Alameda County to erect buildings on Washington and Franklin Squares, in the City of Oakland, and to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 therefor.

An Act to authorize the Governor to select five Commissioners, who shall have concurrent power with the Council to purchase, construct or condemn water-works. [Bonds to the amount of $800,000 may be issued and the credit of the city pledged.]

An Act supplementary to the city charter. [Makes office of City Attorney elective; fixes salaries of officers; prohibits the incurring of debts, etc.]

Bills introduced by Assemblyman Gurnett:

An Act granting tide-lands north of Lake Peralta to the City of Oakland.

An Act to provide for the erection of a bridge from Alameda to

Bay Island. [Appropriated $8,000 from the County for this purpose.]

An Act confirming the action of the City Council in paying City Marshal Johnson the damages recovered against him by property-holders on Eighth Street.

An Act to construct a main sewer from the lake westerly to the bay.

An Act to provide for the issue of $100,000 of bonds, to fund the debt of the city. [$12,000 is provided for the new school-house in Brooklyn; and the creation of further debts in excess of the city's revenue is prohibited.]

An Act to legalize an assessment in Brooklyn, for the construction of a sewer ordered by the former town authorities.

An Act to legalize the action of the City Council of Oakland in paying W. W. Foote $500 for legal services rendered the city.

An Act to postpone the city election this year until the first Monday in May.

An Act to ratify the action of the City Council of Oakland in paying J. M. Bailey for a sidewalk.

An Act to fix the compensation of the Deputy-Sheriff at $1,500 per annum.

An Act to authorize the City of Oakland to issue eight per cent. bonds, and use the money to redeem the ten per cent. bonds now outstanding.

Mr. Amerman is the author of the following acts:

An Act to revise an Act, entitled an Act to incorporate the Town of San Leandro.

An Act declaring Alameda creek, in Alameda County, a navigable stream, and providing for the removal of obstructions therefrom.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Town of Alameda.

An Act to authorize the trustees of the First Congregational Religious Society of Oakland to convert certain real estate belonging to said society in the City of Oakland and County of Alameda.

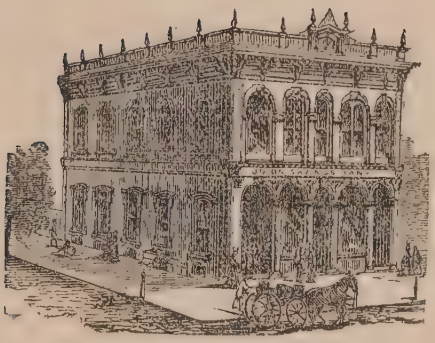
An Act to provide for the collection of district school taxes in Townsend and May School Districts, in Murray Township, in the County of Alameda.

An Act in relation to certain streets in the Town of Alameda.

An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act to establish a Police Court in the City of Oakland, and define its jurisdiction, duties, and fees of Court, and its officers.

An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County to pay the claim of Geo. W. Babcock.

Mr. Amerman was also the author of "An Act to define the Senatorial and Assembly Districts of this State, and to apportion the representation thereof," whereby the representation of Alameda County was increased from one to two Senators, and from two to three Assemblymen.



Shoes Shoes Shoes

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE EVENTS OF 1875.

Destruction of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum by Fire—Death of Mayor Durant — New Mineral Discoveries in Brooklyn Township—$100,000 More for Oakland Harbor — Death of General Heath—Women Petitioning for their Rights—Newark Land Association—Appearance of the Oakland (German) Journal—Regulation for Tree-Planting—The Right to Impose a High Rate of Liquor License Affirmed—Livermore Incorporation—Great Odd Fellows' Celebrations — May-day Festivities — The Hammond Religious Revival—First Brick House in Livermore Dedicated—Rhode Island Celebration and Clam Bake—Grangers' Reunion—Republican Convention—The Alameda Independent —The County Offices Removed to the New Court-house—Heavy Rain Storm in June—Death of Alonzo D. Eames—A Lively Democratic Primary in Oakland—Independents' Convention—Fourth of July at San Lorenzo—Comments of a Grand Jury on the Court-House—What Alameda Paid the State—Republican County Convention—Democratic County Convention—Refuse to Join with the Independents, Who Make a Separate Ticket—County Infirmary Investigation—Death of Governor Weller—Demise of Rev. E. S. Lacy—Great Stringency in Money Matters —The Votes at the General and Judicial Elections—A Bill of Damages — Light-house on Goat Island — Death of "Father" Bryant—An Old Pioneer Dies — Santa Clara and Alameda Narrow-guage Railroad — Absconding of Geo. M. Pinney — Harry Meigs Intending to Settle in Oakland—Death of Geo. M. Blake—Of Francisco Aurrecoechea—Alameda and Contra Costa Railroad Company Organized—Progress at Berkeley—Death of Mrs Larue—Sudden Demise of J. Ross Browne—County Statistics—Alameda in the Legislature.

The year 1875 is remarkable in our county annals for the number of deaths that occurred among old citizens, for the many new enter-

prises commenced, the increase of our means of intercourse, the rapid augmentation of our population, the fullness of our cereal and fruit crops, the tightness of the money market, caused by the temporary failure of the Bank of California; the number of our political conventions, the multiplicity of parties, and the partial restoration of the Democratic party to power.

The destruction by fire of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum took place on Sunday afternoon, January 17th. It was situated in the foot-hills, half a mile south of Berkeley; was constructed of stone, and constituted one of the most solid and valuable buildings in the State. It was built and maintained by public funds, and in its destruction over $200,000 was lost to the people. There were ninety-one inmates of the Asylum at the time of the fire, all of whom were removed in safety.

An investigation into the cause of the fire took place a few days after, by the Board of Directors, when it was declared to be purely accidental, and no blame attached to any of the officers or servants of the institution. Temporary buildings were at once constructed.

Rev. Henry Durant, Mayor of Oakland, and the first president of the State University, died at his residence, at half past three o'clock on Friday afternoon, January 22d, of congestive chills. His death was sudden, as he had been on the streets the day before, attending to his usual avocations. He was seventy-two years of age. No man was ever more regretted. A sketch of his eventful life will be found in another part of this volume.

In the latter part of January a vein of silver ore was discovered in the hills between Brooklyn and San Leandro, by Thomas P. Gilmore, a nephew of the celebrated musician, then employed in the California Reduction Works. It was estimated to yield $25 to the ton, but no steps were taken to work it. A serpentine belt was found by Mr. Gilmore, almost two miles and a half long, running in a northeasterly and southeasterly direction. On the west side of it is a range of hills, containing a conglomerate heavy gravel deposit, which in some places is 100 feet thick. On the east side of this serpentine belt, auriferous quartz has been found with limestone, showing a good prospect of copper. At a subsequent date Mr. Gilmore took samples of rock from the croppings alluded to above to San Francisco and had the same assayed. Mr. R. J. Kohler, after testing one sample, stated that it yielded $58 per ton in silver, with a trace of gold. Another specimen assayed produced $18.25 in sil-

ver, and $5 in gold, besides 5 per cent. in copper. Mr. Gilmore purchased the land on which the mine was located, and desired to associate some capitalists with him to open and work the mine, but nothing has yet been done.

A second appropriation of $100,000, towards the improvement of Oakland Harbor, was made by Congress, the news of which was received in Oakland with much rejoicing, early in February. Senator Sargent and Representative Page were accredited with having secured this second favor, as they did the first.

General R. W. Heath, an old resident of Oakland, died at his residence near St. Helena, Napa County, on the 7th of February. Deceased was a native of Bladensburg, Maryland, and was aged 52 years and 7 days. The funeral service took place at St. John's Church, Oakland, two days after, his remains having been removed here for interment in Mountain View Cemetery. Many prominent citizens were present.

At the Republican City Convention, held in Oakland in February, Dr. Newcombe presented a voluminous petition from a number of women and citizens of Oakland, accompanied by a memorial addressed to the Convention, asserting the right of women to hold two places on the Board of Education. The names of 365 ladies and 350 voters were signed to the petition.

The Newark Land Association was incorporated in February, with the intention of founding a new town on the borders of the bay, in Washington Township, to be named after the manufacturing city of New Jersey. Several strong capitalists engaged in the enterprise, which was under the management of Mr. Charles Peters, of San Francisco.

The first number of the Oakland *Journal*, a weekly newspaper in the German language, made its appearance on the 27th of February. It was published, then as now, by Messrs. Schmidt, Wieymer & Schutt, the latter gentleman being manager. It was a very handsome sheet, of the dimensions of 24x36, and still flourishes.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held on the 8th of March, Mr. Shattuck presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That all shade trees planted on public highways in Oakland Township, shall be as follows : Roads of the width of 100 feet, shade trees shall be planted 16 feet from the outer edge thereof. Roads of the width of 85 feet, shade trees shall be planted 12 feet

from the outer edge thereof. Roads of the width of 85 feet, shade trees shall be planted 14 feet from the outer edge thereof. Roads of the width of 66 feet, shade trees shall be planted 12 feet from the outer edge thereof. Roads of the width of 60 feet, shade trees shall be planted 10 feet from the outer edge thereof. The width of sidewalks shall be as follows: On public roads 100 feet, the sidewalks shall be 20 feet; on public roads 80 feet wide, the sidewalks shall be 16 feet; on public roads of the width of 60 feet, the sidewalks shall be 14 feet wide. All shade trees shall be planted not less than 12 feet apart.

In a test case brought before Judge McKee, in the Third District Court (The People *vs.* Wm. Hurll), to determine the power of the City Council of Oakland to exact a high rate for licenses, the Judge decided that they had power to exact any sum for license they thought proper. He stated, in objection to the plea that the sum demanded for liquor license was unequal when compared with other branches of business, that the Legislature had conferred this power upon them, and what was a reasonable fee, was a practical question the City Council was better able to determine than the Court.

A meeting was held in Livermore, April 3d, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of incorporating the town. It was determined to hold a public meeting on the following Saturday, to ascertain the opinion of a majority of the citizens on the subject. The meeting was held, but the most of those in attendance were opposed to incorporation; the project did not die, however, and was kept alive by those interested until the meeting of the last Legislature, when an Act of incorporation was presented and passed.

The Odd Fellows of San Francisco celebrated their fifty-sixth anniversary by a monster picnic at Badger's Park, Oakland, on the 26th of April; and the Oakland Odd Fellows held their celebration at Scheutzen Park, Alameda. Games of various kinds and dancing were participated in, and both celebrations, in point of attendance, enjoyment and results, were highly satisfactory.

May-Day, as usual, was celebrated throughout the county with balls and picnics, crowning of the May Queen, etc. At Dry Creek, near Decota, the students of Washington College celebrated the day with becoming ceremony, and made a very pleasing display.

The great excitement of this year was the religious revival season inaugurated by the Rev. E. B. Hammond in Oakland. The meetings were held in a large tent, situated on the corner of Washington

and Fourteenth Streets, and were very largely attended, the interest having been kept up for several weeks.

Friday, the 30th day of April, was a gala day in the town of Livermore, the occasion being the dedication of the first brick building —erected by Mr. Esdon — a handsome two-story structure. The lower part consists of stores, and the upper of a public hall. The fire company turned out with a band of music in honor of the event, and paraded the town; speeches were made, and in the evening a ball was given in the hall.

The natives of Rhode Island, in this State, held a reunion at the Piedmont Hotel, Oakland Township, on the 21st of May, where they enjoyed the luxury of an old-fashioned clam bake. An original poem was read by Mr. D. P. Moore, and an eloquent speech was made by Hon. Nathan Porter. A society was formed, and the following officers, who were mostly residents of Alameda County, were elected: President, William Sherman; Vice-President, R. B. Woodward; Second Vice-President, Allen Gladding; Secretary, E. H. Smith; Treasurer, William Norris; Executive Committee, George B. Knowles, Nathan Porter, Stephen H. Smith, Jr.

The Grangers of Alameda County held their annual reunion in the San Lorenzo Grove, on the 29th of May. The day was delightful, the time propitious, and the attendance large. At the literary exercises the assemblage was called to order by Joel Russell, Esq., of Haywards, President of the Council for Alameda County, who was nominated as President of the Day. An original poem, "The Patrons' Declaration of Principles," was read by Mrs. J. V. Webster, of Fruit Vale. A short address was delivered by Mrs. Dr. Carr, who gave a history of the Order in the State, and referred to woman's place in the Order. Addresses were also made by other prominent members of the Order, and a pleasant and profitable time passed.

A new accession was made to the press of the county in the beginning of June, when the Alameda *Independent* appeared at Washington Corners. It is published by W. W. Theobalds & Co., is ably conducted, and the only paper now printed in the valley between Brooklyn and San José.

The Republican County Convention was held in Oakland on the 11th of June, when there was a full attendance of members. The Convention was called to order by Geo. M. Pinney, Chairman of the County Central Committee. Thos. Eagar was elected Temporary

Chairman; and A. W. Bishop, Secretary. Resolutions expressing confidence in the National Administration, and in Congressman Page, were passed, and delegates appointed to the State Convention. At the State Convention, held in Sacramento, a few days later, Dr. Ezra S. Carr, of this county, was nominated as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction; and F. K. Shattuck, a member of the State Central Committee.

The Board of Supervisors met for the first time in their room, in the new Court-house, on Monday, June 14th. The County officers took possession on Tuesday, the 8th of the same month, having occupied the temporary quarters in East Oakland until then. It was proposed to get up a celebration in honor of the completion of the new building, but the proposition was not acted upon.

June of this year was remarkable for the rain storm that occurred in the middle of the month. It rained more or less during three or four days. Rain set in on the morning of the 15th, about 8 o'clock, and continued steadily until the afternoon. The wind was from the south-east and strong, and a portion of the time the rain poured down very heavily. The storm ceased at 6 o'clock in the evening, having done some damage to stacked grain and hay. From Sunday the 13th, to Wednesday the 16th, the total rain-fall was one and sixty-five hundreths of an inch. From the record kept by Mr. Thomas Tennant, it appears that rain fell during the month of June, in the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1859, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1870, 1871, and 1874, but there had been no such fall as this since 1849.

Information was received in Oakland that Alonzo D. Eames, one of the pioneers of Oakland, had died at Lone Pine, Inyo County, on the 17th of June. Deceased was elected a member of the first City Council of Oakland in 1854, and was re-elected in 1855, 1861, and 1862; in 1865 and 1866 he was City Clerk, and the predecessor of Mr. Hillebrand.

The first session of the Third District Court held in the new Court-house, was commenced on the 21st day of June.

A Democratic Primary Election was held in Oakland on the 19th of June, when two tickets were placed in the field. The largest vote ever polled at a Democratic primary was cast, and the opposition ticket (anti-chivalry) elected. About 600 votes were polled, all at one polling place, on the corner of Broadway and Fifth street. The successful ticket was headed by F. J. Brearty, and the unsuccessful by Col. J. C. Hayes. As the defeated ticket contained the names of

several distinguished Democrats, such as those of Wm. Van Voorhies, Malichi Fallon, Theodore F. Bagge, D. W. Gelwicks, D. Ghirardelli, Wm. Hoskins, and other old steady and constant Democrats, the result was the cause of much comment. The County Convention was held on the 26th day of June, when the contest between the contending elements was renewed. It ended in the defeat of the Oakland delegation, who found nearly all the county delegates against them, and they lost the control of the Convention. The contest was for seats in the State Convention, for which the Irish friends of Hon. Philip A. Roach made a bold push. Although defeated, a majority of the delegation selected favored the nomination of that gentleman on the first ballot, at the State Convention. As the following election was the first in which occurred a Democratic victory in this county for many years, it is appropriate to mention the names of the delegates chosen. They were, for Oakland, F. J. Brearty, S. D. Cronin, and Joseph Becht; for Alameda, M. W. Peck; Brooklyn, Thos. W. Badger; Washington, Edward Niehaus; Eden, S. W. Cull; Murray, Jos. F. Black. The Convention met at Union Hall, San Francisco, on the 29th of June, when Hon. Wm. Irwin and all the present State Officers, excepting Dr. Carr, were nominated. No one from Alameda County was placed upon the State ticket. At the Democratic Congressional Convention, held at the same time, Hon. Henry Larkin, of El Dorado County, was nominated to oppose Mr. Page, for Congress.

An Independent County Convention was held in Oakland, when delegates to the State Convention of the party, held at Sacramento, were appointed. The principles of this party were reform in the administration of public affairs, the correction of local abuses, opposition to monopolies, and the reconciliation of the North and South. The Convention met at Sacramento, on the 22d of June, when a platform was adopted, and a State ticket, headed by General John Bidwell, of Chico, for Governor, was nominated. No one from Alameda County was placed on the ticket; but Hon. Chas. E. Tuttle, of Oakland, received the Congressional nomination.

At the Fourth of July celebration, at San Lorenzo, the Declaration of Independence was read by J. V. B. Goodrich, County Clerk; Mr. Jacob Price, of San Leandro, was Poet of the Day; Hon. Stephen G. Nye, Orator; and Rev. W. F. B. Lynch, Master of Ceremonies. An attempt had been made to get up a celebration in Oakland; but it ended in failure. The County Court met in the new Court-house, in Oakland, for the first time, on the 10th of July.

The Grand Jury on that day made its presentment, and, among other observations, made the following strictures on the completion of the new Court-house :

"In examining the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, the jury were led to examine the contract for building the Court-house, and found material, as well as minor, discrepancies between it and the building as completed. Particularly as to the front steps. The contract calls for steps fifteen inches wide; speaking-tubes and whistles are called for between the Court-rooms and certain offices; while none are found. The jury considered that the architect has been negligent in duty, and, to say the least, censurable, if not liable therefor; and that it was the duty of the Building Committee and Board of Supervisors, before accepting the building, to see that it was completed according to contract, and this they evidently did not do. The construction of the floors in the Supervisors' and Recorder's rooms is very faulty, and more pillars or other supports are needed under the floors. We consider it a great oversight in a climate like this, in allowing the plastering to be put upon the brick, instead of furring the walls. The rooms are cold and damp, and, in consequence, the walls are nearly all discolored. The whole interior construction and arrangement of the building is, in our opinion, excellent; and the upholstering and furnishing, except in the Surveyor's office, tasteful; but, at the same time, unnecessarily expensive and extravagant for county purposes."

During the last fiscal year Alameda County paid into the State Treasury the large sum of $241,141.51, or $6 for each man, woman and child in the county. A portion of this came back in the appropriation for school purposes; but even on the item of school money we paid out $20,000 per annum more than we received in return.

The Republican Convention for making nominations for legislative and county officers, was held in the Academy of Music, Fifth Street, Oakland, on the 2d of August. Delegates were present from all parts of the county, numbering 115 persons.

Mr. E. B. Mastick, of Alameda, was nominated for State Senator; Messrs. John L. Beard, of Centreville, A. T. Coville, of San Leandro, and J. V. B. Goodrich, of Oakland, were nominated for Assembly, with a full list of county officers, whose names will appear hereafter. Delegates were also appointed to attend the Judicial Convention, for the nomination of candidates for County and District Judges. Mr. Mastick subsequently declined to be a candidate for Senator, and Mr. Jas. W. Shanklin, of Oakland, was substituted in his stead.

At the Democratic County Convention, held on the 24th of July, at the Academy of Music, a full and exclusive Democratic ticket was nominated, with Jas. Beazell at its head for State Senator. It was understood that the Democrats and Independents would make a joint ticket, but from some motive, not explained (probably a promise of the railroad support), the Democrats did not enter into the arrangement, and three separate tickets were put into the field.

The Independent Convention, which met in the City Hall the same day, appointed a committee to make a selection of names, and report at a subsequent meeting. The committee consisted of Casper T. Hopkins, Brooklyn Township; J. F. Walker, Washington Township; Myron Smith, Alameda Township; Walter Blair, Oakland Township; W. W. Winn, Murray Township; Wm. Heller, Eden Township; C. W. Phelps and J. H. Redstone, Oakland Township. On the 7th of August they reported the names of their choice of candidates, naming Hon. Henry Robinson, of Alameda, for State Senator; endorsing Dixon (Democrat), of Washington, for Assembly, adding Walter Blair, of Oakland, and Joseph Taylor, of Murray. L. C. Morehouse, of San Leandro, was nominated for Sheriff, and the remainder of the candidates were taken from both the other tickets, as will be seen in the classification of candidates hereafter.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the management and condition of the County Infirmary, reported, August 7th, that they found everything satisfactory, with the exception that the Infirmary physician was in the habit of preparing skeleton figures on the premises, a practice which they condemned. Only three skeletons, all for scientific purposes, had been prepared.

Information was received here, on the 19th of August, that John B. Weller, formerly Governor of the State and a resident of Fruit Vale in this county, had died in New Orleans, two days previous, of small-pox. He was born in Oxford, Ohio, in 1812, and was therefore 63 years of age. Governor Weller's career was an eventful one. He was admitted to the bar at an early age, and was at one time Democratic candidate for Governor of his native State, and although defeated, was twice elected to Congress. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was appointed, by President Polk, one of the Commissioners to locate the boundary line between Mexico and California. He came up from Panama on the first trip of the steam-

ship *Panama*, and on the first day of June, 1849, was landed at the old hide house, on the beach at San Diego, with Major Emory, Captain Hardcastle, Lieutenant Derby (Phœnix) and the members of the surviving party. He was elected Governor of California in 1857, just after the Know-nothing party collapsed. He subsequently lived for short periods in Utah and Idaho. During the last five years of his life he practiced law in New Orleans, but had visited his old home here since his settlement in that city. He was four times married, and one of his sons is a lawyer in San Francisco. Governor Weller was regarded and esteemed as an honest public man, and in social life had many warm friends.

Another notable death was that of the Rev. E. S. Lacy, Congregational clergyman, which took place near St. Helena, Napa County, on the 23d day of August. Deceased was a minister of the gospel in this State for 23 years, and was well and widely known. He was a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., and at the time of his death 48 years of age. He graduated at Hamilton College with distinguished honors, and, after his admission to the ministry, came to California. He first went to Crescent City, and, as early as 1854, temporarily supplied the pulpit of the first Protestant church in San Francisco, of which Rev. S. H. Willey, subsequently Vice-President of the College of California, in Oakland, was pastor. In 1856 Mr. Lacy succeeded T. Dwight Hunt as pastor of the First Congregational Church, in San Francisco. He continued as pastor for nearly ten years, during which time no minister on the coast acquired more influence, or used it more beneficially than did the subject of this notice. He was a large-hearted, genial, sympathetic man, quick and warm in his impulses, a steadfast friend and an earnest and persuasive preacher. About 11 years previous to his death, an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs forced him to retire from the active duties of the ministry. He traveled in Europe for two years, and on his return settled down on a farm near Martinsburg, Virginia, and was for a time Superintendent of Schools for the county in which he resided. After several years of out-door life there, at the earnest solicitation of many of his friends, he returned to California, and was tendered charge of the new church at Seminary Park, near Mills Seminary; but his health failing soon after, again he retired from the active duties of his profession, still hoping for a longer lease of life. Death came gently and closed the career of a man of large-hearted benevolence and useful life. To do good was his pleasure, to be a true Christian his pride. Mr. Lacy left a wife and family to mourn his untimely death.

The death of Wm. C. Ralston, and the temporary failure of the Bank of California, were severe blows to the business and industry of the State, from which they did not recover for many months. Our local monetary institutions were not specially affected, but there set in a monetary stringency and a depression of business that was severely felt here as well as in San Francisco. The bank closed its doors temporarily on the 26th day of August.

The General Election, State and County, took place on the 1st of September. There were four tickets in the field: Democratic, Republican, Independent and Temperance. The vote in this county was as follows:

For Governor—Wm. Irwin (D.), 2,433; T. G. Phelps (R.), 1,956; John Bidwell (I.), 895; W. E. Lovett (T.), 45.

Lieutenant-Governor—Jas. A. Johnson (D.), 2,398; J. M. Cavis (R.), 1,991; Romualdo Pacheco (I.), 997; W. D. Hobson (T.), 40.

Secretary of State—Thos. Beck (D.), 2,450; E. H. Hallet, (R.), 2,215; Wm. Rousch (I.), 756.

Controller—Jas. W. Mandeville (D.), 2,238; Jas. J. Green (R.), 2,260; Lauren E. Crane (I.), 827; Joel Russell (T.), 58.

Treasurer—J. G. Estudillo (D.), 2,306; Wm. Beckman (R.), 2,270; Ferdinand Baehr (I.), 806; C. P. Thompson (T.), 47.

Attorney-General—Jo. Hamilton (D.), 2,471; E. D. Sawyer (R.), 2,243; Peter Van Clief (I.), 681.

Surveyor-General—William Minis (D.), 2,437; Robert Gardner (R.), 2,155; Edward Twitchell (I.), 784.

Clerk Supreme Court—D. B. Woolf (D.), 2,336; Grant I. Taggart (R.), 2,393; Paul Morrill (I.); 684.

For Congress—Henry Larkin (D.), 1,870; Horace F. Page (R.), 2,895; Chas. A. Tuttle (I.), 660.

For State Senator—Jas. Beazell (D.), 2,618; J. W. Shanklin (R.), 2,033; Henry Robinson (I.), 769.

Three Assemblymen—M. W. Dixon (D. and I.), 3,163; D. W. Gelwicks (D.), 2,419; Theo. F. Bagge (D.), 2,399; J. V. B. Goodrich (R.), 2,273; John L. Beard (R.), 2,208; A. T. Covell (R.), 2,059; Walter Blair (I.), 863; Joseph H. Taylor, 820.

County Clerk—Spencer C. Browne (D.), 2,551; Chas. G. Reed (R. and I.), 2,760; J. A. Chase (I.), 53.

Sheriff—Thos. O'Neil (D.), 2,080; Henry N. Morse (R.), 2,091; L. C. Morehouse (I.), 1,242.

County Treasurer—Joseph Becht (D. and I.), 2,757; Chas. E. Palmer (R.), 2,666.

County Recorder—Thos. A. Smith (D. and I.), 2,941; P. R. Borein (R.), 2,483.

District Attorney—John R. Glascock (D. and I.), 3,105; Albert A. Moore (R.), 2,289.

County Surveyor—George W. Dougherty (D.), 2,383; Luis Castro (R. and I.), 3,022.

County Superintendent Schools—B. F. Haislip (D.), 2,308; W. F. B. Lynch (R.), 2,309; Mrs. L. P. Fisher (I.), 779.

Public Administrator—William Hoskins (D.), 2,474; C. B. Rutherford (R. and I.), 2,924.

Coroner—William Helmer (D.), 2,584; S. H. Mather (R.), 1,947; Chas. S. Kittredge (I.), 854.

Of the various candidates for State officers, but two belonged to Alameda County—Grant I. Taggart, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Joel Russell, Temperance candidate for Controller—neither of whom, it will be seen, was elected.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Supervisors: District No. 5, Oakland—Peter Pumyea (R.), 529; S. Hirshberg (D.), 381. District No. 2, Washington—H. Overacker, 139; J. McKeown, 119; M. W. Listen, 18; J. A. Chadburne, 50; M. B. Sturges, 82; G. W. Cook, 92; C. A. Plummer, 13.

Assessors: Oakland Township—E. Hunt, 1,122; J. F. Steen, 521; J. E. Whitcher, 441. Brooklyn Township—A. B. Webster, 321; John Carey, 201. Alameda Township—E. Minor Smith, 195. Eden Township—A. R. Hall, 272; Thomas Heller, 83; Joseph Pimentel, 205. Washington Township—L. S. Osgood, 337; W. T. Ralph, 122; S. Martin, 1. Murray Township—Newton Ingram, 422; P. Wilson, 93; H. Bailey, 1; J. F. Black, 1.

Constables: Oakland Township—W. T. Miles, 1,442; G. H. Tilly, 1,273; S. G. Crawford, 257; two required. Brooklyn Township—J. W. Still, 213; E. Yates, 166; Jas. Triplet, 273; J. B. Merritt, 71; John Shearer, 136; two required. Alameda Township—H. S. Barlow, 12; W. P. Valentine, 137; S. Fish, 126; S. Orr, 144; W. K. Jacqueth, 22; two required. Eden Township—R. B. Cooley, 50; G. H. Horn, 284; J. S. Rivers, 211; J. H. Sherley, 312; G. H. Richardson, 160; two required. Washington Township—C. Nail, 128; J. A. Trefry, 341; C. O. Babb, 62; R.

Denmark, 82; E. Huff, 3; W. Lattin, 3; J. White, 1. Murray Township—S. M. Conkey, 365; R. Faville, 490; D. Regan, 104; R. Sanders, 115; J. Atwell, 16; two required.

The vote for Sheriff and County Superintendent was so close that a re-count was demanded, at the next meeting of the Board, by Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Haislip. The result, by process of law, when obtained, was that the majorities of Mr. Morse and Mr. Lynch were increased, the former having 38, and the latter 82, Mr. Haislip's name having been wrongly spelled on 90 ballots.

The judicial election took place on the 20th of October, and resulted in the following vote:

For State Superintendent—Ezra S. Carr, of Alameda (R. & I.), 2,448; O. P. Fitzgerald, of Sonoma (D.), 1,090.

Judge Third District Court—Samuel Bell McKee (D.), 2,766; Lewis Shearer (R.), 783.

County Judge—Stephen G. Nye (R.), 2,095; W. Gibbons (D.), 1,451.

Justices of the Peace: Alameda—J. W. Clark, 185; C. M. Radcliffe, 163; Wm. Holtz, 74; H. Hoag, 147. Brooklyn—Jas. Merritt, 214; Asa Howard, 194; M. Hawes, 183. Eden—Jas. Collingridge, 275; S. Wootten, 200; Wm. Pearce, 125; J. A. Gallett, 39; scattering, 15. Oakland—Jas. Lentell, 1,120; Wm. M. Graham, 1,003; B. B. Taylor, 960. Murray—A. M. Church, 274; L. A. Coats, 390; M. P. H. Love, 165. Washington—Jos. McKeown, 59; L. G. Yates, 154; Henry Smith, 96; W. H. Geary, 47; Joseph Herbert, 80; Geo. W. Bond, 37; S. B. Robinson, 20; scattering 2.

The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each township were elected.

A claim was presented to the Board of Supervisors, on September 6th, by Juana M. Estudillo, for the following items:

For value of iron vault taken from old Court-house, in San Leandro,	$5,000
For nine iron cells,	8,000
Rent of premises, from June 25th to January 25th, 1875, at $150 per month,	2,850
Rent from January 25th to August 25th, 1875, at $100 per month,	700
Damages to premises (Court-house),	1,500
Total claim,	$18,050

The vault referred to in the foregoing claim is the Treasurer's

vault, now in the new Court-house, for the possession of which a suit had also been instituted by F. Rhoda, the owner of the temporary Court-house in East Oakland. Both parties' claims were based on the ground that it became a permanent fixture in the respective buildings. The bill of Juana M. Estudillo was referred to the County Attorney, and on the 29th of September was rejected by the Board.

A light-house was erected on Goat Island, by the Light-house Board, in September. There had been a fog-bell and fog-horn erected previously, but in foggy weather the bell could not be distinctly heard on the pilot-houses of vessels.

The Independence of Mexico and Chili was celebrated at Livermore, in September, by natives of those respective countries.

On the 27th of September, died at Haywards, Father Bryant, father of the Rev. J. W. Bryant, of Haywards, and Rev. Wm. S. Bryant, of San Leandro. Deceased was 75 years of age, and left behind him his wife, who had attained the advanced age of 69 years.

An old pioneer of the county, named Wm. H. Hawthorne, was found dead about a mile from Niles bridge, on the 23d of September. He lived for many years in Washington Township. Of late years he had resided in San Francisco. His remains were accompanied by a large concourse of friends, to the Centreville Cemetery. Deceased formerly owned a valuable ranch in Washington Township, and was noted for his hospitality.

The grading of a new narrow-gauge railroad—the Alameda and Santa Clara—was commenced on the 27th day of September. The proposed line is between the town of Santa Clara and Dumbarton Point, on the Bay of San Francisco, and in Alameda County. Its completion was expected in a few months. It promised to be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the southern part of Alameda County, and it was proposed to connect it by a tram-way with Mission San José, some ten miles distant.

The disappearance of Geo. M. Pinney, a prominent politician, Naval Paymaster's Clerk in San Francisco, a heavy operator in mines and mining stock, and a resident of Oakland, caused much anxiety in San Francisco, where he had embezzled a large amount of money. He absconded on the 4th of July, and for a long time nothing was heard of him. He left behind him, in Oakland, a wife and family, and carried off a large amount of money, estimated as high as $1,000,000, partly belonging to individuals and partly to the government.

No such bold adventurer as Pinney had ever appeared or disappeared in California. Much speculation existed and still continues, as to his whereabouts.

Harry Meiggs, a former heavy defaulter and absconder from San Francisco, and who has since made much money in South America, was favored in the last Legislature by an Act passed allowing him to return to this State, which it was his intention then to do, and settle in Oakland; but subsequent events prevented. He was so ill in July of this year, at his residence in Lima, that his life was at one time despaired of, and much anxiety existed in consequence.

Judge George M. Blake, one of the oldest residents of Alameda County, and a pioneer of Oakland, died suddenly while out on a hunting expedition with Dr. Pardee, at a place called Davis' Ranch, about sixty miles from Shasta. There was great grief in Oakland on the receipt of this news. The sad event took place on the 16th day of October. Resolutions of regret and condolence were passed by the bar of Alameda County, at a meeting held in the Court-house on the following 18th; and a mass meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall, to express the sorrow of the community for the loss they had experienced in the death of so valuable a citizen. The obsequies took place on the afternoon of the 19th, at 2 o'clock. The funeral service was performed at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. J. K. McLean. The funeral was attended by a large number of citizens, City Council, the Bar, and the members of the Masonic Fraternity. While the cortege was moving to deposit the remains of the lamented gentleman in their last resting place, the bells of the city tolled a sad farewell, and the last earthly rites were performed by depositing the body in the grave at Mountain View Cemetery.

There was buried at Mission San José, on the 11th of October, an old and well-known citizen of Alameda County—Francisco Aurrecoechea. Deceased had been a resident of this county since 1852. He was a native of Spain, and was born in the town of Bilboa. For several years he was engaged in mercantile business at Mission San José, but subsequently retired upon his landed possessions in Livermore Valley, which had assumed large proportions, demanding his undivided attention. He was always known as a warm-hearted and honorable man; generous by nature, and always helping any public charity or deserving person. His extensive estate was for many years a great temptation to settlers, and Mr. Aurrecoechea was much annoyed by squatters. His name appears quite often upon the Court

records, as plaintiff in forcible entry and detainer suits. But his titles had been perfected for some time, and his lands were all clear at the time of his demise. The deceased was about fifty years of age. He is succeeded in his property by his brother, José Aurrecoechea.

In October, of this year, the idea of tunnelling the Contra Costa hills, and constructing either a railroad or improved wagon road, was revived. Some two years previously, Messrs. J. E. Whitcher and W. F. Boardman, civil engineers, made a careful survey for a narrow-gauge railway between Oakland and Walnut Creek. A short, easy and feasible route was found, which included a tunnel, about half a mile in length, at the summit, and situated a short distance north of Lake Chabot. The idea of a railroad was taken up by a number of wealthy capitalists and a company formed, named the Oakland and Contra Costa Railroad. A meeting of the stockholders was held at the Grand Central Hotel, Oakland, on the evening of the 21st of December, at which the following directors were elected, viz: Thomas H. Williams, W. W. Camron, J. M. Walker, Joseph Becht, E. Chappellet, H. B. Berryman, S. N. Puttnam, A. J. Snyder, John P. Jones, Mack Webber and L. W. Kennedy. The Board selected the following officers: President, Thos. A. Williams; Treasurer, Joseph Becht; Secretary, L. W. Kennedy. It was understood that Mr. Camron would act as General Superintendent.

A committee appointed on preliminary survey reported progress. Engineers were then in the field, and a favorable report followed in a few days. The length of the proposed road was to be about twenty miles, and the chief question to determine would be the route to be taken from Oakland. It was afterwards determined to be *via* Berkeley. As will be hereafter seen, the chief difficulty in the way of the new company was to secure a desirable right of way through the City of Oakland. Upon this matter turned the subsequent city election.

The progress going on about this time, at Berkeley, warranted the expectation that the beautiful suburb would, ere long, swell into a town of considerable dimensions. A steamboat was making several trips daily between there and San Francisco, and the stakes were driven to mark the line of a steam railroad between Berkeley and Oakland. The California Watch Factory had located there, and was putting up a large building; the Standard Soap Company was also putting up a large building; and great progress was visible at both the University and water front sides of the new town. Water works were being erected, and building progressing very rapidly, while the demand for lots was constant.

A new Transcontinental Telegraph Company was organized in New York during the latter half of 1875, with A. A. Cohen, of Alameda, as President.

On the 19th of November died, at East Oakland, Mrs. Sarah Larue, relict of the late Jas. B. Larue, the pioneer of Brooklyn. Mrs. Larue was one of the first American ladies that settled in Alameda County, and was a woman possessed of great fortitude, sound head and good heart. She was a native of New Jersey, came to California in 1854, and settled with her husband in Brooklyn. At the time of her demise she was aged 69 years, 2 months and 14 days.

J. Ross Browne, the celebrated traveler and author, and one of the early settlers of Oakland, died suddenly on the morning of the 8th of December. He was taken ill with spasms on the previous evening, on his return from San Francisco to his residence north of Oakland. Mr. Browne was born in Ireland, in 1817, and, at the time of his demise, was in his 58th year.

The total value of real estate in Alameda County, in 1875, as returned by the assessors, was $32,168,903. The value of personal property was $6,672,822; of assessable property, $38,841,725. The tax for State purposes was $234,992.44; for county purposes, $217,018.52, making a total tax of $452,010.96, levied in the county for State and county purposes.

The funded debt of the County was $247,944, showing a large increase since the previous year on account of the cost of the Court-house and Jail buildings. The floating debt was $112,743.64. The rate of interest was 7 per cent. The cash in the Treasury was $50,175.04. The value of the County property, including the two plazas donated by the city of Oakland, was estimated at $300,000. The rate of taxation was $1.30 on each $100.

The taxable property of Alameda had grown to be $10,000,000 more than any county in the State, excepting San Francisco, having lately outgrown Sacramento, which hitherto held the second position. Its rate of taxation was lower than any other county, excepting San Joaquin and San Benito. Sacramento and Santa Clara levied the same rate.

The Legislature was in session, and Alameda was represented for the first time with her full delegation of five, secured by the new apportionment passed into law in the previous Legislature, through the efforts of Mr. Amerman.

Oakland Daily Transcript

— AND —

Alameda County Gazette.

POWERS & CHAMBERLAIN, Editors and Proprietors.

The **Oakland Daily Transcript** is nearly nine years old, and has a wide circulation. It is the official organ of the United States and County of Alameda, and is conceded to be one of the leading Republican papers of this State.

The **Alameda County Gazette** is over twenty-one years old—the oldest paper published in the County, and one of the oldest in the State. It is full of local, current and general news.

The price of the Daily is $7.00 per year, $3.75 for six months, and $2.00 for three months, and is served by carriers at 15 cts. per week.

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This large circulation makes these papers the best advertising mediums in the County.

O. B. POWERS, } Editors and
WM. H. CHAMBERLAIN, } Proprietors.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE EVENTS OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

Legislative Committees visit the University and Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute—Death of Ex-Mayor Williams, of Oakland—Franchise granted for the Northern Railway—Extension of Eighth Street, Oakland, and the Building of Another Bridge Proposed—The San Leandro Town Trustees Reduce the License Fee—Oakland Districted Into Wards—The Oakland, Berkeley and Contra Costa Railroad Company Ask the City Council for the Right of Way Through Market Street—Petition Refused—The Municipal Election Turns Upon the Question—Dr. Pardee Elected Mayor Upon the Issue—Another Franchise Demanded by the Central Pacific Company—The Folly of Political Nominations in Municipal Affairs—Final Defeat of the Franchise—The City Elections—The Republican Nominees Generally Successful—Death of General Shuey—A Nonagenarian—Republican County Convention—Centennial Fund Committee—Incorporation of the Town of Haywards—Death of William Hillegas, a Pioneer of Oakland—Election of Town Officers of Alameda, San Leandro, Haywards, and Livermore—Death of County Treasurer Becht—$30,000 *Damages for Rev. R. F. Parshall, against P. H. Sumner—Chas. Palmer Appointed County Treasurer—Democratic Convention—Delegates to Cincinnati and Saint Louis—Suicide of Judge Ferris—Anti-Chinese Mass Meeting in Oakland—The Lightning Train from New York to Oakland—Death of Jas. S. Latham—Republican and Democratic Ratification Meetings—A Champion Bigamist—Opening of the Berkeley Railroad—State Conventions for Choosing Presidential Electors—The Oakland Assessor Reports* $22,000,000 *Assessable Property in the City—New City Directory—New Wharf at Foot of Broadway—The Creek Route Reopened—Centennial Celebrations and Festivities—West Oakland Rejoices—Acts of the Legislature of* 1875–6 *relating to Alameda County—Completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Los Angeles.*

The year 1876 is memorable as the Centennial year of American Independence. At the beginning of this year our Legislature was in session, and many important measures affecting the interests of Alameda County were passed. During this year the city of Oakland was districted into Wards; and the towns of Hayward and Livermore incorporated. It was to us a year of great public enterprises; the second year of the construction of the seawalls for the protection of Oakland Harbor; year of the dredging out of the channel, and the re-opening of the Creek route. During it the promoters of the Contra Costa Railroad Company made a protracted struggle for the right of way through Market street to ship channel; during it was the West Oakland and Berkeley Branch Railroad, of five and a quarter miles, built and put in operation; the building of the Northern Railway by the Central Pacific Company commenced; the Southern Pacific Railway, with Oakland as its northern terminus, completed to Los Angeles; and the Alameda section of the Dumbarton, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Narrow-Gauge Railroad, completed. There was besides built and put in operation the Brooklyn and High street horse railroad; the Piedmont horse railroad from Seventh street, Oakland to Mountain View Cemetery. It is a year remarkable in the annals of Oakland for its numerous and important building enterprises, the improvement of its streets, and a great increase in its population. It is to be regarded as a year of general abundance—of good grain, fruit and vegetable crops, throughout the country. And finally, it is of farther importance as the year of a presidential election.

The commencement of the year was marked by the appearance of Legislative Committees appointed to examine into the condition of the University property and the management of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. The University Committee found some fault with the management of the Regents in regard to its water rights; and the Hospital Committee recommended that the useful branches of education only be taught to the pupils in the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute. The general management of both institutions was approved.

A. Williams, an old resident of Oakland and an Ex-Mayor, died at the residence of Benjamin H. Wyman, corner of New Broadway and Bay Place, at 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of January 19th. His complaint was pneumonia, a disease contracted while returning from the States to California, some few weeks previously. He was seventy-six years of age, and served the city in the capacity of Chief Magistrate during the years 1857 and 1858.

At the meeting of the Oakland City Council, held January 24th, the Northern Railway Company, by Leland Stanford, Chas. Crocker, *et al.*, representing the company, petitioned to Council to grant them the privilege of constructing a double track for railroad purposes along certain streets. Mr. Crocker was present, and by request explained the object of the road. The Northern Railroad Company was organized to build a road from Oakland to Tehama, *via* Carquinez Straits. It will be built in connection with the Bantas Road, coming into Oakland on the old survey of that road with certain changes to bring it to the Central Pacific grounds. The company had procured the right of way along the route, and intended to commence work immediately. They had three ships just arrived with steel rails which they would put on this road. It would be the great thoroughfare of the State, over which would pass all the travel overland from the northerly part of the State and Oregon. It would shorten the time between Oakland and Sacramento some two hours. The road was to run along Cedar street. The petition was referred to the Street Committee, and subsequently granted.

On the 5th of February a meeting of property-owners was held in the City Council Chamber, Oakland, to consider the proposition to cut Eighth street through from Oak street to the estuary, and bridge the same, thus securing a second avenue of communication with the eastern section of the city. The cost of the bridge was limited to $30,000. After a good deal of consideration and several subsequent meetings, the project was determined upon, and the street has been cut through the property of General Kirkham; but nothing has yet been done towards the construction of the proposed bridge.

At the same meeting a petition was presented from Thos. H. Williams, President of the Oakland and Contra Costa Railroad, for permission to lay down iron rails for railroad purposes, from the northern limits of the city to its junction with Market street. Mr. Kennedy, agent of the company, was present, and explained that the company were about commencing work on the road, and hoped the Council would report favorably upon the petition at an early day, as the road would be of the utmost advantage to the city. Both petitions were referred to committees, and that of the Northern Railroad subsequently reported favorably upon and granted, while that of the Contra Costa Road excited hostility.

The Board of Trustees of the town of San Leandro, at a meeting held in February, resolved to abandon their policy of high license,

before acted upon, and reduced the fee from $75 per quarter to $30. With the previous high tariff the Trustees were able to carry on the business of the town on a taxation of fifty cents on the $1,000. The result was an immediate increase in the number of saloons to nearly double.

The new county officers assumed the duties of their respective departments on the first Monday in March.

Among the measures introduced and carried through the Legislature, early in the session, was one to divide the City of Oakland into wards. It was a favorite project of the Democratic party, by which it hoped to gain some advantages. According to the old system, of electing candidates at large, a hardship was done to some sections of the city, from the fact that the City Hall Precinct had controlled the election of Councilmen and School Directors in all the other precincts. The bill was hurried through the Legislature by its friends, in order that the approaching city election, to be holden on the 13th day of March, might take place under the new subdivision and mode of representation which it provided. The ward bill divided the city into seven districts, as follows:

The First Ward to constitute that portion of the city lying west of Adeline Street, and extending from the estuary to the north city limits, and including the Point, or West Oakland; the Second Ward, that portion of the city lying north of Twentieth Street, and extending to the Charter line, and east of Adeline Street to Lake Avenue; the Third Ward, that portion bounded on the west by Adeline Street, on the north by Twentieth Street, on the east by Broadway, and on the south by Tenth Street; the Fourth Ward, that portion bounded on the west by Adeline Street, on the north by Tenth Street, on the east by Broadway, and on the south by the estuary; the Fifth Ward, that portion bounded on the west by Broadway, on the north by Delger Street, on the east by Lake Merritt, and on the south by Tenth Street; the Sixth Ward, that portion bounded on the west by Broadway, on the north by Tenth Street, and on the east and south by the estuary; the Seventh Ward, that portion constituting East Oakland, or Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Oakland City Council, held on the 22d day of February, an ordinance was introduced to grant the right of way to the Oakland, Berkeley and Contra Costa Railroad Company to lay down an iron railroad track and run cars propelled by steam on Market Street from the northern line of the city to the water front,

the track to be commenced and completed within one year from the date of franchise, with other safeguards. It was referred to the Ordinance and Judiciary Committee. The Committee, by Mr. Shanklin, at once referred it back, and recommended that it do not pass.

At a subsequent meeting the question was again brought up, and the proposition to grant the franchise defeated by a vote of four to three. A petition to the Legislature was then drawn up and presented, signed by 1200 voters of the city of Oakland, praying that that honorable body would grant the franchise asked by them, as per bill presented by the Hon. D. Gelwicks. No action was had in the Legislature on the matter, as it properly belonged to the province of the City Council; and the first election following the division of the city into wards, turned upon this railroad question—a purely local affair—which demonstrates the absurdity of making municipal management a political partisan issue. Members of both parties were in favor of granting the franchise, and others were opposed. Doctor Pardee, the Republican nominee for Mayor, was strongly in favor of it, as were also many of the leading Democrats in the city. What must the latter do—vote for the Republican candidate for Mayor on this important question, or for the Democratic nominee, Judge Stanley, and endanger the success of an important local enterprise? As might be expected, many exercised their rights, irrespective of party trammels, and voted for the man for Mayor who was strongly in favor of furthering the important enterprise referred to. Division followed—the natural outcome of an arbitrary rule in such matters.

The city Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for Mayor and other city officers took place on the 26th of February. J. E. Whitcher, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, called the convention to order. There were eighty-eight delegates present.

For the office of Mayor, Dr. Pardee was nominated. Judge Jayne was nominated for Police Judge; Perry Johnson, for City Marshal; F. M. Campbell, for City Superintendent of Schools; Henry Vrooman, for City Attorney. The Central Committee chosen consisted of the following gentlemen: First Ward, N. B. Hoyt; Second Ward, John A. Hobart; Third Ward, W. A. Walter; Fourth Ward, J. E. Whitcher; Fifth Ward, O. H. Burnham; Sixth Ward, M. M. Howe; Seventh Ward, P. H. McGrew. There were subsequently nominated the following candidates for ward offices:

For School Directors: First Ward, Herman Cordes; Second Ward,

L. L. Alexander; Third Ward, C. W. Kellogg. For Councilmen: Second Ward, C. Brier; Third Ward, W. A. Walter; Sixth Ward, William Sohst.

The Democratic City Convention was held on the evening of the 1st of March, in the Academy of Music, Fifth street, to make nominations for city officers. After transacting some business, it adjourned to the 6th of the same month, when the following candidates were nominated:

For Mayor, Judge John A. Stanley; for Police Judge, F. J. Brearty; for City Marshal, John R. Price; for City Attorney, Hon. R. A. Redman; for Superintendant of Schools, Kirk W. Brier. For School Directors: First Ward, Rev. B. Akerly; Second Ward, H. A. Craig; Third Ward, Capt. John Hackett. For Councilmen: Second Ward, H. H. Watson; Third Ward, Ferdinand Kluger; Sixth Ward, Capt. J. Callaghan. The wards mentioned were the only ones in which there were vacancies. The following Central Committee was appointed: First Ward, B. McQuade; Second Ward, S. D. Cronin; Third Ward, John Hackett; Fourth Ward, J. G. Riley; Fifth Ward, A. P. Moore; Sixth Ward, Thos. O'Neil; Seventh Ward, L. Wintringer.

Republican and Democratic clubs were formed in every ward, and a vigorous campaign commenced.

Following were the polling places appointed by the City Council for the new Wards, and the Inspectors and Judges of Election for the same:

First Ward—Office of D. Bushen, 1,801 Railroad Avenue, West Oakland. Inspector, Dr. William Bolton; Judges, O. W. Hawkett, W. S. Palouze.

Second Ward—Jas. Hutchison's store, corner Telegraph Avenue and Bay Place. Inspector, C. Brier; Judges, T. B. Simpson and W. K. Rowell.

Third Ward—City Attorney's Office, City Hall. Inspector, J. J. Porter; Judges, S. K. Hassinger and Walter Blair.

Fourth Ward—Alta House, corner Washington and Eighth Streets. Inspector, John Cook; Judges, Jesse Robinson and William Searing.

Fifth Ward—Office of James Lentell, Odd Fellows' Hall building, Eleventh Street, near Webster. Inspector, James Lentell; Judges, John Cushing, Thos. Yolland.

Sixth Ward—Office of Geo. H. Fogg, 814 Broadway. Inspector, W. D. Harwood; Judges, J. L. Bromley, J. Fallon.

Seventh Ward—Office of Asa Howard, 626 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. Inspector, L. J. Rector; Judges, A. W. Sweet, Asa Howard.

The election took place on the 13th day of March, with the following result, Pardee having a large majority, and the Republican ticket being generally successful:

For Mayor—E. H. Pardee, 1,681; J. A. Stanley, 1,063.

For Police Judge—A. H. Jayne, 1,590; F. J. Brearty, 1,129.

For City Marshal—Perry Johnson, 1,502; J. R. Price, 1,246.

For City Attorney—H. Vrooman, 1,573; R. A. Redman, 1,051.

For Superintendent of Schools—F. M. Campbell, 1,973; K. W. Brier, 745.

Councilmen: Second Ward—H. N. Watson, 171; C. Brier, 127. Third Ward—W. A. Walter, 182; F. Kruegel, 155. Sixth Ward—Wm. Sohst, 266; J. Callaghan, 140; D. Nearny (I.), 15.

For School Directors: First Ward—Herman Cordes, 211; Rev. Benj. Akerly, 213. Second Ward—L. L. Alexander, 153; H. A. Craig, 147. Third Ward—C. W. Kellogg, 255; Adam Koob, 75.

For Justice of the Peace—Geo. H. Fogg, 1,039; S. F. Daniels, 320. Both the latter were Republicans.

The result, of course, was a triumph for the Oakland, Berkeley and Contra Costa Railroad Company, and a defeat for the Democracy, who had injudiciously linked their fortunes with those opposed to the Market street franchise.

With a Mayor and a presumed majority of Councilmen favorable to the project, it was natural to suppose that the railroad franchise through Market street was considered assured; but it was not. A large public meeting was held, in opposition to it; the fears of property-owners in the Broadway district were excited, lest a new San Francisco and Oakland Ferry would be started, having its terminus on Market street, and thus divide the travel; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, alarmed at the danger to itself, exerted its influence against it. The latter sent in a petition, as an offset, for a franchise for a steam railroad from the water front, through Webster street, to the foothills. A bill was also slyly passed through the Legislature prohibiting the passage of any new railroad through the town excepting by the unanimous consent of the members of the City Council. An open air mass meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held on the corner of Ninth street and Broadway on the evening of the 24th of March, protesting against the approval of such a bill,

and it was vetoed by the Governor. The same meeting passed a resolution recommending the City Council to grant the Market street franchise. Ward meetings were also held favorable to it.

At a meeting of the City Council, held March 27th, the ordinance was introduced a second time. It was well guarded, prohibiting the assigning or consolidating with any other company, and providing that no Chinese labor should be employed; and that if not completed within one year from the first day of October following, the franchise to revert to the city.

Another proposition before the same meeting was the location of a railroad avenue, for the use of all railroads entering the city. Only Messrs. Ford and Watson favored this resolution.

An application was in the meantime made in the name of Joseph S. Fogg, to the Supreme Court, to restrain the City Council from granting a franchise to run steam cars on Market street, asserting that Judge McKee, of the Third District Court, was an interested party. On the 13th of April, the Court denied the motion, on the ground that the District Court was the proper tribunal possessing jurisdiction in the case.

At a meeting of the Council held on the 24th of April the Ordinance and Judiciary Committee finally reported, refusing the franchise to the Contra Costa Company, assigning as reasons: first, that sufficient notice had not been given; and second, that two-thirds of the property-owners along the street had not signed the petition, as required by a former resolution. The report was signed by Messrs. Ford, Miner, and Huntington; and was adopted, with only Sohst voting No. No further effort has since been made to obtain the franchise, and the company has not felt justified, in its absence, to further prosecute their enterprise.

General Martin Shuey, a native of Lebanon Co., Pennsylvania, died at his son's residence, Fruit Vale, on the 12th day of February. Deceased was aged ninety years, four months and fourteen days. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a pioneer of the States of Ohio and Indiana, as well as a resident of this county since 1859, having settled that year in East Oakland. His wife, who was eighty years of age at his demise, survives him. His descendants consist of eleven children, twenty-nine grand children, and forty-nine great-grand children, nearly all residing in this State. General Shuey was a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

At the Republican County Convention held April 22d, the follow-

ing gentlemen were appointed Delegates to State Convention at Sacramento, for nominating Presidential Candidates and electors: Alameda, Orville W. Ames; Brooklyn, Walter Van Dyke, Hiram Tubbs; Washington, S. I. Marston, E. H. Dyer; Eden, J. B. Marlin, M. C. LaGrange; Murray, J. A. Neal, C. J. Stevens; Oakland, J. M. Miner, S. F. Gilcrist, W. W. Crane, Jr., C. B. Rutherford, J. W. Shanklin, John A. Hobart, A. C. Henry, J. W. Pearson, E. Surryhne, F. K. Shattuck.

The following Centennial Fund Collection Committee was appointed at a meeting held in the City Council Chamber, Oakland, April 22d: Herman Cordes, F. K. Hassinger, W. Graham, B. F. Stillwell, Wm. Sohst, H. Tubbs, W. C. Mason, O. F. Fuller, J. B. Ford, W. Everson, J. W. Pearson, L. Alexander, J. W. Shanklin, D. Hershberg, Dr. S. Merritt, L. G. Cole, W. W. Camron, Wm. Searing, J. M. Cronin, W. H. Higby, O. H. Burnham, W. A. Walters, J. Greenhood, A. C. Henry, E. C. Sessions, B. F. Mann, Israel Knox, J. M. Walker, F. J. Brearty, M. de la Montanya, George C. Potter, and D. H. Rand. The Executive Committee consisted of Dr. E. H. Pardee, J. B. McChesney and J. M. Miner. Their labors did not prove a very great gain to the fund, as their report showed.

An Act of incorporation having been passed in favor of the town of Haywards, by the Legislature of the State, the citizens held a meeting on the 28th day of April to prepare for electing their town officers, when resolutions were passed in favor of preserving the streets at their original width, and retaining all property then belonging to the town, according to a map made by William Castro, and filed for record in 1856. Candidates for office were desired to make known their views on the street question and saloon license—whether the latter should be high or low.

William Hillegas, a pioneer of Berkeley and Oakland, died at his residence, near Berkeley, April 26th. Deceased was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1827. He arrived in California, *via* the Isthmus, in August, 1849. Early in 1850 he associated himself in business with F. K. Shattuck, and formed a partnership that continued to exist till the day of his death. In 1851 Messrs. Shattuck & Hillegas established themselves in the hamlet then known as Contra Costa, and subsequently incorporated as the town of Oakland. Here deceased amassed a handsome fortune, and built himself a handsome residence in the locality since become well known throughout the State as Berkeley—the seat of the State University. Mr.

Hillegas, with his partner Mr. Shattuck, carried on successfully the business of livery-keeping, farming and coal mining. In all his business and social relations Mr. Hillegas was fortunate and happy. The society of California Pioneers, of which he was a member, passed resolutions of regret and condolence, and attended his funeral in a body.

Joseph Becht, an old resident of Oakland, and, at the time of his demise, County Treasurer, died at his residence in that city, on Sunday, May 7th, aged 47 years and 18 days. He suffered a long and painful illness. Deceased came to California in the month of March, 1850. He settled in Oakland in 1859. He was a native of Bavaria. During the Hecker revolution, in 1849, he came to America to escape conscription. As soon as he had attained his majority he became naturalized, and up to his death he took an active interest in public affairs. Mr. Becht was a public-spirited citizen; was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Druids, and Red Men's Associations. He was a steadfast member of the Democratic party, and took an active part in every movement for the benefit of the town, and his personal popularity was very great.

Rev. R. F. Parshall, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Oakland, brought an action for slander against one P. H. Sumner, in the Third District Court, and got a verdict for $30,000. The history of this case reveals one of the darkest conspiracies and deep-laid pieces of villainy to injure an innocent man that was ever brought to light. Some time previous the defendant's character and conduct had been publicly exposed, and he suddenly left California for the East. An effort to bring him back to justice failed.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held May 15th, Chas. E. Palmer, late Deputy County Treasurer, was appointed County Treasurer in place of the late Joseph Becht. Mr. Palmer was the Republican candidate opposed to Mr. Becht at the general election. The Treasurer is also Tax Collector. The security bonds required for the former office amount to $200,000, and for the latter, $100,000.

At the Democratic County Convention, held May 21st, in Oakland, to appoint delegates to the State Convention at San Francisco, the following delegates were appointed: Oakland—J. West Martin, M. V. O'Brien, Theo. Bagge, P. Duffy. Brooklyn—L. Wintringer, Walter Turnbull. Eden—Joseph Demont, John Kauffman. Murray—F. J. Clark, J. F. Black. Washington—Henry Smith, Dr. S. G. Buteau. Alameda—H. H. Haight.

The following were elected a County Central Committee: Newton Ingram, Murray; Capt. E. Hackett, J. W. Thurman, Oakland; Joseph Demont, Eden; H. E. Wilcox, Brooklyn; Michael Rogan, Washington; R. H. Magill, Alameda. Capt. Hackett was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Wilcox, Secretary.

The Republican State Convention selected E. H. Dyer, of Alvarado, as one of the delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati; and the Democratic Convention appointed Col. John C. Hays, of Oakland, one of the delegates to represent them at St. Louis.

One of the most lamentable personal events that ever occurred in Oakland, was the suicide of Benjamin F. Ferris, by drowning, in the Sacramento river, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of May. He had taken passage in the steamer *Amador*, at San Francisco, the previous afternoon, and when the boat was near Sacramento, in the vicinity of what is known as the Chicory Ranch, he threw himself overboard and was drowned. His remains were found in due course and conveyed to Oakland. Deceased was Mayor of the city in 1865, and was Justice of the Peace for several years. He was frequently a member of the City Council, and was one of the founders and the first President of the First National Gold Bank of Oakland. The cause of the rash act was temporary insanity, caused by financial embarrassment.

An anti-Chinese mass meeting was held in Oakland on the evening of the 27th of May. It was under the auspices of the Oakland Anti-Coolie Club; was held in front of the City Hall, and was addressed by E. J. Kelley, the President of the club, Gen. A. M. Winn, Hon. T. P. Ryan and Dr. O'Donnell, of San Francisco, and others. A large number of persons signed the roll of the club, and a memorial to Congress, praying for relief from Coolie immigration, was adopted. Also, a series of resolutions. This was the second mass meeting of a similar character.

The great event of interest in the month of June, was the wonderful trip of the lightning train, chartered by the New York theatrical managers, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, to convey their company, with Lawrence Barrett as star, from New York to San Francisco, in the shortest possible time. The train started from Jersey City, opposite New York, at one o'clock on Thursday morning, the 1st of June, and crossed Broadway, Oakland, at twenty-two minutes past nine o'clock, on Sunday morning, the 4th day of June. The actual time occupied in making this unprecedented trip between Jersey

City and Oakland Wharf was 83 hours 39 minutes and 16 seconds. People were out, lining the front streets of the city, from early morning, looking out for the fast train, which dashed through Oakland at the rate of 50 miles an hour. Cheer after cheer greeted it at every station in Alameda County. This unprecedented journey was looked upon as the greatest railroad feat ever performed.

One of the notable deaths of this year was that of James S. Latham, a pioneer citizen of the State, and a prominent resident of Oakland. News of his death was received in Oakland on the 12th of June, having been telegraphed from Queenstown, Ireland. Mr. Latham, at the time of his death, was on an ocean voyage, visiting Europe for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his wife. He was forty-four years of age, a native of Ohio, and brother of Milton S. Latham, one of the early governors of the State. He was a man of wealth, and possessed one of the finest mansions in Oakland. He was a genial and hospitable gentleman, but had lately been suffering much from ill health.

The first Republican meeting of the presidential campaign took place in Oakland on the 19th of June, to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. It was held in the open air, in front of the *Transcript* office, on Broadway. Hon. E. H. Pardee, Mayor of Oakland, acted as president, and the meeting was addressed by S. F. Gilcrist, Hon. A. C. Henry, D. L. Emerson, Charles N. Fox, L. L. Alexander, Henry Vrooman and Hon. J. E. Benton. There was much unanimity shown and satisfaction expressed with the nomination.

The Democrats held their first campaign mass meeting on the evening of the 15th of July, when they ratified the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. Hon. John A. Stanley was president of the meeting. The speakers were Judge Robert Ferral and R. W. Clarken, of San Francisco, Judge Lamar and Hon. Theodore Bagge, of Oakland.

The Democratic State Convention, to select candidates for Presidential Electors, was held in San Francisco July 26th, when T. F. Bagge, of Alameda, was chosen an alternate elector for the Second District.

One of the most noted bigamists ever known turned up in East Oakland, on the 24th of July, in the person of Henry D. Wakefield, who was arrested on a charge of bigamy, on the complaints of two of his recent wives, Emma Graebe and Mary J. Hall, and tried for the alleged offense, when it was proved that he was the husband of

no less than eight wives, all living. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in San Quentin.

The first section of the Berkeley or Bay Shore Railroad was inaugurated on the 27th of July, the distance being two miles, from Oakland Point to the Willows.

At the Republican County Convention, held in Oakland, August 7th, for the selection of delegates to the State Convention at San Francisco, for the nomination of Presidential Electors and a Congressman for the Second Senatorial District, nineteen delegates were appointed. Resolutions were passed—one pledging 1,500 Republican majority for Hayes and Wheeler; and one endorsing the Hon. Frank Page for re-election to Congress for the Second District. The following Central Committee was appointed: Oakland, Dr. L. H. Cary, A. W. Collins, W. S. Pelouse, J. J. Porter; Alameda, J. T. McLean; Brooklyn, W. C. Mason; Eden, C. W. Hathaway; Murray, C. J. Stevens; Washington, J. P. Chamberlain.

Joseph M. Dillon, City Assessor, completed and presented his Assessment Roll for 1876, in the Clerk's Office, on the 7th day of August. It footed up $22,000,000. Mr. Dillon's first assessment of the city of Oakland, made in 1863, amounted to $240,000, quite a contrast in thirteen years time.

The new City Directory of D. M. Bishop & Co., published August 8th, contained 10,260 names. The number of houses was set down at 3,413, and the population estimated at 35,910.

At the Republican State Convention, held August 9th, in San Francisco, John B. Felton, of Oakland, was chosen Presidential Elector for the Second District; and N. W. Spaulding, one of the State Central Committee, and F. K. Shattuck, one of the Executive Committee.

The building of the new wharf at the foot of Broadway, and the construction of the slip, some months in progress, having been completed, the Creek route was re-opened to freight and passengers on the 1st of July, when the rebuilt steamer *Capitol*, belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, commenced to make regular trips between Oakland and San Francisco, making four trips each way each day. By this route has since been conveyed express wagons, carriages, etc. The rate of passage is the same as by the Point route, and commutation tickets are received just the same. This event was looked forward to with a good deal of interest, especially by the residents of the lower end of the city. The small progress

made in dredging the bar, however, was a hindrance to the popularity of the route, as the boat was unable to make her trips as regularly and rapidly as she does now.

THE CENTENNIAL FESTIVITIES.

On the evening of the first of July a grand Centennial Charity Ball was given, in Tubbs' Hotel, East Oakland, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, of Oakland, which was largely and fashionably attended.

The Centennial festivities were very generally observed throughout the county. Nearly every town and hamlet held its celebration. The attractions of four days' festivities in San Francisco, drew the people over there from Oakland, and consequently the celebration here was not on as extensive a scale as would otherwise be the case. The people of the First Ward, however, did themselves much credit, on account of the spirited manner in which they behaved by getting up a very creditable celebration in their section of the city.

They erected a splendid arch at Centre-street Station, crossing Railroad Avenue, under which all the local trains passed for several days. On the evening of the 3d of July there was a grand display of fire-works on the vacant ground between Seventh and Eighth Streets, on Chester. A stand was erected on the latter street, where literary exercises took place, and in which some of our most talented citizens participated; and the whole concluded with a ball, in Kohler's Hall. The scene was grand and inspiring, and the attendance very large. Every house was decorated with flags and evergreens; brilliant colors illumined the sky, and martial music rent the air, while bonfires blazed along the streets. The morning of the auspicious Fourth was ushered in with the ringing of bells, the screaming of locomotives and other exhibitions of the general joy.

During Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the first, second, third and fourth days of July, general business was suspended, and only such traffic as the occasion required was carried on. Broadway in Oakland was greatly thronged during the festivities; stands for the sale of fire-works were erected at intervals along the street, and the noise and display of pyrotechnics was constant. But one serious accident is known to have occurred in Oakland. This happened to a young man named George Maloon, who had his left hand blown off just above the wrist, while firing off a morning salute with a cannon, near the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street. The accident

was caused by a premature explosion. The brave young fellow stood his sufferings nobly. He was taken to the City Hall, where Drs. Bradway and Rielay dressed his wounds. He is now following his usual avocations.

THE EXERCISES.

The stand was illuminated by Centennial lanterns and draped in the national colors. The exercises commenced with music by Hazelton's Band, after which Hon. William Van Voorhies, President of the Day, called the meeting to order in a short, felicitous speech, full of fire and patriotism, which awoke the slumbering spirit of Seventy-Six in the hearts of the gathered masses, and elicited frequent and hearty applause.

The Declaration of the Independence of the United States was read by Dewitt C. Lawrence, editor of the "West Oakland Press," in excellent style. F. M. Campbell, City Superintendent of Public Schools, read "Drake's Address to the American Flag" with thrilling effect. A. W. Bishop, editor of the Oakland *Transcript*, read a lengthy and excellent original poem; Robert L. McKee, son of Judge Sam. Bell McKee, delivered a fine and spirited oration. After this came the fireworks, and then the ball and supper. Everything went off happily and harmoniously. There was no political distinction observed nor preference made, and the people of the west ward had good reason to be proud of their superb celebration.

In the month of September the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed from Oakland to Los Angeles and opened to traffic.

The following acts, affecting the city of Oakland and Alameda County, were passed by the Legislature of this year, and have become laws in force:

An Act to provide for the payment of certain indebtedness incurred by the Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

An Act entitled an Act to district the city of Oakland into wards.

An Act to fix the time for holding municipal elections in the city of Oakland.

An Act to authorize the Trustees of the First Congregational Religious Society of Oakland to convey certain real estate belonging to said Society in the Township of Oakland and County of Alameda.

An Act to regulate fees in the County of Alameda.

An Act to fix the salary of the Superintendent of Public Schools of the city of Oakland, and to limit the powers of the Board of Education of said city.

An Act to fix the salary of the Assessor for the city of Oakland.

An Act requiring the Common Council of the City of Oakland and the Trustees of the Town of Alameda to pay the claim of N. W. Spaulding, for painting the Webster-street bridge, with interest thereon.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Hayward.

An Act to repeal an Act to exempt firemen in Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Alameda and Siskiyou Counties from the payment of poll-tax.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to authorize the City Council of the City of Oakland to improve the streets, lanes, alleys, courts, and places in the said city.

An act to authorize the County Clerk of Alameda County to employ two additional deputies.

An Act supplemental and amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Alameda," and an Act amendatory of said Act, approved March 7, 1872; and March 18, 1874.

An Act to provide for opening streets in the Town of Alameda.

An Act to provide for the opening of streets in the City of Oakland.

An Act to authorize the City Council of the City of Oakland, Alameda County, to grant certain privileges to the Alameda, Oakland and Piedmont Railroad Company.

An Act supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the City of Oakland.

An Act to appropriate one hundred and ten thousand dollars for the construction of a building for the California Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

An Act to provide for the first election in the Town of Haywards.

An Act to authorize the City of Oakland to construct a bridge across the estuary of San Antonio, between Eighth Street and East Ninth Street.

An Act to provide for a supply of water for the University and for the Asylum of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

An Act to facilitate the construction of a canal for the improvement of Oakland harbor.

An Act to authorize the City of Oakland to construct main sewers.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Livermore, Alameda County.

Concurrent and Joint Resolution concerning an additional appropriation from Congress for the improvement of Oakland harbor.

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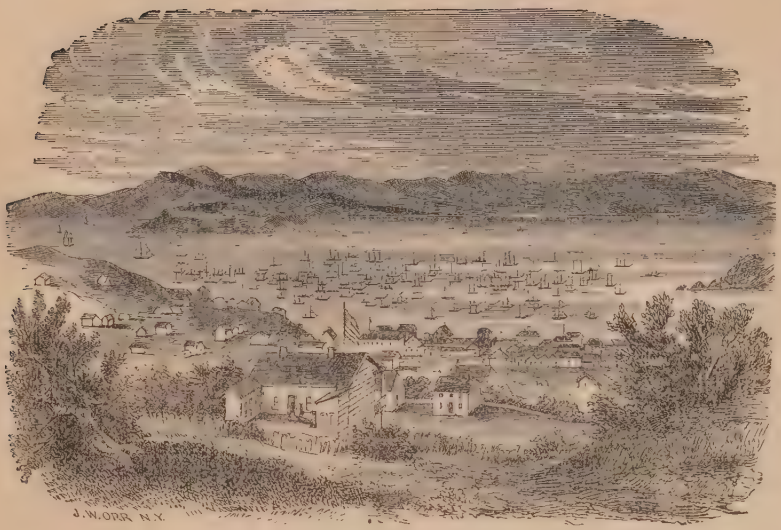


VIEW OF THE CONTRA COSTA FROM SAN FRANCISCO, WITH MOUNT DIABLO IN THE DISTANCE, IN 1849.

VIEW OF OAKLAND FROM BROADWAY WHARF, IN 1852.

OAKLAND CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Spanish Discovery of the Contra Costa—The Grant to Don Luis Peralta—His Sons the First Settlers—Neither Indians nor Squatters to Dispute Their Possession—The First American Visitors—Narrative of a Man who Wanted to Buy Oakland—First Actual Settlement at Clinton—The Patten Brothers—Moses Chase—The Redwoods Visited—The Town of Clinton Laid Out—Moon, Carpentier and Adams Appear Upon the Scene—Other Squatters Follow—Outrages Upon the Owners of the Soil—Stealing Land, Killing Cattle and Cutting Timber—An Expedition to Eject the Trespassers Ends in Failure—Smooth but Deceptive Talk—A Town Laid Out and Fraudulently Incorporated—The Water Front Dishonestly Bartered Away to Carpentier—The Town Purchased by John Clar, who Associates with him Barra, Irving, Hayes and Caperton—Other Associates Purchase the "Temescal" Lands of Vincente Peralta—Domingo also Sells—Chas. Minturn Starts the Creek Ferry—Oakland College School Commenced—Incorporated as a City—Carpentier First Mayor—An Anti-Carpentier Council Elected, and the Water-Front Litigation Commenced—Opening of the Creek—Opposition Line of Steamers—Terminus of the Trans-Continental Railroad—Compromise of the Water-Front Litigation—Who Own the Water-Front—The Clouds on Property Dispelled—The State University Secured—Population in 1860, 1870 *and* 1876—*Compared with Brooklyn, N. Y.—Great Enhancement of Real Estate Values—Never had a Set-Back from the Elements—Advantages and Facilities—Beauty of Location—Charming Scenery—Ornamentation—Oakland Harbor—The Northern Limits, and Berkeley.*

The Spanish discovery of the Contra Costa dates from November 2d, 1769, when, according to General Vallejo's Centennial Address, a party of hunters, belonging to Portala's land expedition, crossed

the San Mateo mountains from the coast, and, for the first time, beheld the beauteous vision of the Bay, and, with admiring gaze, surveyed the Contra Costa from the Punta del Cerro to San Antonio Creek. According to the same authority, a land expedition, headed by Pedro Fages and Father Crespi, soon after passed by the Oak Grove Encinal, on the way from Monterey, *via* San Pablo and Martinez, to the San Joaquin. This would give the priority of appearance on our soil to the latter, instead of Moraga—for whom we have it already claimed—making a difference of about four years in favor of the former.

There is no knowledge of any one settling on our soil prior to 1820. In that year, Don Luis Peralta, a Spanish soldier, who had put in about forty years of service, and was long attached to the Presidio of San Francisco, applied for a grant of land from the Spanish Government, and got it. He claimed it upon the Contra Costa, and in due time secured a tract "commencing at the 'deep creek of San Leandro,' about eight leagues from the Mission of San José, or in a northerly or northwesterly direction along the coast, and from that to a hill adjoining the sea-beach, along the coast in the same course, containing about four or five leagues of land"—a most fortunate selection. But that princely grant was not then considered of any great prospective value, although it embraced the present townships of Alameda, Brooklyn and Oakland within its ample dimensions. It was easily taken possession of, for there were then no Indians nor squatters to dispute his right and enjoyment, excepting, perhaps, the Fathers of the Mission of San Francisco, on whose pastureage he was deemed to have somewhat encroached in the direction of San Pablo.

The sons were named José Domingo, Vincente, Antonio Maria and Ygnacio. To José Domingo he allotted the most northerly quarter, on which now sits the University Town of Berkeley; to Vincente he gave the quarter next adjoining, where has grown up the Village of Temescal and the City of Oakland—the most valuable real estate gift ever bestowed by a private citizen upon a son; the next quarter fell to the lot of Antonio Maria, and embraced the ground occupied by Alameda, Brooklyn, Fruit Vale and Melrose. The last quarter constituted the most southerly, and took in the locations of Damon's Landing, Fitchburg and Seminary Park. Although this latter quarter was the first chosen for the brothers to reside upon, it has proved the least important.

There were two encinals, or oak-grove peninsulas, on this vast estate: that forming the original site of Oakland, which was known as the Encinal de Temescal; and that of Alameda, which was called the Encinal de San Antonio.

Each brother built himself a house, took there his wife, and reared his children, and the whole four rejoiced in large herds of cattle. José Domingo resided on the northerly side of his estate, and had for many years only his neighbor Castro on the north, and his brother Vincente on the south. Vincente resided a short distance north of Temescal; Antonio Maria, near Fruit Vale; and Ygnacio, near San Leandro.

Space will not permit a description of the mode of life followed by those pioneers and patriarchs of our county, nor any philosophizing on the possibilities of the wealth and honor that awaited them, could they but properly realize the present or anticipate the future. Vincente, especially, held in his hands not only the most eligible, but also the most beautiful, of town sites. Delightful vistas, lovely slopes, beautiful groves, pleasant hill-sides, a rich soil, abundant water and an inviting landscape, formed portions of the attractions presented by this Pacific Eden. Until the year 1850, but the bellowing of the Spanish bull and the tramp of wild cattle disturbed the silence of those beauteous solitudes. Besides these four men and their families, together with a few retainers, there were no other inhabitants between Berkeley and San Leandro.

The first American of whom the writer has any knowledge, who visited this locality, was Mr. Thos. Eagar, of Brooklyn. As early as 1846 he explored the eastern shore of the bay, from San Leandro to Antioch. Mr. McPherson, who, in the character of a literary tramp, has visited and described nearly every portion of the State, visited the Peralta, Estudillo and Castro Ranchos in 1848.

Col. Henry S. Fitch, of San Francisco, was by chance an early visitor to Oakland, and the first man who, with that quick perception and characteristic shrewdness which distinguishes the live Yankee, saw a magnificent real estate speculation in it. He proceeded at once to anticipate Carpentier and others, and endeavored to secure it. This is his narrative:

NARRATIVE OF THE MAN WHO WANTED TO BUY OAKLAND.

Early in 1850 Col. Henry S. Fitch, with four other persons, started in a small sail-boat with the intention of going to what was

then called "Corte Madera," in Marin County. Each passenger in this little boat agreed to pay an ounce a day for the accommodation, until the return of the craft to San Francisco.

Whether, from want of skill in navigation, adverse winds and tides, or a mercenary motive of the owner and sailor in charge, is not definitely determined; but the result of the first day's effort brought the boat and passengers into what is now called San Antonio creek. Here the craft was made fast to a post driven into the sand-beach, about or near to the foot of Broadway; and the party, with a scarcity of provisions, of blankets, and an extremely limited commissariat, encamped and lodged for the night under an oak tree near by.

Weary as were these men, the attractions of the locality induced them to reconnoitre the immediate surroundings, and Col. Fitch, who had supposed before that the mountains came close down to the bay, from a delusive survey of it from San Francisco, was amazed to find a plateau extending from the mountains towards San Francisco, a distance of several miles, and a large portion of which was covered with a growth of beautiful oak trees—so justly the pride of Oakland for these many years. He returned to camp with a vivid perception of the advantages of his discovery.

He saw what he supposed to be a river, passing along the margin of this beautiful spot. He knew not how far into the interior it ran. He knew that it emptied into the great bay, immediately opposite to San Francisco; that its waters were evidently navigable for a large class of vessels; that it possessed great natural advantages for the building of a city in the coming time. Weary as he was, he spent a sleepless night. The possibilities that might be wrought upon that beautiful spot, so near to the great city; the perfectly land-locked harbor; in the natural grade and magnificent lay of the land; the undulating hills beyond, altogether formed a theme of such intense interest, and kindled in his mind such enthusiasm as banished sleep from his eyelids.

The day following he succeeded in reaching San Francisco. He had discovered something better than "Corte Madera" and shingle-splitting. In a few days he secured an interpreter, and together they proceeded to find the owner or claimant of the beautiful oak grove. Peralta, the owner, was found, the object of the visit made known, and finally the privilege of purchasing about 2,400 acres, bounded by San Antonio creek—what is now known as Lake Merritt—and a line from upper end of Lake Merritt to the nearest tide land in a

westerly direction, was agreed upon, $8,000 to be paid within fifteen days. A verbal agreement to convey on the part of Peralta (who could not be induced to sign a paper written in English), was obtained. He gave his word of honor that on payment of the sum before fifteen days, he would make to said Fitch a deed for the property. Col. Fitch returned to the city, and without waste of time set about raising the money. He applied to several who had money, proposing that they take a deed and pay for the property, and give to him (who had embarked in the real-estate auction business) one-half of the sum that could be made on the property within three years. At last, and near the limit of his time, he persuaded Col. Whitney, of San Francisco, to take the requisite sum of money with him, go and see the property, and obtain the deed.

An interpreter accompanied these two military gentlemen to the property. Exclamations of delight were frequent from Col. Whitney as the party entered the "San Antonio," and as the view of the scenery, the situation and surroundings met his gaze.

On arriving at the point of debarkation they discovered a small shanty, about 7x10, roughly made and seemingly constructed to fulfill the double use of a place to sleep and a screen for some hunting Nimrod.

Inquiry was made at the cabin. The occupant stated that he had constructed it for his own occupation—knew nothing about who owned the land—and stated that if it belonged to any rancher he would buy what he wanted, if for sale, or go from it when he was obliged to.

That hunter's cabin did the job for Col. Fitch. Col. Whitney began to show signs of weakness. Doubts were raised as to there being any title to the property. Troubles with squatters marvelously multiplied in his mind, and the apprehension of finally losing his money weighed heavily upon his soul.

Six times the trio stopped upon the trail, Col. Whitney demurring to the chances of the speculation, and setting up the obstacles to be encountered. Six times Col. Fitch met his doubtful propositions, and (as he says) with an eloquence of appeal more argumentative, touching and persuasive than he ever made to mortal woman, did he, one after the other of their stoppings, set their footsteps onward toward the house of Peralta.

At last the old adobe was in sight, a half mile away. Col. Whitney, looking up, saw it, and halted with the determined set-back of a

baulky mule. Has the reader ever contemplated the awful significance—the mighty omnipotence of the number *seven?* Has he observed that its first occurrence is proverbially *fatal*, whilst its after multiplication, to the end of seven times seven, becomes the sign of blessing and good fortune?

No? Well, look to it.

There is a limit to human logic. It is not every man that ranks *six* in a scale of *seven*. These two men stood for a moment and silently glared at each other.

At last Col. F. said to Col. W.: "I have no more argument and no more persuasion to offer. I have covered this trail like a sand-drift with utterances of the faith that is in me; and, I have only to add, that you will die tearing your hair for the mistake of your life this day made. And Col. F. took the lead and kept it, followed by Col. W. and the interpreter, until the boat was reached; and neither exchanged a word with the other during the passage home. We may say, in closing this brief sketch, that we have ascertained that the vehement prediction of Col. Fitch was literally fulfilled—Col. Whitney dying, some years afterwards, in an insane rage over this lost opportunity, and "What might have been."

How Col. Fitch endeavored to compensate himself for his loss, by endeavoring subsequently to purchase Alameda, will appear hereafter.

The first actual settlement made on the site of the City of Oakland, was in that portion of it heretofore known as Clinton. About the time (Feb. 28, 1850,) that Col. Fitch was endeavoring to secure possession of the Oak Grove Encinal, three brothers named Patten—Robert F., William and Edward—natives of the State of Maine, crossed the Bay, from San Francisco, in a row-boat, pulled up the slough and landed near by where the Twelfth-street bridge now crosses, on the East Oakland side. There was then not a solitary man, in all Oakland that they could find, excepting Moses Chase, whom they found sick in a gunning tent. Whether this was the man who had discouraged Col. Whitney, and blasted the prospects of Col. Fitch, the author has not ascertained. At any rate, Mr. Chase (who is now alive and well) expressed to the new visitors a desire to return home, but, upon being invited by the Pattens to join them, he concluded to do so, and he has continued ever since to reside in his new-found home in East Oakland.

The Pattens prospected around the place; they ascended the mountains and viewed the valley, and saw that it was of surpassing loveliness. They visited the Redwoods beyond San Antonio, and to their astonishment and satisfaction found that civilization had there preceded them. They found lumber already made, but no one in charge of it or making a claim to ownership. They took what they wanted of shingles and scantling, holding themselves prepared to pay for them when the owner became known to them. On their return to Clinton they found at San Antonio a Frenchman, who was running a dairy, and through this man they opened negotiations with Antonio Maria Peralta to purchase or lease a portion of his land. They secured the possession of 150 acres in this way, on one year's lease, and commenced farming. The next year they got a lease covering between 300 and 400 acres, which land they fenced in on one side with posts and redwood rails. Their line ran a little back of the residence of John Watson, and extended east to the residence of John Carey. On every other side the land was bounded by water. Soon after they got their second lease, a man named Strode, a San Francisco lawyer, came over to secure land to lay out a town, and a proposition having been made to the Pattens to join in the enterprise, they did so, and a company was formed consisting of the Pattens and Chase, and the members of the law firm of Jones, Tompkins & Strode, and the town of Clinton was started.

During the summer of the same year, 1850, the notorious firm of Moon, Carpentier & Adams appeared upon the scene, in Oakland. They squatted upon the land, and built a small house at the foot of Broadway. They sought not out Signor Peralta, the rightful owner of the soil, to purchase or lease his acres, but set him boldly at defiance, relying upon other means than those usually dictated by a sense of right and justice, to maintain possession and grab all that they could. Moon and Carpentier were lawyers; the latter, at least, was well versed in all the devious ways of chicanery and legal trickery, and being altogether free from the slightest trace of honest conviction or the merest scruple of conscience, at once entered upon a career of fraud and villainy that has no parallel in the annals of our State. Carpentier and his companions boldly assumed that the ground was government land, and immediately parceled it out among themselves. The State was then in its infancy, the Courts were not organized, and justice was tardy.

Other squatters soon followed. Lying so near the great city, that

was springing up on the opposite side of the bay, and possessing such a delightful aspect, soil and climate, it is no wonder that once the example was set and the way broken that many followed. The place was soon overrun and the lawful owners hemmed in and surrounded on every side by trespassers. Indeed, the stories of what they suffered would scarcely be believed. On one occasion one of these owners cut down a tree whose branches overhung the very house in which he had lived for years. A squatter, or "jumper," as he was then called, sued him for trespass, for cutting down his own tree, got judgment, and took in execution the only old carriage he had to take his family to church on Sundays! The squatters would not even allow them the Government allowance of 160 acres each, and barely were able to hold their actual homesteads, with land enough around them to support a few sheep, all that they dare retain. The thousands of cattle belonging to Peralta that roamed among the oaks and fed upon the plains were stolen and killed; the timber that had become a valuable source of revenue, was cut and carried off, and all kinds of depredations practiced.

Peralta at first got a writ of ejectment, from the County Court at Martinez, against Moon, Carpentier & Adams, and a posse of men, under Deputy Sheriff Kelly, was sent to eject them. The men were well armed and mounted, and were accompanied by Dr. Hiram McCoy Smith, now of Livermore, as surgeon, under the belief that blood would be shed and bodily injury done. Kelly was a man of experience in border warfare, having been one of Col. Jack Hays' noted Texan Rangers. The account of this famous expedition was given the author by Dr. Smith, and is a sufficiently interesting episode in our early history to publish. It consisted of ten or twelve men. On arriving at Vincente Peralta's residence, it was joined by a reinforcement of native Californians, the friends and retainers of the rightful owner of the soil. Before proceeding to assault the 16x12 shanty of the trespassers, situated near the landing, the Sheriff's party were hospitably entertained by the Californian, on whose errand they had come. They were treated to tortillas and roast beef, and beans, then the usual diet of the natives. Peralta's reinforcement consisted of about forty mounted men, who wore the usual picturesque Mexican costume of leather breeches, buttoned down the sides, broad sombreros and bright-colored sashes around their waists.

The distance from Peralta's residence to the first house in the oak grove encinal, was about three and a quarter miles. When the line

of march was taken up, fifty doughty warriors formed in double file, Peralta riding alongside of Kelly, and his native forces bringing up the rear. Arrived at the shanty, they found Moon alone in possession. The Deputy Sheriff informed him of the object of his visit, for which, no doubt, he was well prepared. Kelly said his party professed to be gentlemen, but must perform what was a disagreeable but necessary duty. Moon listened quietly to the complaint, was calm and complacent, and affected great astonishment at the proceeding. He protested there was nothing further from his intentions, and of his associates, than to do Don Peralta, who he affected to esteem highly, any injury. Anything they could do to satisfy Peralta would be done, and such a display of force and authority he considered altogether unnecessary.

Peralta complained of the many wrongs he was enduring, and said it was absolutely necessary for his protection that trespassers of all kinds should be punished, and these gentlemen, he declared, had shown no regard for the safety of his property or the possession of his rights. After some further palaver, in which Moon displayed the smoothness of his tongue and the wilyness of his way, the party that came so fully armed were completely disarmed by the innocent manner and abundant promises of Moon. Stratagem was better than battle, and perfidy won the day. A lease was agreed upon for a certain number of acres of land, on certain conditions.

The writer has been informed, by a friend of Carpentier & Co., that at the very time Mr. Moon was talking so smoothly and appeared so reasonable, a party of armed ruffians, headed by the notorious Billy Mulligan, was in ambush close by, ready to contest possession, if needs be.

The squatters soon assumed the attitude of owners, and proceeded to lay out a town. Carpentier, at this time, had a friend in David C. Broderick, through whose influence he obtained the position of Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, which enabled him to advance various schemes, among others the incorporation of the Town of Oakland, which took place in 1852. The first Board of Trustees consisted of A. W. Burrell, A. J. Moon, Edson Adams, A. Marrier, and H. W. Carpentier. The latter, however, did not qualify. Belonging to the town was about 10,000 acres of overflowed land known as the water front. In consideration of building a small school-house, and erecting a wharf, the whole of this magnificent property was bartered away to Carpentier by his associates. It is only right to mention,

however, that the incorporation of the town was an act unknown to the rest of the squatters, who woke up one morning to find that such an act had been passed. The Governor (Bigler) was warned not to sign the bill, and he at first refused to do so; but like many other functionaries, arguments more convincing than words were found to prevail with him, and he changed his mind in the matter.

Marrier was President of the Board of Town Trustees, and at first refused to sign the deed. Carpentier told him that he only wanted to hold the land in trust for the town, so that a succeeding Board could not make another disposition.

It is to be remembered that all this time not an individual, any more than the sham town government, had a right to a single acre of the land. Other parties were negotiating with the rightful owner for the purchase of it, and in case they succeeded, the whole plot might be broken up. This was the argument used by Carpentier to Marrier, when he finally consented to sign the deed, the former solemnly promising him that he would deed back the property to the town so soon as all danger was passed. Of course he never did it. Marrier, who died years ago, left an affidavit, solemnly affirming to this effect. The parties who were negotiating for the purchase of the property, then in possession of the squatters, from its rightful owner, Vincente Peralta, were John Clar, B. de la Barra, J. R. Irving, Col. John C. Hays, John Caperton, and Jacob A. Cost, who, on the 3d day of March, 1852, had deeded to them the property by Peralta and wife. The consideration for this valuable property was the sum of $10,000. The contract was first made with John Clar, and the others became interested with him. On the 15th day of August, 1853, a deed of partition was executed, setting off their respective portions to each, and also making an equal division of the town plot, as before surveyed by Kellersberger.

On the 1st of August, 1853, Vincente Peralta and wife conveyed to R. P. Hammond, Jno. C. Hays, John Caperton and Lucien Hermann, all the land known by the name of "Temescal," or the remainder of Vincente's land, in the township, excepting a tract of 700 acres, about two miles from Oakland, on both sides of Telegraph avenue, reserved for a homestead, and afterwards known as the Vincente Peralta Reserve, and a small tract at the mouth of the Cañada de la Yndita. The consideration for this transfer was $100,000. About the same time, José Domingo Peralta, on the north, sold to Hall McAllister, R. P. Hammond, Lucien Hermann and

Joseph K. Irving, for a consideration of $82,000, his portion of the rancho, excepting about 300 acres, which he reserved for his own use.

In the year 1853 Julius Kellersberger surveyed all that portion of the city lying south of the south line of Fourteenth street, and east of a line running parallel with and distant 300 feet westerly from West street, dividing the property into blocks of the uniform size of 200 x 300 feet, with streets 80 feet wide, excepting only Main street, now known as Broadway, which is 110 feet wide. There were reserved six blocks of land for public squares. The streets were subsequently extended, some north and others west, at right angles with each other, from the high tide line of San Antonio creek; those running north, extending 200 feet northerly of what was designated on the map as the northern line of Thirteenth street; and those running westerly, from what was designated on the map as the westerly line of West street.

The new town had no resources of its own on which to rely, but the beauty of its face, the salubrity of its climate, and the productiveness of its soil soon drew people to it from San Francisco, who valued it as a suburban place of residence. The troubles caused by the squatters, however, and the uncertainty of titles, and the endless litigation which followed, greatly retarded its growth, and it is safe to say, that if Col. Fitch had succeeded in his proposed purchase, in 1850, the growth of the new town would have been vastly greater.

Charles Minturn, who became interested with Moon, Carpentier & Adams, soon placed upon the San Antonio creek a steamboat to carry freight and passengers between Oakland and San Francisco.

In the Spring of 1853 the Oakland College School was established by Rev. Henry Durant, in anticipation of the foundation of a University, and other educational establishments soon followed.

March 25th, 1854, Oakland was incorporated as a city, and Horace W. Carpentier was elected its first Mayor, by the same tactics as he had invariably pursued in all his undertakings. Three hundred and sixty-eight votes were cast at this election; but votes, then, were no indication of the number of settlers, and it is certain that there was no such number of legal voters in the town.

A newspaper, called the Alameda *Express*, was at this time published in Oakland. There was a Fire Department, and a School Department, and other institutions necessary for a larger city.

The Council elected in 1854 was "Anti-Carpentier," and caused proceedings to be instituted to recover the water-front—the giving away of which was, no doubt, a deep-laid plot in the first place, concocted by Carpentier when he incorporated the place into a town. The litigation which followed was persistent but unavailing.

Between 1854 and 1864 the city grew slowly. The school facilities, even at the latter date, were very inferior; only two or three churches were built; none of the streets were macadamized; land title disputes were interminable; fraudulent titles multiplied; the city was run into debt, and the brilliant prospects that at first greeted the onward march of the new town had become considerably reduced. The opening of the creek and the starting of an opposition line of steamers, the building of the local railroad, together with the prospect of having here the terminus of the Trans-Continental Railroad, revived interest in the city, and, about 1868, real estate began to take a decidedly upward term.

The great and apparently most important event in its history, was the compromise of the water front litigation between Carpentier and the city and the cessation of a portion of the land to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for terminal purposes. This is supposed to have given the terminus to Oakland, but people now smile and ask "Where else could it advantageously be fixed?"

At the time of the water front compromise, in April, 1868, the capital stock of the Water Front Company was apportioned as follows: Carpentier, 25,000 shares; Felton, 5,000 shares; Stanford, 20,000 shares. Just one-half of the stock stood in the name of Carpentier, but Edson Adams was associated with him in the ownership. The Company owned every foot of overflowed land surounding the city, with these exceptions:

The property on the north bank of the creek, between the center line of Franklin street, and the east line of Webster street. A. A. Cohen tried to get it away from the city, notwithstanding the reservation in the contract, but he was ultimately beaten, and it is now occupied by the city wharf.

Five hundred acres were to be granted to the Western Pacific Railroad, and also the right of way, but the frontage on ship's channel was restricted to half a mile.

The property between the middle of Washington street and the middle of Franklin street, which includes Broadway wharf, was reserved by Carpentier.

The strip of land occupied by the railroad wharf was owned by the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company, subsequently merged into the Central Pacific.

Dr. Merritt acquired title to the frontage between Washington and Clay streets, but beyond this transfer the ownership of none of the land has passed from the Water Front Company. Stanford and the Railroad themselves do not own a controlling interest, but the other owners seem to have agreed to disagree, or to do nothing with it, preferring that Congress should improve it and enhance its value for them.

In June, 1869, the various clouds that had been hanging over the city property were dispelled, and a compromise whereby all outstanding claims could be purchased at a nominal rate was effected. The years 1868 and 1869 were the most important in the city's history. The location of the railroad terminus had been effected, land titles were perfected, the State University secured, and the ferry very much improved, so as to meet the requirements of the increased traffic. A real estate furor had passed by, injuring many, to be sure, but still leaving prices at reasonable rates. The building of a superior class of residences commenced, and ever since has kept up, with increased gains every year, until the present has surpassed all of its predecessors.

In 1850 the population of Oakland was nothing. It only commenced in that year to have any. In 1860 the federal census gave it a population of 1,553; in 1870 it was 10,500; and in 1876 no estimate places it below 30,000, while some claim it to be as high as 35,000. The population has been augmented since 1870 by the annexation of the town of Brooklyn, in Sept., 1872, and the annexation of a portion of the northern limits the same year.

From these two sources an addition of about 3,000 was made to the population of the city; but the increase of new comers has been unprecedented in the annals of any city in the United States, not excepting Brooklyn, which stands in the same relation to New York as Oakland to San Francisco—and judging by the same examples of gain, there is no limit to be placed to the future growth and prosperity of the City of Oaks. Here is how Brooklyn grew:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1802	86	1820	7,475
1814	3,805	1825	10,795
1816	4,402	1830	15,295

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1835	24,310	1855	205,250
1840	36,333	1860	266,714
1845	59,574	1865	296,112
1850	96,838	1870	406,097

By these figures it will be seen that that city took about 40 years to acquire a population that Oakland has gained in 26. But should our increase only keep pace with that of Brooklyn, in 70 years from the commencement of the city, in 1920, Oakland will have a population of over 400,000! The possibilities in this regard are almost incalculable.

The progress of the city and the enhancement of values can be easily ascertained by the following figures, showing the amount of each year's assessment roll from 1863–4, to the present year.

Year.	Amount of Assessment.
1863–64	$794,121
1864–65	970,125
1865–66	1,107,949
1866–67	1,434,800
1867–68	1,834,428
1868–69	3,363,478
1869–70	4,256,702
1870–71	4,563,737
1871–72	5,215,704
1872–73	6,647,039
1873–74	18,539,303
1874–75	19,867,162
1875–76	22,200,706
1876–77	24,000,718

The rate of taxation for 1876–77 is 80 cents on the $100, producing a revenue of $211,206.32.

It is proper to explain that the reason of the great increase in 1873–4 was owing to a change in the assessment law, by which values were greatly enhanced, and placed at a real, rather than a nominal figure.

Oakland has never had a set back from the elements. Neither fire nor flood nor earthquake has ever visited her roughly, nor caused her inhabitants even temporary inconvenience. Abundance has continually poured into her lap, and the comfortable condition of her people is testified by elegant mansions, costly furniture and superb lawns and gardens. Her streets and avenues, for smoothness and beauty, are unsurpassed, and stretch away for miles in every direction, leading to the hill side and the mountain top, to groves and

gardens, to lake and seaside, to valley and plain. Miles of railroad, conveying steam cars that are constantly in motion, transferring passengers alike to the central and remote parts of the city and suburbs, are in operation, as well as horse-railroads, that traverse the city, and beyond, north, south and east. Six fine ferry steamers are constantly plying, carrying passengers and freight to and from San Francisco.

Extensive water works supply the city abundantly, and in summer time all the smooth macadam streets are sprinkled, adding greatly to the comfort of the inhabitants; and gas of a superior quality is supplied as cheaply as in any place in the State.

Oakland's educational facilities are unsurpassed, and here is to be found every facility for instructing youth, from the Kindergarten to a free and magnificently-endowed University.

In this volume is presented a faithful sketch of Oakland, as it appeared in 1854, when first formed into a city. It was the author's aim, at the outset of this enterprise, to also produce a view of it as it appears this Centennial year, but this will now have to be left for a later day. What a wonderful contrast do the two pictures present! In the one we see a few badly-built, small wooden houses, lining little more than a single block on each side of Broadway, at the landing, with a few one-story houses scattered around among the oaks. From the bay, Oakland was altogether invisible in the first picture we have of it; indeed, until the creek was well entered, a stranger could discern little or no sign of an inhabited town. But to-day it presents a massive front on every side, and is visible for many miles in every direction. It stretches along the Contra Costa slope, a picture of rare beauty, in pleasing contrast with the smoke-enveloped city on the opposite side. Its wooden palaces are the admiration of all who see them. Tall and elegant spires pierce the sky in every direction; massive structures, such as the Court-house, the Catholic Church, the City Hall, the High School, the Grand Central Hotel, Tubbs' Hotel and Badger's Pavilion, rear their huge forms above their fellows and command attention; elegant business structures with facades of the most modern styles greet the eye and please the fancy, on our principal thoroughfares. Elegant streets and broad, substantial sidewalks give abundance of room to the thousands of carriages that roll through them on errands of business and pleasure; while the ever-moving stream of pedestrians pass along easily and comfortably, without being jostled or annoyed.

Up to 1869 Oakland had no buildings worthy of mention. First

came the City Hall, then the High School. These have been rapidly succeeded, year after year, by a large number of fine and costly structures, churches, schools, convents, banks, hotels, factories, business houses and private residences, that any place might be proud of. From the summit of the mountain to the north, the view of the City of Oakland is not only unrivalled, but absolutely unequalled, in the world, for beauty; while, for grandeur, the view in every direction is such as to excite the greatest admiration and wonder. There is not a street in Oakland that does not present a view fit for the attention of an artist, while all have termination points that take in some piece of distant mountain, such as Tamalpais, San Bruno, and the San Francisco heights on the opposite shore; while our own Contra Costa is ever presenting some delightful piece of scenery, that is drawn close or pushed away, according to the varying condition of the atmosphere. Nowhere, in the wide world, is to be found a more superbly wooded place; here is to be found, in profusion, the majestic primeval oak, ornamenting alike, street, square, garden and lawn; here the graceful poplar rears its slender and leafy shaft, ornamenting our avenues; here arises the giant *eucalyptus*, or Australian gum tree, its towering, perpendicular branches furnishing shade and adding to our hygienic advantages; here the ornate acacia, with its feathery branches and yellow blossoms, ever entertains the eye; here the pepper, the cypress, the locust, cottonwood, and a thousand other varieties of trees and shrubs, exotics from every clime, even to the orange and the lemon, ornament our gardens. Fruit orchards of every kind surround our suburbs. In fact, every natural advantage and every artificial contrivance is here presented or produced to minister to the wants, comforts and pleasures of a refined population. Travelers, who have unlocked the secrets of every clime and country, in Asia, Africa, Europe, South America and Oceanica, yield the palm of supremacy in beauty, healthfulness, climate and comforts to Oakland. One who is an admirer of natural beauty, has here ever an unfinished feast; he may drink, almost to intoxication, of a balmy and exhilarating atmosphere, and thank God that He has placed him in such a happy abode!

There is not space left to describe in detail all of Oakland's advantages, institutions and happy conditions, for in fact they are of themselves sufficient to fill a volume.

In extent the corporate limits of Oakland are large, comprising about four and a half miles of territory running north and south, and

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

three and a half miles from west to east. Its extent in square acres has never been accurately given, but it approximates to 20,000 acres, nearly one half of which is marsh lands on the borders of the bay, Lake Merritt and the San Antonio estuary.

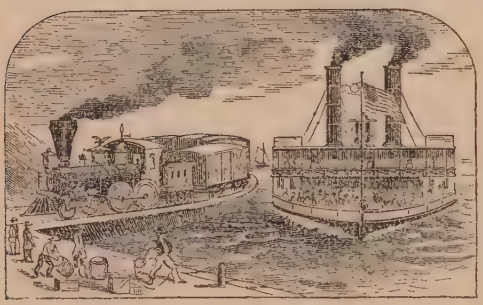
The surface of the ground is undulating, and possesses excellent drainage facilities, excepting on what is known as the "flats." On the border of Lake Merritt and in Brooklyn there is considerable elevated ground. Independence Square, in the latter section, is 117 feet above tide water, while at the intersection of Broadway and Twelfth street the grade is 38 feet above high tide. The soil is friable and fertile, being for the greater part of sandy formation, in which lime and iron considerably mix. In East Oakland, however, and the northern limits, there is considerable adobe. The surface of the earth was originally covered with a forest of live oak trees and a dense growth of underbrush. The streets are now all macadamized or in course of improvement, and are as smooth and symmetrical as those of Paris. After rain they dry up rapidly, and are seldom in a very muddy condition—the water being drawn off by culverts and sewers.

The improvement of the harbor will soon admit vessels of the heaviest draught to the wharves, and when completed will give her a water front of over eight and a half miles, and the two banks of the estuary, as per the improvements progressing and in view, will give her about thirteen additional miles of water front.

THE NORTHERN LIMITS

Of Oakland Township include the suburbs north of the charter line, at Twenty-second street, and extending to Temescal creek, which is thickly settled, and rapidly filling up. Then there are two or three miles of flat, farming country, until Berkeley, the seat of the State University, is reached. Here, within the past three years, a town has been built up; and at Ocean View, or West Berkeley, quite a town has sprung into existence within a year, possessing a fine wharf, with a ferry steamer, making several trips daily to San Francisco. Here is located the California Watch Factory and the works of the Standard Soap Company, erected last winter. There is also here a fine pleasure ground. In the northern limits are situated Lusk's extensive pickling and fruit-canning establishment, and the Oakland Race Track; then comes the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, the University Buildings and the other places, just mentioned.

A couple of miles or three more of farming country brings us to the Contra Costa County line, and we are done. The San Pablo avenue, commencing at the Oakland City Hall, leads through this section, on the bay side; Telegraph avenue brings us to the village of Temescal, the mountain road and the University buildings, on the other. Berkeley is now reached by both horse and steam cars. Through the western side of the township, close to the waters of the bay, is now being constructed the Northern Railway of California. The drive out both those roads is now very fine.



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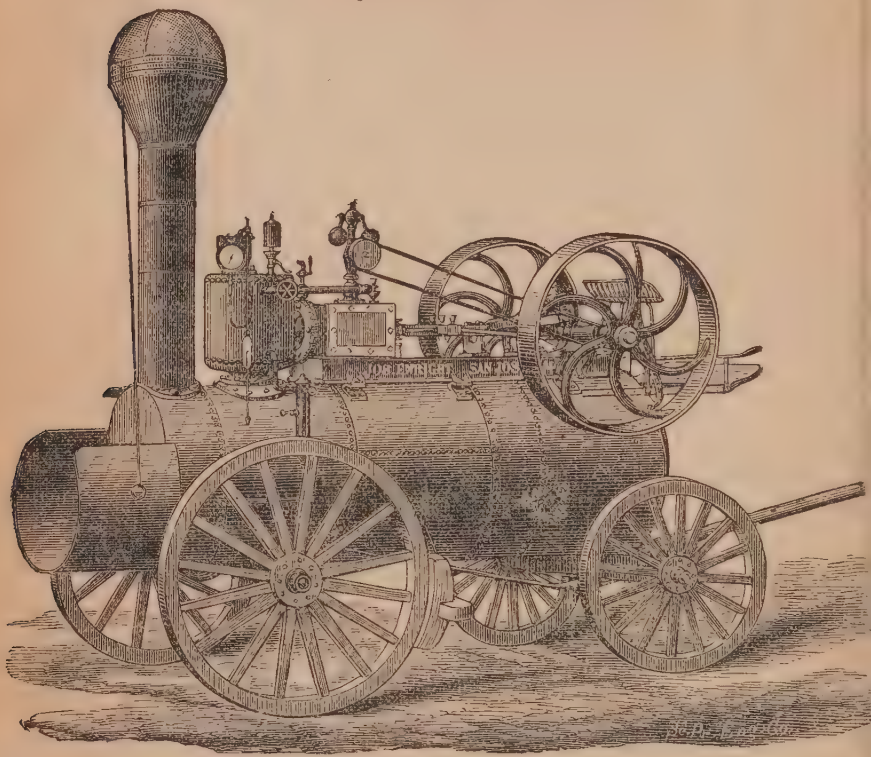

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Yours truly,

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BROOKLYN TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXX.

Geographical Location—Dimensions—Early Settlement—The First Home of the Peralta Brothers—The Redwoods—The Embarcadero—First American and European Settlers—The Patten Brothers—The Town of Clinton Laid Out by a Company—James B. Larue Founds Brooklyn—Large Hotel Built—Destroyed by Fire—First Substantial Residences—The First Frame House Yet Standing—The Larue Ferry—Shell Mound—Settlement of Adams Avenue and Fruit Vale—Fine Orchards—Good Barley and Oat Lands—A Fortune in Barley—Vegetables—Small Fruits—Delightful Location and Healthy Climate—Advantages of Adobe Soil—Varied Advantages—Town Sites—Commercial and Manufacturing Advantages—Undeveloped Mineral Resources—Manufacturing and Ore-Refining Establishments—Eucalyptus Forests—Horse Railroads—Central Pacific Railroad Stations—Harbor, Creeks, and Landings—Towns and Villages—Mills Seminary—The San Leandro Reservoir and Water Mains—Artesian Wells, Windmills and Water Tanks—Sprinkled Roads—Tubbs' and other Hotels—Stock-Raisers—Secret Societies and Churches—School Accommodations—Street Improvements—Vote and Population—Toll Road—Heavy Tax-Payers—Steam Car Communication With Oakland and San Francisco—The Press—Character of Population—Post Offices, etc.

Brooklyn Township adjoins Oakland on the west, and in its lower part is divided from it by Lake Merritt and the Slough. It has also a frontage on San Antonio Creek. It is bounded on the northwest by Oakland, Alameda, and the bay; on the south by Eden, and on the east by Contra Costa County. Its area is about 24,344 acres, and it stretches down the valley a distance of seven miles, from Twelfth-street bridge to San Leandro; while its depth, from the mountains to the bay, is eight miles.

Brooklyn, in point of settlement, has the priority over Oakland. Within its borders, near the San Leandro creek, the first white habitation on the whole Contra Costa was built, for here the Peralta brothers made their first rude and solitary home. The exact date of their settlement was the year 18 —. The first American settlement was made in the Redwoods, five miles back of San Antonio, in 1849, where the settlers were engaged in manufacturing lumber and shingles; and, at a subsequent date, no less than four saw-mills were employed in the business. Here many of our prominent citizens first graduated into California life.

Near Commerce street, on the estuary, at Brooklyn, was the first embarcadero, or landing, where now is situated Larue's busy wharf. The first European that we have heard of, located here, was a Frenchman, who kept cows—the same that aided the Patten brothers in getting their land from Peralta. In February, 1850, the Pattens settled in that portion of the township which adjoins Oakland Township, and is locally known as Clinton, and became the first American settlers in the present city limits; but that Frenchman, whoever he was, was before them. In fact, the writer has also heard of a Frenchman who hunted and occupied a small shanty near the foot of Washington street, before Carpentier or Adams came, but the Gauls have left no traces of their prior presence. In 1851 came James B. Larue and pitched his tent in San Antonio, where he started a small store, built a wharf and dealt in real estate, and finally started a steam ferry to San Francisco. In 1853 a store was built by David S. Lacy, at the corner of East Twelfth street and Twelfth avenue, which is now occupied as Bangle & Chase's paint shop, and in which was associated with him Mr. B. M. Atchinson. In 1854 a large hotel was built in Clinton by the town joint stock company, on the vacant block bounded by Twelfth street on the west and Twelfth avenue on the south. The first house with a bay window, on this side of the bay, was that built by Hon. Thomas Eagar, on the corner of Seventh avenue and East Twelfth street. Harry Tupper's house, on the northwest corner of East Fourteenth street and Thirteenth avenue, was one of the first houses built in the town. It has recently been reconstructed, and is now the fine home of Mr. Eagar. Captain Badger's house, situated in the centre of his beautiful park, was built by Captain Naegle. The house now belonging to and occupied by Dr. C. C. Knowles, was built by the Hon. William Van Voorhies; and that close by, now the residence of William Faulkner, was built by Senator Henry S.

Foote, formerly of Mississippi, and father of William W. Foote, of Oakland. The first permanent house built upon that lonely plain, and undoubtedly the first erected within the present limits of Oakland City, is there yet to be seen, forming the kitchen of Mr. George Chase's residence, on the corner of Third avenue and Ninth streets.

The first habitation erected by the Pattens was a tent, which frequently stood in imminent danger from the troops of wild cattle that would come rushing around it in the night time, before its occupants had time and material to fence it in.

In 1852, the firm of Tompkins, Strode, Jones & McLemore, with the Pattens, bought all Clinton and Brooklyn, extending from Lake Merritt to Sausal creek, at Fruit Vale, comprising 6,200 acres, and went into the business of town-making. They graded Washington street, or, as it is now called, East Twelfth street, from the slough (what it was then), to the ravine at Commerce street, and planted it on both sides with cottonwood trees; a few specimens of which yet remain, the rest having been destroyed by the wild cattle, then so numerous. The flag staff, on Washington Plaza, near Tubb's Hotel, was then erected. The establishment of the ferry route, by the Larue Company, in 1858, was a great advantage to Brooklyn or San Antonio, which soon became a lively place. It was that, however, as early as 1854, a considerable native population having gathered there, and bull-fighting was a regular Sunday amusement. Shell Mound, the residence of Captain E. F. Rodgers, at the head of the estuary, became noted as a nursery and for the excellence of its fruit orchard. On the 20th day of January, 1859, W. A. Bray settled on Adams Avenue, and commenced cultivating his oak tree farm, which has become the centre of a wealthy and cultivated neighborhood. In the following spring came E. H. Derby, and settled opposite to him. The two friends built good houses, planted shade trees, cultivated fine orchards, and made handsome lawns; and to them we are indebted for the delightful piece of locust-lined avenue in front of their premises. In the upper end of Fruit Vale avenue settled Henderson Lewelling, nurseryman, and Governor Weller, whose places are now occupied by Hugh Dimond and Frederick Rhoda, both in good condition and fine state of cultivation.

The farmers and horticulturists were generally successful, and most of them made money. The orchard of Frederick Rhoda, at the head of Fruit Vale avenue, is one of the best in the State; so is that of C. T. Hopkins, J. V. Webster, Mr. Schumaker, and many

others. Near San Leandro are some that are prized for their fine appearance and the value of their fruit, especially that of Robert S. Farrelly, which, for the size of it, is not surpassed by any. The bottom lands of Brooklyn Township are valuable for growing barley and oats, which, in early days, were very valuable crops. Mr. John Mathews, whose land is situated about three miles from San Leandro, made here a fortune some years ago, growing barley, and retains it.

Vegetables also are largely grown in Brooklyn Township, principally in the bottom lands near San Leandro. None of the sensitive fruits thrive here, not even the grape; but small fruits, such as blackberries and raspberries, do splendid. There is no more delightful place in the world, for health and comfort, than Fruit Vale and valley land extending south-easterly along the foot-hills, which includes the site of Mills Seminary. The soil is adobe and clay. It differs from that of Alameda and Oakland, inasmuch as the latter is a sandy loam. One can cultivate a larger area of ground in one day, in Alameda, than he can in two in Brooklyn, on the adobe land. In this respect, both have an advantage. The light sandy soil soon dries for an inch or two below the surface, and sufficient moisture is not retained at such a depth to promote the germination of the seed; therefore, garden operations have to begin in January, and as the season advances the seed is planted deeper in the soil. The Brooklyn land, though requiring much greater muscular exercise and severe working to get it in good order and keep it so, is always sure of yielding a bountiful crop, excepting in certain spots, which do not permit of very remunerative farming. The tendency of adobe soil to crack is prevented by sufficient working, and it does not part with its moisture as readily as the sandy loam. Grain, hay, fruits and vegetables are the staple agricultural and horticultural products of this township, although a good many cattle are reared.

But Brooklyn is not an agricultural township exclusively, by any means. There is not, in all California, a locality of more varied advantages. Its western section affords the most delightful and desirable of village and town sites, and has abundance of fine scenery on hill and plain. It possesses great commercial advantages in having the head of the estuary of San Antonio, and the future basin for shipping, when Oakland harbor will woo the commerce of the world; and on its western border is San Leandro Bay, with its many creeks, penetrating the marsh land. That its mountains are largely impregnated with minerals, has been already shown in this

work. The only piece of native forest land in the county is on its eastern border; and it gives promise already to be the future manufacturing center of California. There are in Brooklyn Township one large jute factory, employing about 400 hands, manufacturing grain sacks; one flouring-mill, two breweries, two tanneries, two potteries, one terra-cotta manufactory, one planing-mill, one sash, door and blind factory, an extensive rope factory, three costly works for the reduction of ores, a fuse-factory, and several carriage-factories. It has some nurseries, and possesses three small forests of eucalyptus trees—two belonging to General Williams and Doctor Merritt, back of Brooklyn Town, and one at Fitchburg. It is now in possession of three horse-railroads, and will soon, probably, have one traversing its entire length, to San Leandro. The Central Pacific Railroad runs through it, and has three stations within it. Several creeks meander down from the mountains, the principal of which are the San Antonio, Sausal and San Leandro. It has, besides its regular harbor, two good landings—Clark's, at Melrose, and Damon's, at the mouth of San Leandro creek—with sufficient water for good-sized craft. When Brooklyn was incorporated, in 1870, its charter designated three town sites that were embraced within the corporation limits, viz.: Clinton, Brooklyn (first known as San Antonio) and Lynn. The latter is situated on the heights, about a mile from the wharf, and got its name from a large boot and shoe manufactory that was established there in 1867 or 1868, but which did not prove a success. Fruit Vale is an avenue, immediately on the eastern border of the city, but carries on no traffic except in fruits, being all private residences, with orchards and gardens attached. The head of this avenue affords beautiful sites for country mansions. Melrose, about two miles from Brooklyn, is a railroad station, near which is the rope-walk and two smelting works. Close by this is Clark's Landing. A mile or two further south is Damon's Landing, with the California Reduction Works. Near this is the Pacific Race Track and the Town of Fitchburg, with its landing and acres of eucalyptus forest and miles of evergreen hedges. Up in the foot-hills nestles the foremost female educational establishment in California—the Mills Seminary—with its beautiful lawn and lovely shades. Close by is Divinity Church, one of the handsomest Protestant edifices in the State, built for the late Rev. Mr. Lacy.

The water mains from the San Leandro reservoir of the Contra Costa Water Company is laid along the County road between Oak-

land and San Leandro, through Brooklyn Township. There are several artesian wells in Brooklyn Township, which yield abundantly, the principal one being that formerly used by the water company in the Town of Brooklyn. Windmills and water tanks are located along the County road to keep it sprinkled in summer time, an operation which is regularly performed twice each day.

The Town of Brooklyn, which constitutes the Seventh Ward of Oakland City, has several good hotels, one of them being among the first of the family hotels in the State—the Tubbs—which, for beauty of location and choice of grounds, is the admiration of all. There are, besides, the Union Hotel and the Eastern Hotel, and several houses of public entertainment along the County road. Brooklyn has two eminent stock-raisers in Josiah Sessions and J. D. Patterson. The town has a Masonic, Odd Fellows' and Knights of Pythias Lodge; also, a Literary Society. There is a Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Church in the town, besides Divinity Church, near Mills Seminary, which is simply a non-sectarian Protestant church. The school facilities are good, but the rapidly-increasing population scarce permits the keeping up of sufficient accommodation. A Convent School is the latest addition to its educational facilities. Besides Mills Seminary, there is the Seminary of Eucalyptus Hall in the town of Brooklyn, conducted by Mrs. G. E. Smith, for the education of young ladies.

The streets of Brooklyn have been graded and macadamized at great expense, and the work of improvement goes steadily forward. In consequence of the undulating character of the surface, the grading has been very expensive.

The vote of Brooklyn Township, at the Presidential election of 1876, was 890, denoting a total population of 5,340, judging by the rule applied generally, of six inhabitants to one voter, making it second in point of population; but as there are a great many Chinamen employed in the sack factory, who have no representation, as well as a great many young ladies in the same position at the Mills and other seminaries, the rule does not apply very well here. By the same rule the population of Brooklyn Town, or the Seventh Ward, would be 3,930, having 655 voters.

There is a short piece of toll-road over the mountain to Moraga Valley, in this township, the only one in the county.

There are 223 persons in the township, who pay taxes on over $5,000 worth of property, the highest assessment being on $152,000.

Brooklyn has steam car communication with Oakland as follows: From Brooklyn Station—6:40, 7:30, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.; 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00 and 10:10 P. M. Daily, except Sundays—5:10 and 5:50 A. M. Sundays only—11:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.

From Broadway Station—Oakland to Brooklyn: 8:10, 9:10 and 10:10 A. M.; 1:40, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:40, 8:50 and 10:00 P. M.; and except Sundays, 6:50, 11:40 A. M.; and 12:25 A. M. The following trips are special for Sundays—11:10 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. Fare within the city limits—free. To San Francisco, $3.00 per month, or 15 cents per single trip. Fare by horse-cars, 6¼ cents, or five checks for 25 cents.

Brooklyn has a good local weekly newspaper in the *Vidette*, published by Geo. W. Barter, and established in 1876. The *Independent and Home Journal* preceded the *Vidette*, the one in 1870, and the latter in 1871–3.

The population of Brooklyn is mainly American, with a good admixture of Irish, Germans, Canadians, Portuguese, French, and native Californians. There is now but one Post-office in the township, that in the Town of Brooklyn. For a while there was one at Fitchburg, called Edendale.

The business center of Brooklyn Town is about a mile and a half from the business center of Oakland.

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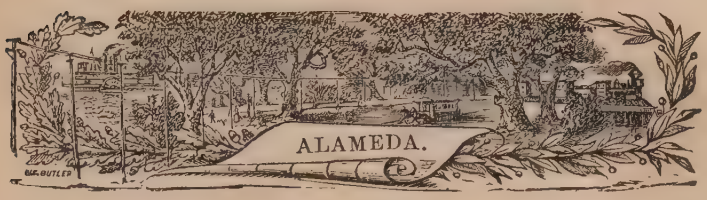

ALAMEDA TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXI.

General Description—Col. Henry S. Fitch's Attempted Purchase—Foiled, But Got a Portion of It—Sold to Chipman and Aughenbaugh for $14,000*—Uncertainty of Litigation—Senator Sharon One of the First Owners—The "Fitch Tract"—First Auction Sale of Lots in Alameda County, in old Alameda—The Town Incorporated in* 1852*, but no Town Government Organized—Woodstock and Encinal Laid Out—Prominent Citizens—A. A. Cohen—The San Francisco and Alameda Ferry and Railroad—A Weekly Newspaper Established—Town Re-incorporated in* 1872*—Bridge to Oakland Constructed and the Alameda Ferry and Railroad Discontinued—Proposed Railroad Circuit—Bay Island Farm—School Facilities—Presidential Vote, and Estimated Population—The Harbor Improvement—The Proposed Canal—Fine Climate—Horticultural Products—Oyster Beds—Spring Charms—The Town Government—Schools, Churches, Societies and Halls—Definition of the Name of the Newspaper—Nationality of the Population—Distance from Oakland—Time-Table—Tax-Payers.*

The Town and Township of Alameda consist of a peninsula about four miles long, and from three-quarters to one and a half miles wide, which was originally known as the Encinal de San Antonio, and is the smallest of our townships. It occupies a parallel position with

Oakland, on the Bay of San Francisco and San Antonio creek. Alameda forms a lovely plain of sandy soil, covered with live oak trees, among which the numerous gardens are laid out and the houses embowered. Like that of Oakland the soil is friable and productive, while the climate is free from fogs and harsh ocean breezes, making it a most desirable place of residence. It is rapidly increasing in population, and many new houses are being constantly erected. It is a popular resort for pleasure parties, and has several public gardens, which are largely patronized in summer, the chief of which are Fasskings', Schutzen and Poschwitz's. Many of the prominent professional and business men of San Francisco have their private homes in Alameda, which has now increased communication with San Francisco and Oakland, by means of the same ferry and railroad, with a branch, which serves Oakland and Brooklyn.

Like the Encinal de Temescal, the Encinal de San Antonio was, in 1850, a wilderness. It, too, had its stock of wild Spanish cattle. When Col. Henry S. Fitch failed in his proposed purchase of the Oak Grove Encinal, on the opposite side of the creek, he turned his attention to Alameda, with the design of securing it.

> The slender thread the spider weaves
> Is like the charmed hopes that hang around man:
> Though often she sees it torn by the breeze,
> She spins the bright tissue again.

At the very first opportunity he sought the owner, Antonio Maria Peralta. His tongue and genius soon found him out. Accompanied by an interpreter, he presented himself before the lord of the soil and made known to him his design. The interview resulted in his obtaining from Peralta a written agreement that upon payment of $7,000 he would convey all the land lying westerly of a line drawn from the nearest approach of San Leandro Bay to the nearest water of San Antonio creek, embracing about 2,300 acres of upland. The limit of time allowed for payment of the purchase money was liberal; but he at once set to work to raise the money. One day while engaged in his auction room in San Francisco, in conversation upon the subject with a gentleman from whom he hoped to obtain the money on the condition of a division of the property after three years, he was overheard by a gentleman in an adjoining room, who could easily hear everything that was said through the thin cloth and paper walls, then so common. The cautious capitalist required some time to think over

the proposition, and days were allowed to pass. The speculator, full of the desire for possession, was apprehensive that he might be forestalled by another; and his worst anticipations were realized one day, when Mr. W. W. Chipman came into his office and stated to him that he and Gideon Aughenbaugh had purchased the place for $14,000; at the same time convincing him of the fact by showing him the title papers. He had agreed with Peralta to see the breach of contract with Fitch amicably adjusted, and his errand then was to offer him an interest in the property. Fitch, of course, was surprised. Chipman told him there was nothing better he could do than to join them. There were no courts of law then to be depended upon, and years might pass away before any other conclusion could be come to.

Chipman's argument was good, and the real value of the property was as well understood by Fitch as by Chipman. The result was that Col. Fitch and the Hon. William Sharon, now U. S. Senator from Nevada, purchased a one-fourteenth undivided interest in the Encinal, for the sum of $3,000. Sharon's interest was subsequently conveyed to Col. Fitch, and when divided, became the property known as the "Fitch Tract," and was soon afterwards sold to Chas. L. Fitch, brother of the Colonel, whose family yet hold a portion of the same and reside upon it.

After the brother obtained possession of the tract from the squatters (and there were squatters here too, and lots of them), Col. Fitch drew a plan for the survey of the tract into lots and blocks, and the streets have subsequently been extended, in conformity with his plan, to the point of the Encinal. He also named the streets on the tract, which will very likely remain the same for all future time.

Col. Fitch was the first auctioneer who ever held an auction sale in Alameda County. It was a sale of the lots where old Alameda stood. They were five-acre lots, fronting on each side of High street, and belonged to Messrs. Chipman & Aughenbaugh.

The promoters of the Town of Alameda procured an Act of the Legislature, incorporating the town the year after, as Oakland was incorporated, but it does not appear that any town government was organized. The first settlement was near High street, and subsequently two other towns were laid out—one at the Point, named Woodstock, and another about the center of the Peninsula, named Encinal. Although Alameda did not grow rapidly, it soon became the abode of many prominent citizens, several of whom, as will be noticed in the body of this work, played conspicuous parts in our

county affairs, most prominent among whom were General Chipman, Doctor W. P. Gibbons, Doctor Henry Haile, Rev. Mr. Myers, etc. About eighteen years ago, A. A. Cohen purchased a property in Alameda, and, by his energy and enterprise, did more than any-one else to bring the town into prominence, by the establishment of the San Francisco and Alameda Ferry, and the building of the Alameda and Haywards Railroad. Among the other prominent persons who distinguished Alameda by their residence in it, are ex-Governor H. H. Haight, E. B. Mastick, Hon. Henry Robinson, Nathan Porter, General M. G. Cobb, R. H. Magill, etc. Arthur S. Barber, the present Postmaster, is an old resident of the town, and has had charge of Uncle Sam's mails longer than any other man in Alameda County.

In 1869 the town had so far progressed as to demand the publication of a weekly newspaper, and Mr. F. K. Krauth started the *Encinal*, which has since regularly continued to appear every Saturday, and through the various vicissitudes consequent to every publication of the kind, has become an established and prosperous institution in Mr. Krauth's hands. In the year 1872 the town was re-incorporated, and embraced the whole township, when the following officers were elected: Town Trustees—H. H. Haight, E. B. Mastick, F. Boehmer, J. Clement, H. Robinson. School Directors—W. P. Gibbons, F. K. Krauth, F. Hess. Town Treasurer—E. A. Smith. Town Assessor—E. Minor Smith.

In 1871 the bridge and highway between Alameda and Oakland was constructed; and in 1874 the ferry between Alameda and San Francisco was discontinued, and the branch railroad built between Oakland and Alameda. This was an advantage rather than a loss, as it secured more trips per diem and placed the people in more easy communication with Oakland. To add to the traveling facilities between the two Alameda towns, the Alameda and Piedmont-street Railroad was built and put into operation in 1875. All that remains to be done to complete the plan of communication is the construction of a circuitous line around the head of the estuary, *via* Brooklyn, or the running of all local trains to Fruit Vale or Melrose by the same route, and back to Oakland *via* the Alameda bridge. This, it is understood, is contemplated by the company, and will be put in operation at an early day.

The superficial area of the Town and Township of Alameda comprises 2,121 acres, much of which is overflowed land, claimed by

various parties and included within the southern boundary of the City of Oakland.

On the South side of the town is a small tract of most valuable reclaimed agricultural land, known as Bay Island Farm, to which a costly bridge has lately been constructed by the county. Since the incorporation of the town, it has improved very much in every way. Several streets and avenues have been macadamized in the same manner as those of Oakland and Brooklyn, furnishing delightful drives; school facilities have been greatly increased; and in 1875 a splendid new high-school building was erected.

Alameda cast, at the Presidential election of 1876, 482 votes, which indicates a population of 2,892. This, however, is considered a low figure; estimating by the School Census Marshal's Report, it is over 3,500.

Alameda, in common with Oakland and Brooklyn, will partake of the advantages obtained by the harbor improvement. It is proposed to construct a canal about one mile in length, and 400 feet wide, from Clark's Landing or East Creek, on San Leandro Bay, to the head of the estuary of San Antonio, near the town. Alameda will then be, as it is said to have been originally, an island. This canal will become a site for all kinds of manufactories, which will be a benefit to that town, like the Cordage-factory and the various ore-reducing works now close by.

The climate of Alameda is remarkably mild, and, with the soil, is very favorable to the growth of horticultural products, for which it is noted. Vegetables and small fruits are grown in great abundance, and are always profitable. Last Spring land on Bay Island Farm made for its owner $500 per acre, growing asparagus for the San Francisco market. Alameda, too, is noted for its tomatoes and its oyster-beds.

No person who visits Alameda in the Spring-time can fail to be charmed with the beauty of the scenery, the luxuriance of its verdure, and the fullness of its natural ornamentation, as well as the taste displayed in its parks and gardens by their owners. In February the almond trees appear in full bloom; then come the cherries, whose white blossoms cover acres of ground; then the plum, the pear, the apple and the quince. Thus the fine floral display is maintained till the middle of April. Here the fig perfects its fruit with almost unerring certainty, and the orange and the lemon withstand the cold of Winter. Take it all in all, Alameda is one of the most blessed abodes of men.

The town government consists of five Trustees, and a Board of School Trustees. The officers are a Town Treasurer and Tax Collector, Town Clerk, Town Assessor and Street Superintendent; County Assessor for the township, Justice of the Peace, and two Constables. The public schools are four in number, consisting of the High School, Alameda School, Encinal School, Park Street School and West End School. The churches are the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Catholic. The public halls are the Town Hall, Smith's Hall, Masonic Hall and Odd Fellows' Hall.

The secret societies are: Oak Grove Lodge, No. 215, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Alameda Chapter, No. 7, of the Order of the Eastern Star; Encinal Lodge, No. 164, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Alameda Lodge, No. 385, of Independent Order of Good Templars. The *Alameda Encinal* is the name of the newspaper—a perfectly indigenous and local title, which no doubt will sound strange to the uninitiated. "Alameda," means an avenue lined with trees, from which the town takes its name; and "Encinal" means a peninsula. The town has also a Building and Loan Association. There are two post-offices on the encinal, one at the town of Alameda—which is situated at the base of the peninsula—and one at Encinal street, corner of Webster street and Railroad avenue.

The general complexion of the population is American and German, and, as in Oakland, many persons reside here who do business in San Francisco.

Alameda Township has eighty-eight persons who pay taxes on over $5,000 worth of property, the highest being for $107,425.

The business part of Alameda is about three miles from the Courthouse in Oakland, in a southeasterly direction, and may be reached by steam cars, leaving Broadway station at 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:40 A. M., and 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, and, except Sundays, 3:40, 7:40, 8:50 and 12:25 midnight. On Sundays there are special trains, leaving Broadway at 11:40 A. M., 2:10 and 11:10 P. M.

Trains leave Alameda for Oakland and San Francisco, daily, at 7:00, 8:03 and 9:00 A. M., 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:08 and 10:00 P. M.; and, except Sundays, 5:00, 5:40, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3:20, 7:20, 8:30 P. M.; and on Sundays only, at 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 and 1:00 P. M.

The fare is $3.00 per month for commutation tickets to San Francisco and Oakland, or twenty cents a single trip to San Francisc and ten cents to Oakland. The horse-car fare is six and one-fou cents per trip.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXII.

General Description—Character of the Soil and Products—Climatic Advantages—Towns and Landings—Mexican Ranchos—Creeks and Water Works—Canals—Railroad Stations—First Railroad in the County—Traveling and Freighting Facilities—School Districts—First Settlement—Fate of the Ranchers—William Castro—Unsurpassed Horticultural and Agricultural Advantages—County Infirmary—Various Industrial Interests—Agricultural Implements—Salt-Making—Fruit-Curing—Coal-Mining—Towns of San Leandro—Haywards—San Lorenzo—Mount Eden—Vote and Population.

Eden is the most central of Alameda townships. It is bounded on the north by Brooklyn, on the east by Contra Costa County and Murray Township, on the south by Washington, and on the west by the bay, and comprises an area of 58,132 acres. Its climate is softer than that of Brooklyn, and fruit grows in great abundance and perfection. It is fortunate, too, in having several sheltered localities, where such tender blossoms as those of the almond are able to withstand the winter frosts. Besides the beautiful plain, of which it forms a part, it has several small mountain valleys, and the Castro, which is the most extensive. Eden has two incorporated towns—San Leandro and Haywards. The former was for over seventeen years the county seat. San Leandro, San Lorenzo and Mount Eden are all within about two miles of landings situated on inlets of the bay. Near San Leandro are Wicks' and Anderson's Landings; near San Lorenzo, Roberts' Landing; and near Mount Eden, Barron's Landing. The salt industry is extensively carried on along the salt marsh in this township, and the ponds for gathering the brine and evaporating the water are very numerous.

Eden Township embraces the land of five Mexican ranchos, in whole or in part—the Sobrante, on the northeast; the Estudillo or San Leandro, on the north; the Castro or San Lorenzo, on the east;

the Soto or San Lorenzito, on the west, and the Vallejo or Alameda, on the south.

Eden Township is watered by the San Leandro and San Lorenzo creeks; the former rising in the redwood region back of Brooklyn, and supplying the great reservoir of the Contra Costa Water Company of Oakland, situated in the mountains, about two miles from San Leandro, where a dam has been built at great expense, and a lake several miles long created. This reservoir supplies the Town of San Leandro, through which water pipes are laid and hydrants placed, as well as the whole of the City of Oakland, about 12 miles distant. The San Lorenzo creek has also good facilities, and years ago a company was organized to utilize them. It finds its source in the mountains close to the Contra Costa line, and meanders leisurely through Cull Cañon, and passes by the Town of Haywards, on its northen side, and the Town of San Lorenzo, two miles distant, on its southern side, emptying into the bay at Roberts' Landing, which is five miles from the county line, in the center of the bay of San Francisco.

There are three short canals or channels in the sloughs, a few miles apart, named, respectively, Mulford's Canal, at Wick's Landing; the Estudillo Canal, a little further south; and the San Lorenzo Canal at Roberts' Landing. Eden or Barron's Landing is entered through a very tortuous channel from Union City Slough, in Washington Township, further north.

The Central Pacific Railroad passes through Eden Township, and has stations at San Leandro, and near San Lorenzo and Haywards.

The first railroad in the county was from Alameda to Haywards, but having become incorporated with the Central Pacific, that company took up the track in 1873; but the facilities furnished by the C. P. R. R. Co. are sufficient for passenger traffic. Most of the freight traffic is carried on by the cheaper accommodations furnished by the small bay steamers at the various landings.

The Township has eight school districts, and forms the Third Supervisor District.

The first settlement of Eden Township dates from 1837, when the Estudillo family settled near San Leandro creek, about two miles from the present Town of San Leandro; then came the Castros and Sotos immediately after. The names of some of the first American settlers have been already mentioned in this work.

The greater portion of the Estudillo rancho ultimately fell into the

hands of Theodore Leroy, of San Francisco, as agent, and of the Castro rancho into the hands of F. D. Atherton, of San Mateo, on account of money advances. William Castro left the country some years ago and went to South America, where he died; but the Estudillo family retain a considerable portion of their original patrimony. Our respected County Surveyor, Luis Castro, is the son of the original grantee of the San Lorenzo rancho. Of course there has been a vast amount of litigation connected with all these estates.

The agricultural and horticultural advantages of Eden Township are unsurpassed anywhere. The soil is being annually enriched by the overflow of the creeks and the sediment washed down from the mountains. It is difficult to distinguish one part of it from another, but it may be said that at San Lorenzo culminates the full tide of its richness, and a finer farm than that of William Meek it is difficult to find in any land. Thousands upon thousands of fruit trees, of every variety, from the apple to the apricot, from the pear to the almond and orange, here flourish in health and vigor; while small fruits, such as the cherry, currant, blackberry, &c., are in abundance. Of currants alone there are 400 to 500 acres in the township.

The County Infirmary is situated in Eden, about midway between San Leandro and Haywards. Connected with it is a farm of 124 acres.

To fully describe the many advantages, resources and beauties of this wonderful township would of itself require a volume. Its various industrial interests, however, may be classified as follows: First, horticultural; second, agricultural; third, stock-raising; fourth, manufacturing; fifth, salt-making; sixth, coal-mining.

The quantity of fruit and vegetables sent to market from Eden, every year, is very great. One of the foremost nurseries in the State is that of Eli Lewelling, at San Lorenzo. Every portion of the township, except the rough hills, seems adapted to the growth of fruits, vegetables and grain. There are many Portuguese in the township, who occupy small farms and thrive abundantly, and are found to be reliable farm hands. While a good deal of stock is raised in Eden, it is not a specialty, although in past years a strong effort was made to make it so. The manufacturing interests of the township are considerable. The Sweepstake Plow Factory, at San Leandro, is one of the most important in the State, and gives steady employment to many men, thus greatly promoting the prosperity of the town.

The agricultural works of Henry Smyth, at San Lorenzo, are also extensive; and the straw-burning engine manufactory of Mr. Rice, at Haywards, had, before its removal to San Francisco, acquired a celebrity all over the State. The salt-makers are most numerous in the vicinity of Mount Eden, and Captain John Chisholm has long been engaged in the business near San Lorenzo.

A few years since a number of the fruit-growers of Eden formed a joint stock company and established the first Alden fruit-drying establishment on the coast. For some cause, or perhaps a combination of causes, and although Chinese cheap labor was employed, the enterprise has not proved a success. The factory is in San Lorenzo.

The coal-mining interest has not yet made muchpr ogress. Several mines have been opened and partially worked; but at present operations are suspended.

Although Eden has no college nor seminary, its educational facilities are first-class. The Union School at San Leandro is one of the best in the State.

The incorporated town of San Leandro is undoubtedly one of the prettiest, most desirable and best managed in the State. Its streets are kept in good order, its houses are of an excellent class, and its taxes light. Its Ward avenue is about a mile long, leading up to the foothills, and lined all the way with trees, providing a beautiful drive. Its people are exceedingly sociable and harmonious. It is well supplied with churches and schools, and the best of order is maintained.

San Leandro has a Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodge, and a branch of the Portuguese Benevolent Society.

Near San Leandro is a Portuguese hamlet named Chicken Lane, the people of which make a livelihood by raising vegetables and poultry.

Haywards is situated some six miles from San Leandro, in a southeasterly direction, and is a beautiful and flourishing little town. On account of the charm of its situation and the salubrity of its climate, it is a desirable summer resort for city folks. The hotels are good, and the people hospitable. The city of San Francisco, with its thousands of gas-lamps, is visible at night, and in daylight the eye can roam over a large extent of country. Haywards has a population close upon one thousand. Via Haywards are the best roads leading to Contra Costa County, Mount Diablo, and the Amador and Livermore valleys. Three passenger-trains pass Haywards every day, going west to Oakland; and three going east and south.

San Lorenzo is a place of about 250 inhabitants, and one of the most beautiful horticultural villages anywhere to be found. It is a mass of orchards and gardens, with fine roads and good drives.

Mount Eden gets its name from an elevation in the plain on which it is situated, but there is no mountain. It is an agricultural village, with a population mostly German.

Eden Township cast 734 votes for Presidential Electors in 1876, from which the population may be estimated at 4,404.

Aughenbaugh Blackberry.

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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

General Description—Remarkable Features—The Salt Marsh—Sloughs and Landings—Salt Works—The Alameda and Other Creeks—Products of the Soil—Potato Crops of 1852 *and* 1853*—Allowed to Rot on the Ground—A Cargo Endangered the Safety of a Hulk—Settlers Paying Twice for their Land—Wild Cattle—Cattle Thieves Lynched—Escape of Tom Gear—Highest and Lowest Market Quotations for Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats, from* 1851 *to* 1856*—Great Fluctuations—A Good Market—Grape Culture—Wine-Making at the Mission—Favorable Conditions—Acres of Grapes in the County—Brandy Distillation—Value of Grape Land in Europe and California—Early Fruits and Vegetables—Green Peas in February—Sheep Pasture—Improvement of the Grain Crop—Various Resources and Industries—Washington Towns and Railroad Stations—Alvarado, Centreville, Washington Corners, Mission San José, Niles, Decota—Washington College—The Independent Newspaper—Mormon Chapel—Warm Springs—Peacock's—Conglomerate Population—An Alameda Patriarch—Adobe Houses Standing—Floral Display—E. L. Beard—Niles Junction—J. J. Vallejo—Long Bridge—Coal Deposits—Fine Houses—Decoto—Vote and Population—Proposed Pioneers' Meeting, &c.*

Washington Township is the oldest in the county in point of settlement, as here, in 1797, was established the Mission of San José. For several years it exercised the controlling influence in county matters, and was the first to receive a considerable number of permanent settlers and tillers of the soil. It originally formed a portion of Santa Clara County.

On the north it is bounded by Eden, on the south by the northern line of Santa Clara, on the west by the bay, and on the east by Murray. Its dimensions, north to south, are eleven miles; east to west, twelve miles, and along the railroad, eight miles. Its superficial area

is 68,066 acres, and, with the exception of Murray, is the largest township in the county. Mission Peak, the culminating point of the Contra Costa range, attains a height of 2,275 feet, presenting, with its angular outlines, a grand back-ground to the intervening landscape. From the peak a fine view is obtained of San José, Oakland, and the city and Bay of San Francisco, with the San Mateo Mountains immediately opposite. The next object of natural curiosity, and almost wonder, is the Alameda Cañon, through which the creek meanders and the railroad winds its tortuous way. The mountains rise in places almost as perpendicular as walls, many hundreds of feet high.

In regard to soil and climate, it is very similar to Eden, possessing the same topographical features—having a marsh frontage on the bay, and rising up into mountains. This township is remarkable for its old mission, its warm springs, its great Alameda cañon, through which passes the Central Pacific Railroad; the Alameda river, which has given its name to the county; its Old Mission Pass, which was the first road to the mines in early days; its first county-seat, at Alvarado; its excellent landing, at Dumbarton Point; its new narrow-gauge railroad, its salt works on the margin of the bay; its vineyards and wine manufactories, its excellent stock, and its extensive salt marsh, now undergoing reclamation.

Washington is divided into ten school districts, and forms the second supervisor district. The salt marsh comprises about 20,000 acres, and is entered by several sloughs and creeks upon which landings are established. At Alvarado the Alameda creek empties its waters into an extensive slough, stretching far into the bay, and through which a very tortuous channel is formed. It is known as the Union City slough. Alvarado has been known by three separate names—New Haven, Union City and Alvarado; hence the name. There are also Coyote Hill slough, Beard's slough, Mowry's slough, and Mud Creek slough. On Coyote Hill slough is Alviso's Landing; on Beard's creek, Mayhew's Landing; near Point Potrero, or Dumbarton Point, is what was known as Green Point Landing, now the terminus of the Dumbarton, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Railroad. An extensive wharf is here built into the deepest water of any landing along the southern portion of the Bay and a good road leading to it. A little south of Green Point, or Dumbarton Landing, is Mowry's Landing. The next landing, the most southerly in the county, is the Warm Springs Landing. The principal salt works along the

salt marsh are the Union Pacific, near the Union City slough; Quigley's, near Barron's Landing; and Plummer's Crystal Salt Works, near Mayhew's Landing. The low land bordering the bay, between the Coyote slough and Mayhew's Landing, is conspicuous for a range of hills or mounds that run along close to its edge. These are known as the Coyote hills.

The Alameda creek is the only one that runs through the whole breadth of the township, from the mountains to the bay. There are a number of smaller creeks, such as the Sanjon de los Alisis, the Segunda or Dry creek, the Mission creek, the Agua Caliente, the Agua Fria, the Calaveras, and Lone Tree creek; the latter on the Santa Clara boundary line.

Grain is grown generally over the country, barley and oats on the low lands, and wheat on the uplands. Some corn is grown too, as well as hay and hops. The latter are grown to advantage in the vicinity of Alvarado, where, also, sugar beets, onions and potatoes produce good crops. The onion is a particular favorite of this locality and is extensively cultivated, the crop in the whole county being nearly as extensive as that of the potato.

In early days potatoes were raised in the township in great abundance, until they became a drug. In 1851 Beard & Horner bought the Alvarado ranch and went into the cultivation of them. The part they enclosed was that now owned by the Haleys. In 1852 their crop averaged 200 sacks to the acre, and sold for upwards of $100,000. The following year everybody cultivated them, and there was a plethora. Down in the Pajaro valley 20,000 sacks were one day bet on a horse race. Messrs. Beard & Horner made contracts for the disposal of theirs in advance; they sold them for two and two and a half cents per pound, to the San Francisco commission merchants—Brigham, Garrison and others. Garrison took a million pounds of them; they were never removed, and were allowed to rot on the ground, in consequence of the low price, caused by the great abundance of the crop. The firm of Saunders & Co. purchased a large quantity of them, which they stowed away in a hulk in the bay. The warm weather coming on, they commenced growing and threatened to burst the vessel open, when the owners ordered them to be removed. They commenced dumping them into the bay at San Francisco, but the Harbor Master interfered and stopped it, necessitating the expense of removal to some other locality.

Most of the first settlers had to pay twice for their land, for the

land-grabbers and black-mailers were, even then, quite busy. The Mission ranch, on which the early settlers took up land, was declared to be government land by the commission at Washington, after many had paid private parties for their claim to it, through Andreas Pico and Alvarado. The firm of Pioche & Biurque laid their paws on a large lot of it.

The wild cattle roamed about threateningly. In the morning the vast herd would be at the bay, at noon at the Alameda creek, and at night they would move back to the bay. These cattle were mostly the property of Vallejo, and they were soon thinned out in the same manner as Peralta's were in Oakland. There was a noted gang of cattle-thieves around the Mission, named the Tom Gear gang, who would run cattle off to the mines and sell them to the butchers. They plied their vocation profitably until they were caught, and some of them hung. Two of them, named respectively Hill and Harris, were taken down to the Willows and lynched. It has been asserted that in the matter of guilt some of the executors were as bad as the executed, and several found it convenient afterwards to take their departure. Gear left the locality and settled in San Joaquin County, where he has ever since kept quiet and remained unmolested.

It will be interesting here to state the market value of agricultural products in those days, and show how the toil of our agricultural pioneers was rewarded. The following figures were taken from the *San Francisco Price Current and Shipping List:* In January, 1861, the highest price for flour per 200 lbs. was $16, and $10 in March, and several months following; in 1862, flour reached as high as $35.50 in December, while in February it was only $9.37; in 1853, it was $26 in January, and $8.50 in November; in 1854, it was $10.25 in January, and $5.75 in February; in 1855, it was $10 in February, and $6 in May; in 1856, it was $11.50 in May, and $6.87 in December, exhibiting some of the greatest fluctuations ever known. Wheat, in December, 1852, was 11¼c. per lb., and in the April previous, 4c.; in January, 1853, it was 8½c., and in May, 2¼c.; in January, 1854, it was 4½c., and in October, 1¾c.; in December, 1855, it was 3c., and in June of the same year, 1½c.; in June, 1856, it was 4⅝c., and in October 2¼c. Barley, in December, 1851, brought 6½c., and in June 4¾c.; in February, 1852, it was 7½c., and in May, 2¾c.; in February, 1853, it was 3⅜c., and in July, 1⅜c.; in August, 1854, it was 2¾c., and in July, 1c.; in December, 1855, it was 2⅜c., and in April, 1¼c.; in April, 1856, it was 3¾c., and in August, 1⅞c.

Oats, in December, 1851, were worth 6c. per ℔., and in January, 3c.; in February, 1852, 8¼c., and in June, 2⅞c.; in January, 1853, 4c., and in August, 1½c.; in January, 1854, 3⅜c., and in October, 1¾c.; in January, 1855, 2⅞c., and in June, 1¾c.; in May, 1856, 4⅛c., and in August, 2¼c. The flour mostly in the market at first was Chili, and until 1854 the bulk of the grain was imported, so that those who raised the domestic article were sure of a good remunerative market, and our farmers made money.

Washington is the only township in the county where the grape is cultivated to advantage, and the hill-sides between Niles and the Santa Clara line, including the Mission and Warm Springs region, is one of the surest grape districts in the State, and several hundred acres are regularly cultivated by Messrs. Beard, Ellsworth, Palmer, Cook, McClure, Sigrist, the Mission, Stanford, Millard and others. Beard and Ellsworth make no wine, but sell their grapes; Joseph F. Palmer has the best and most extensive winery in the county, his vaults being substantial and capacious, and possessing storage room for about 100,000 gallons of various brands. Governor Stanford, at Warm Springs, is the next in extent to Mr. Palmer, making 45,000 to 50,000 gallons, annually. The Mission range of hills, from the 400 to the 500-foot level, is free from the injurious effects of Spring frosts, and the grape never suffers from it. The sun's rays reach it gradually over the mountain top, thus avoiding the effects of a sudden contact of the heat with the frost on the vines, which is the cause of their destruction. Mr. Palmer purchased the Peak Vineyard, in 1852, and commenced with 10,000 vines, from cuttings received from France, Spain, &c. In 1874 he had 140,000 vines, of which 10,000 only were of the Mission variety; and this number has since been considerably increased, it being Mr. Palmer's desire to raise his production to 100,000 gallons per annum. Mr. P. aims to keep two-thirds of his vintage in cellar for five years, thus increasing its quality and enhanching its value. The price of wine at the vaults is from 50 cents to $2.50, according to age and quality.

Stanford, at Warm Springs, has nearly 100,000 vines, 60,000 of which are bearing; and in 1875 he made about 50,000 gallons of wine. The farm consists of one square mile, or 660 acres. Besides the grape, various kinds of fruits are cultivated, including the orange. The wine-vaults contain 50,000 gallons. The Warm Springs property, besides the land mentioned, contains in improvements two wine-cellars, a group of nine buildings, most of them of a superior order, formerly used for hotel purposes.

Nearly all the farmers in Washington Township grow more or less grapes, and the aggregate must amount to considerable. The Assessor's report for 1876, however, only gives us 1,125 acres in the whole county; but the great bulk of this acreage is in Washington Township. Besides the wine product, 3,000 gallons of brandy were made at Mission San José.

The value of good grape land may be judged when it is understood that some vineyards in France and on the Rhine command a value of $4,000 per acre. The average product to the acre is 220 gallons. In California, the best vineyards are only worth from $150 to $200 per acre, while the production of grapes is greatly superior. In France, there is one year of failure in every ten. It is considered that our worst years are equal to their best. The grapes raised about the Mission and Warm Springs are considered of very superior quality, and there are 4,000 acres of land eminently suitable for their cultivation.

The neighborhood of Warm Springs is favorable to the growth of early fruits and vegetables. In February the first green peas are shipped to San Francisco from the farm of Henry Curtner. They are the first in that market, except those raised in Alameda, and generally bring a good price.

In the mountains, back of Warm Springs and the Mission, the country is very rough, and is a good deal used for sheep pasture, and several persons about the Mission are extensively engaged in sheep-raising, the principal one among whom is the Post-master, Mr. Chamberlain. There are 56,695 sheep in the county, most of them finding pasturage in the Mission and Livermore hills.

The grain crop in the Warm Springs region is improving. Formerly it was not good, but it is said to improve from year to year, until now, on Millard's and Peacock's ranches, the yield is 20 to 24 bags of wheat and 40 of barley to the acre.

There are some considerable grain-growers in Washington Township, but it would occupy too much space to recapitulate them.

Storehouses have of late years been built at various points along the railroad, to receive the crop.

Washington figures conspicuously in the nursery business, Shinn's and Clough's nurseries being well known throughout the State. In the way of stock, John Hall, near Alvarado, stands conspicuous; while in sheep-breeding, Blacow and Severance & Pete are famous for their Merinos. With the exception of the stove foundry, at Al-

varado, McKeown's Agricultural works, in the same place; the Alden Fruit Drying works, at Centreville; Crowell and Rix's shops, at Washington Corners; Aylward and Bergman's shops, at the Mission; and the flour mill, at Niles, there is little to refer to in the way of manufactures, unless the various salt works are included. The material interests of Washington Township may be classed in the following order:

First—agricultural; second—horticultural; third—stock-raising; fourth—sheep-raising; fifth—salt-making; sixth—manufacturing; seventh—wine-making; eighth—storing and forwarding; ninth—mercantile; tenth—fruit-preserving.

The towns of Washington are much of a size, but Alvarado has the advantage, having been the first county seat, possessing a good landing, with several warehouses, a stove foundry, and formerly (for two or three years) a beet-sugar factory. The other towns are Centreville, Washington and Mission San José. Niles is the junction of the San José and Central Pacific Railroad. The other railroad stations are Decoto, Washington and Harrisburg. What stations the narrow-guage, or Dumbarton company, may establish, is not yet ascertained.

Alvarado is a good deal in the marsh, but its good landings, extensive store-houses, steamers and schooners, its rich agricultural surroundings and splendid vegetable lands, compensate for this disadvantage. Its people, as a rule, constitute a cultured class, and have churches, schools, societies and libraries. There is an Odd Fellows' and a Good Templars' Lodge, a Catholic and two Protestant churches. At Alvarado the Alameda creek is deep, and can be navigated a short distance, for a light class of craft.

Among the features of Alvarado may be mentioned its artesian wells, one of which, that of Captain Barrow, probably flows more water than any well in the State, the stream having a body of about eight inches square. Alvarado has a good hotel, a post-office, express office, and several good stores. The population may be set down at 500.

Centreville is a road-side town, a few miles south of Alvarado, in the midst of a fine horticultural and agricultural region. It is midway between railroad communication at Washington and Decoto, both about three miles distant, and Dumbarton Point, where steamboat facilities will soon be furnished. The population is somewhat less than that of Alvarado. Here is a fruit-drying factory, the sci-

entific collection of Dr. Alonzo G. Yates, several good stores, a couple of hotels, a harness shop, a post-office and express office, drug store, a blacksmith and machinist's shop, a tinsmith's shop, two or three shoemakers, a dentist, notary public, justice of the peace, two physicians, two clergymen, a dressmaker, and several saloons.

Washington Corners, a mile or two west of the Mission, and two or three miles from Centreville, is a town of two or three hundred inhabitants, with a railroad station, is the seat of the Washington College, established about four years ago, and which is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Harmon, who rank among the foremost educators on the coast. The college is open to pupils of both sexes, and is not a merely local institution, as it has, like the Mills Seminary, pupils from all parts. The capacity of the college is for about 100 boarders. It is well patronized by the people of the surrounding country, who evince a lively interest in its welfare. Washington can boast one of the best local weekly newspapers in the State—the *Independent*—established in May, 1875, and published by Mr. W. W. Theobalds, at $3 per annum. There is one hotel at Washington, kept by Samuel Brown. There are two manufacturing or agricultural implement establishments, of long standing—H. Crowell's and A. O. Rix's. There are two or three good stores, a post-office and express office, and Odd-Fellows' and Good Templars' Lodges. The only church in the place is a small Mormon chapel, there being a few families of Brigham's followers settled for a long time in that vicinity; there are also a drug store and stationery store, an attorney, physician, butcher, a grain warehouse, a grain buyer, a boot and shoe maker, and a saloon or two. Washington is centrally located, and on account of its educational facilities, several private families have recently settled there. It enjoys the same advantages as to a rich surrounding country as any of its neighbors. There are many wealthy farmers in the immediate vicinity.

Warm Springs, or Harrisburg, is no more than a railroad station. About half a mile distant is Peacock's Hotel, post-office, store, etc., Mr. Peacock being the general agent for that section of the county. Chadburn's Warm Springs Landing is about a mile from Harrisburg, or more properly speaking, Peacock's.

Mission San José, or the Old Mission Town, is the oldest in the county, and the only one where adobe walls and tile roofs are yet conspicuous. There are several extensive stores at the Mission, two wagonmakers' and blacksmiths' shops, two hotels, several wineries,

a brewery, a grist-mill and several saloons. The Catholic is the only church in the town, the Protestants worshiping in the School-house. The pastor of the Catholic Church is Rev. Mr. Cassidy. The population is truly conglomerate, consisting of American, Irish, French, Germans, Jews, Portuguese and native Californians, all equally dividing the business of the place and sharing its profits. The patriarch of the Mission is José Jesus Vallejo, now 77 or 78 years of age. He is brother of General M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma, and settled at the Mission in 1837, as administrator. One of the curiosities of the Mission, until a few years ago, was Old Bruno, an Indian of mixed blood, a faithful likeness of whom is here printed. The destruction of the Mission Church, by the earthquake of 1868, deprived the place of its chief attraction, but some of the Mission buildings—one-story adobe structures, with tile roofs, are yet visible. The residence of Signor Vallejo is a good specimen of the adobe residence. Along the walls surrounding his grounds rose-bushes are thickly planted, and in spring and summer they are covered with a dense growth of bright roses, lending a rare floral beauty to the place. The Mission Town is nine miles from the bay, on an elevated plateau, and nestling in a bend or indentation in the mountain range. E. L. Beard, who for many years has been a prominent Californian, a man of grand schemes and noble visions, alternately a success and a failure, fearing nothing and daring everything, has long made this his home, holding large tracts of the Mission lands, and a few years since, the purchaser of the 20,000 acres of salt marsh, which he again sold to the Robertson Scotch Company. His gardens, orchard and vineyard, with the Mission creek running through them, have been the envy of many visitors, coming nearer, as they do, to tropical beauty than any place in the county.

Niles is a railroad junction, at the mouth of the Alameda Cañon and has an extensive flouring-mill, run by water-power drawn from, the Alameda creek. This mill is an old landmark, being the first in the county, except the old mission mill. It was built in 1853 by J. J. Vallejo, at great expense, and has a water flume two miles long. There is no hotel at Niles, but refreshments are to be had at the station. There is a store, post-office, and express-office at this place, kept by William Snyder. There are besides a blacksmith, glove-maker, gunsmith, and a grain warehouse. Close by is the sheep-arm of Severance & Pete. On the road from Niles to the Mission are some fine homesteads. A canal or water ditch, drawing its supply

from the Alameda creek, and about two miles long, furnishes facilities for irrigation to some of the adjoining lands. Niles has two large bridges at the creek—the railroad bridge and the county road bridge; the latter is the longest in the county, excepting the Oakland bridge.

No mining of any consequence has yet been done in Washington, but there is a good prospect of coal in the Alameda Cañon, to work which a company has been organized, and also near Harrisburg. A large tract of land near Niles is owned by an absentee named Jonas A. Clark, who is said to reside in New York.

The climate of Washington is well adapted for the growth of the mulberry plant, and some attempt has been made to feed the silkworm, with most assuring results. As a rule the farmers of Washington are better supplied with farm-houses and barns than any of the other townships.

The residence of Mr. Dyer, at Alvarado; Mrs. Blacow, at Centreville; Mr. Supervisor Overacker, between Centreville and Niles; Mr. Rogan's, in Suñol Valley, and several others, are very creditable to the farming community. There are several small valleys in Washinton Township, the principal ones being the Suñol and Calaveras, which, however, are only partly in it. The opening of the Dumbarton narrow-gauge railroad, believed to be completed as this work goes to press, forms a new era in Washington Township. It should be mentioned that the embryo towns of Newark and Decoto are in this township. At the latter place are a few houses and a railroad station, with a growth of trees planted out in 1870.

The vote cast by Washington in the presidential election was 626 strange to say, 150 less than it cast in the county-seat election in December, 1854. The vote of 1876 indicates a population of 3,796 souls. Washington has 146 proprietors, who pay taxes on over $5,000, the highest of which is assessed for $178,000, and several in sums over $100,000.

While this chapter was in preparation, the writer observed in the *Independent* newspaper, published in Washington Township, a call for a pioneers' meeting to take place at Centreville, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 30th, 1876), to consult on matters of mutual interest. All who were in the township prior to 1852, ladies as well as gentlemen, were invited to be present. The call was signed by Wm. Morris Liston, Chas. Kelsey, Wm. Barry, Nathaniel Babb, and John R. Riser. The movement here indicated is a commendable one.

MURRAY TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

General Description—Mexican Grants—Railroad Grants—Soil and Production—Appearance of the Country—How Watered—Remarkable Features—Extensive Valleys—Livermore Valley—Early Settlers—Robert Livermore—José Noreiga—First Hotels—Grain-Growing—Land First Considered Worthless—How the Railroad Quickened Progress—Growth of the Town of Livermore—Incorporated in 1876—Coal Mines—Brusha Peak—Angora Goats—Mixed Character of the Population—The Town of Pleasanton—The Bernals and Other Early Settlers—The Santa Rancho—Great Bargain—A Large Rentor Becomes a Large Land-Owner—Squatters—First School and First Teacher at Pleasanton—The Town of Pleasanton Laid Out—The Suñol Valley and Grant—Early Settlers—Chas. Hudsell—Water Condemnation—Pleasant View—Dublin—The Amador Rancho—José Maria Amador, J. W. Dougherty, Michael Murray and Other Settlers—First Church in the Township—Vote at the Late Election—Few Chinamen—Post-offices—Tax-payers, etc.

Murray is the only township in the county that has not a frontage on the bay. It forms the south-eastern portion of the county, and lies over and between the two chains of the Mount Diablo range. It is joined on the north by Contra Costa, on the east by San Joaquin and Stanislaus, on the south by Santa Clara, and on the west by Washington and Eden Townships. The north-eastern angle of it touches the San Joaquin River. In dimensions it is twenty miles north and south, and twenty east and west, while the Central Pacific Railroad winds through it from east to west about twenty-four miles. Its superficial area is 133,183 acres, one-third of the extent of the whole county.

Murray Township is named after Michael Murray, one of its pioneers, in the same manner as the principal valley is named after

Robert Livermore, its first settler; Amador Valley after José Maria Amador, and Suñol Valley after Antonio Suñol. This township is, in parts, very rugged, the south-west part especially, where it joins with Santa Clara, being a mass of mountain ridges, unfit for cultivation, but constituting good sheep-ranges. The richest part of it, where the Mission Fathers pastured their herds, was called the Valley of San José. There is one great valley stretching between the two chains of mountain, which extends from the Livermore foothills in the south, to the Straits of Carquinez, through Contra Costa County, in the north, and which is subdivided into smaller valleys by Mount Diablo and spurs of the great chains on either side. The principal valleys of the township are the Livermore, Amador, Suñol, Alamo, and Tasajera.

The Mexican grants, wholly or partly in this township, consisted of the San Ramon, four square leagues and 1,800 varas, granted to J. M. Amador in 1835; confirmed by the Commission Aug. 1, 1854; and by the District Court, Jan. 14, 1857; extent in acres, 16,516.96. The Santa Rita, granted April 10, 1839, to J. D. Pacheco; rejected by the Commission, April 25, 1854; confirmed by the District Court, August 13, 1855; and decree affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court; 8,885.67 acres. El Valle de San José, granted to Antonio Maria Pico, April 10, 1839; confirmed to Antonio Suñol *et al.*, by Commission, Jan. 31, 1854; by the District Court, Jan. 14, 1856; 51,572.26 acres. Las Positas, two square leagues, granted April 10, 1839, to Salvio Pacheco; confirmed by Commission to José Noreiga and Robert Livermore, Feb. 14, 1854, and by the District Court, Feb. 18, 1859. Cañada de los Vaqueros (mostly in Contra Costa), granted Feb. 29, 1842, to Francisco Alviso, *et al.*; confirmed to Robert Livermore, by Commission, Sept. 4, 1855, and by the District Court, Dec. 28, 1857.

A great deal of the land in this township was given away to the railroad company, and bears the mark of Chas. McLaughlin, one of the contractors, who received it in payment for work done. There has been a continual conflict, not yet entirely ended, between the purchasers of the lands belonging to the original Mexican grants and the railroad company. The latter, in its insatiable greed, has claimed lands within the Spanish grants and lands possessed by pre-emptors, and expensive litigation has been the result. The Government settlers and some of the settlers on Mexican grants have thus been greatly harrassed.

The soil of Murray Township is of every variety—in places stiff adobe, coarse gravel, black mould, and sandy loam; and consequently is capable of every variety of production and modes of cultivation. As farming is yet in its infancy, its full capacity is not thoroughly understood. Until 1867 it was not certain that the Livermore Valley would grow grain, on account of the gravelly character of the soil. In that year Richard Threlfall, of Centerville, cropped 4,000 acres from Francisco Aurrecoechea's big field, producing twenty-four bushels to the acre, and after that Livermore Valley was set down as the principal grain district of Alameda County. The richest land in the township, however, is that between Pleasanton and Dublin, in the San José and Santa Rita Ranches, and the crops that are here cut every year are almost incredible. As high as seventy-five bushels to the acre has been taken off. Anything belonging to the vegetable kingdom may be cultivated along the west side of the township, on the low lands, and among the foot-hills. The only moist land in the township is in this section. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, fruit and vegetables are now regularly grown, and the grape thrives well. Indeed, many of the farmers of Murray are provided with their grape patches, but that fruit has not yet been extensively cultivated. Many of the foothills are peculiarly adapted for its growth, and no doubt at no distant day it will receive due attention. There is no forest in the township, nor any growth of timber suitable for manufacturing purposes, but nevertheless the country is abundantly wooded with live and white oak-trees, sycamores, laurels, willows, and several others, indigenous to the soil. Many spots have the look of parks and orchards, and the grandly towering mountains of the westerly range wear on their sides a beautiful embroidery of evergreens. The mountains of the easterly range, through which winds the Livermore Pass, grow no trees, and have a bald appearance. They rise in great domes, and in summer have an arid look; yet they grow grain and feed sheep.

Murray Township is watered by many streams, and has a small lake in its northwest corner, named Tulare or the Lagoon, into which flow from the north the Alamo, Tasajera and Positas creeks. The Laguna creek, in turn, empties into the Alameda river, flowing westward through the great Alameda Cañon and emptying into the bay near Alvarado. The northeast corner is barren of streams, but such as flow from small springs; but in the southeast rise the Buenos Ayres or Corral Hollow creek, which empties into the San Joaquin.

The most considerable streams are the Arroyo Mocho and Arroyo Valle, which also rise in the mountains in the southeast. The Mocho flows a short distance southwest of the town of Livermore, near which it forks into small rivulets and disappears. The Arroyo Valle (River of the Valley) pronounced Boya, flows further west and enters the Laguna, which thus receives streams from opposite directions. The Laguna receives the waters of three creeks flowing from the north, which in turn contribute to swell the volume of the Alameda, which receives them in the Suñol Valley. Here also are received into the same river the waters of the Calaveras, San Antonio and Honda, flowing from the mountains in the south.

Murray Township is remarkable for its great extent, its extensive grain-fields, its beautiful valleys and its rugged mountains. In it are situated the Livermore Pass and the great railroad tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad. Here, too, are situated the coal-mines of Corral Hollow and the Arroyo Mocho. It comprises the First Supervisor District, and is divided into eleven school districts.

The most extensive valleys are the Livermore and Amador—the first occupying the south end, and the latter the north end of the trough formed by the two chains of mountains. They are about eight miles across, and about twelve miles from the southern foothills to the Contra Costa line, at Joel Harlan's house, near Limerick. The soil in these two valleys is very different. The Livermore is adobe and gravel; the Amador, a moist, sandy loam. The gravelly ground around the Town of Livermore, and in which it is situated, would indicate its comparatively recent subjection to overflow, and marine shells and huge oysters have been found in various places upon its surface and in the surrounding hills. On the other hand, the writer has himself seen picked out of one of its creek banks the jaw-bones of a mastodon; showing that the geology of the valley must form a very interesting study, in order to account for and fix the periods of the two orders of fossils.

The population of the Town of Livermore is now about 1,000 souls. It has sprung up since the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, which established a station in the centre of the valley, just midway between the cities of Oakland and Stockton, or 45 miles from each place, taking the end of Long Wharf for the distance from Oakland. Livermore Valley and Livermore Pass were well known to the forty-niners, who found their way from the coast to the mines through them, but it is only of late years that the valley

was thought to be of any value for agricultural purposes. The first settlers were José Noreiga and Robert Livermore, but the exact date of their settlement the writer has not ascertained. As has been already shown, the grant of Las Positas was first made to Salvio Pacheco, of Concord, lately deceased, and by him transferred to Noreiga and Livermore, who were partners. The original grant was made in 1839, and it is to be presumed possession was not taken later that time.

In a paper read by Mr. C. Leys, at Livermore, on the Fourth of July, it is claimed, on the authority of statements made by the late Mr. Livermore's friends, that he received his grant and settled upon it in the year 1835. It may be, as in the case of other ranches, that the land was occupied four or five years before the patent was issued. At any rate, Livermore and Noreiga erected the first adobe house, turned the first sod, planted the first vineyard, and herded the first cattle in that valued portion of our county. It increased slowly. All that was thought of by the few first settlers was herds in the valley and flocks in the mountains. The next settler was Nathaniel Greene Patterson, a native of Tennessee (yet well and hearty), who rented Livermore's old adobe house and started the first place of public entertainment in the valley, and between the Mission and Stockton, in March, 1850. The common charge for entertainment in all country inns, at this date, was a dollar a night for lodging, whether on bed *or board;* a dollar a meal, and two bits, or 25 cents, for a drink; and considering the prices of everything in those days, it was not unreasonable. The next settler was Tom Hart. He appeared in Livermore in 1852. The nearest neighbors then, besides those already mentioned, were the Bernals, at Pleasanton. Zimmerman's mountain house was soon erected and made the nearest place in an easterly direction. Amador was at Dublin, which was then known as Amador; but soon came Dougherty and Murray and the rest of the founders of that settlement. Hart kept hotel, his place being known as the "Half-way House," equidistant from Oakland, San José and Stockton. His house was situated about three-quarters of a mile west of Mr. Esden's present residence, on the stage-road. Mr. Hart continued there from 1852 to 1860. The house was built by R. W. Defrees, whose brother was late Congressional printer at Washington, and afterwards removed to the Town of Livermore, where Mr. Hart died in 1871. Mr. Hart was a peculiar man, given to grumbling, but good-hearted, and the blunt-

ness of his manner and the style of his hospitality may be guessed from the following actual conversation:

Traveler—"You proprietor here?"

Hart—"What if I am?"

Traveler—"Want my horse put up."

Hart—"Well, put him up."

Hart, whatever might be his own shortcomings as a host, had an excellent helpmate, who made her guests as comfortable as circumstances would allow.

The first house built within the present town limits of Livermore was by Alphonso Ladd—after whom is called the east side of the town, known as Laddsville, and which, of course, bears priority in point of time. Mr. Ladd came to California in 1850, from New Orleans. In 1851 he settled with his wife in Suñol; Mrs. Ladd informed the writer that they came from San Francisco to Union City in a sailing vessel, and were drawn by a yoke of oxen to the Mission, and over the mountain to Suñol. The only person they saw on the road to the Mission was Timothy Rix, who resided between Centreville and the Corners; he fed a large number of chickens and had pigeons in plenty. At the Mission they put up at Cuerley's Hotel, which occupied the same locality as Columbet's Hotel does now. Suñol's was the only house then in the valley. Ladd resided near Suñol six years. In June, 1864, he took up 160 acres of government land in the Livermore Extension, and removed to Laddsville; and in 1855 built the hotel. There was a great drought that year, by which he lost 1,500 sheep. The location of the hotel was chosen because it was on the road to Stockton; the house was a fine frame, and cost a good deal of money; it was destroyed by fire the present year. The lumber to build it was hauled from Mowry's Landing, on the bay. The hotel was prosperous, and was nearly always full; it was particularly prosperous during the building of the railroad. When Ladd came to the valley there were only the families already mentioned; after Ladd, came Adam Fath; then "Spaniards," named Alexandro Mesa, Oliveria Higuera, and others. A man from Haywards started the first blacksmith's shop—where Caughill's is now; then came a man named Gutcheon, with a small house, which he moved afterwards down from the hill and started a little store, which was subsequently burned down. Robert Graham started a store in the Spring of 1858, which was the first general store in the Livermore Valley.

Rev. W. W. Brier, of Centreville, held the first Protestant worship in the valley, about the year 1860. There was then a Catholic chapel at Dublin. The first school-house was built near old man Livermore's, about 1864, and the first teacher was a Miss Weeks, from Washington Corners. The house was subsequently removed to its present location, near Laddsville. The herding of sheep was the only occupation of the first settlers. Michael Murray, who resided at Amador, or Dublin; James Johnson, N. G. Patterson, Alphonso Ladd and his brother, Robert Allen, Sandy Simpson, Capt. Jack O'Brien and Carroll, all herded sheep. Richard Threlfall was the first man to raise grain. He first put in 400 acres of wheat. The pebbly ground did not seem suitable for it, but it grew grass, and acting on the hint of E. L. Beard, that whatever grew grass would grow grain, he tried the experiment, and with success. He found that the gravelly surface retained the moisture better than clay. Hiram Bailey came to Livermore from Contra Costa in 1855, and worked at carpentering and herding cattle till 1860, when he took up and farmed about 1,500 acres of the Las Positas or Livermore ranch. Land was then worth $2.50 an acre. From 1860 to 1863 the crops were fair. The first dry year was 1864. In the latter year he only got one ton from the acre. Deducting the dry years, it did not average 1,200 lbs. to the acre. Before this, land in the Livermore Valley was considered worthless, and no one would take it as a gift for agricultural purposes. An old settler has humorously said that he "had seen squirrels sitting up in their holes in Livermore Valley, with tears in their eyes, longing for something to eat." In 1862, the flood year, there was snow on the hills till April. Among the oldest settlers in Livermore Valley is A. J. Neal, of Pleasanton, who was foreman or mayor-domo of the Livermore ranch, when Bailey was trying the experiment of grain-growing. Alexander Esden is another old settler, and at present one of Livermore's most enterprising men.

The laying out of the line of the C. P. R. R., through Livermore Valley had the effect of quickening progress. In the first place, the white hands and engineers required boarding places, and had other wants which people were quick to supply. Manus' hotel, Bardellini's saloon, the erection of Allen & Graham's large store, Franzen's beer depot, a drug store that was subsequently destroyed by fire, Beazell's blacksmith shop and McLeod's farm house, all belong to the railroad-building era of 1868 and 1869.

The railroad station having been located about half a mile west of the old town, Mr. Wm. M. Mendenhall, an old Californian, dating from 1846, purchased the ground and located the town of Livermore. The survey and map were made on October 1st, 1869. Previously there was not a house there. In midsummer of 1869 the railroad track was put down, and the first train passed through the valley in August, although the whole line was not yet opened. The excursionists to the State Fair at Sacramento were conveyed thither by rail in September. The first depot was a freight car, standing near the location of the present freight house.

Then followed Mendenhall's warehouse, Stevens' flour-mill, the Livermore hotel, McLeod's store, Catanich's Golden Star Hotel, Bardellini's Washington Hotel, Bowle's skating rink, now Anspacher's large store. Then followed the Collegiate Institute building, in 1870, the Catholic church in 1872, the Odd Fellows' Hall in 1873, and the Union Presbyterian and Methodist church in 1874; the Livermore *Enterprise* newspaper in the same year; and the first brick building, erected by A. Esden, in 1875. In the same year water was brought into the town by the Livermore Spring Water Company, and in 1876 by the Arroyo Valle Water Company. On April 30th, 1876, the town was incorporated; on the 7th of May the election of Town Trustees took place, and on the 14th of May the first meeting in Exchange Hall; and on the 4th of July took place the Centennial celebration, when the area of the town was set down at 950 acres, with a resident population of 830 souls, occupying 234 buildings, 143 of which were private houses, and 91 classed as follows: one post-office, seven general stores, one dry goods store, two tailors, four milliners, two laundries, three shoemakers, two bakeries, one flour mill, four butchers, three fruiterers, two cabinetmakers and undertakers, four blacksmiths, one tin and stove store, one architect and builder, one lumber yard, one Water Co.'s workshop, two harnessmakers, three jewelers, one stationer, two photographers, four barbers, four livery stables, thirteen saloons, six hotels, one brewery, one soda factory, four doctors, two druggists, one dentist, three grain warehouses, one fire-engine house, one printing office, three public halls, one Justice Court, four lawyers, one jail, one public school, one fine College Institute, two churches, one passenger and freight depot and one railroad office. Of corporations and companies there were four—two coal and two water. The aggregate value of town property was estimated to be $600,000.

South-east of the Livermore Valley is Corrall, or Carroll, Hollow, on the San Joaquin margin. This place is noted for possessing a Pass, but more so for its coal mines. Coal was discovered here in 1860 by Captain John O'Brien, and worked by a company. It is of bituminous quality, light, and impregnated with clay, slate, spar and sulphur. The vein was about eight feet thick, and would pay to work; but the owners sold out to William Coleman & Co., San Francisco, who have not worked it. The railroad company worked a claim belonging to a Stockton company for a couple of months on trial, for their own use, hauling it in wagons. The quality is the same as the Black Diamond mine of Mount Diablo. On March 4th, 1874, coal was discovered near the Arroyo Mocho, by Thomas Harris, and a company organized and incorporated the following May, to work it, named the Livermore Coal Mining Company. A subsequent discovery was made in the same locality and another company organized, called the Summit Company, which is now in successful operation.

There is a very remarkable formation a few miles north-east of Livermore, called Brusha Peak, the front of which forms a conspicuous, brush-clad eminence, rising high above the surrounding hills. Back of it is a handsome valley, in which is situated a city of immense rocks, now weather-beaten and full of caves, from the action of the wind and weather. These rocks look as if they had been laid down there on the soft earth bodily, by the hands of giants, and unless by glacial action, it is hard to account for their presence. Following up the creeks to their sources are some productive valleys, which are cultivated up in the foothills for several miles, and the spurs of the mountains and low, grassy hills, make some pleasant places of settlement. Sheep-herding is still largely followed in the hills, but it is not now so profitable as formerly. A feature of this township, not met in any other, is the Angora goat, of which there are several flocks, amounting to 1,200 or 1,500 animals, which, however, have not yet proved as profitable as expected. There is no more conglomerate community to be found anywhere than that of the Livermore Valley, nearly all nationalities being represented, but yet working harmoniously together on terms of the most perfect equality.

Pleasanton, situated six miles west of Livermore, in what was originally known as the Valley of San José, is the next place in importance. Mission Indians have resided in the vicinity since the Fathers pastured their cattle there. It was originally known as

Alasal, or the sycamores, on account of the numerous large trees of this species that lined the bed of the Arroyo Valle, in its course to the Laguna, close by. There is no more delightful location to be found for a town, and is well named Pleasanton. It is in the southwestern opening of the great valley, and nestles in the warm earth, moistened by the Laguna and the Valle, at the foot of a high, precipitous and beautifully-wooded mountain, whose evergreen trees and shrubs are a constant refreshment to the eye. The climate is genial and warm, and the location free from harsh winds, while the surrounding valleys are of the most fruitful description. The first settler in the vicinity of Pleasanton was Augustine Bernal, who moved there from Santa Clara in the spring of 1850. Before him, of his own race, in other parts of the township, were Suñol to the west of him, Amador, six miles to the north, Francisco Alviso, across the Laguna, and Noreiga with Livermore.

The original grant was to Antonio Maria Pico, Antonio Suñol, Augustine Bernal and Juan Pablo Bernal, and consisted, all told, of 48,435 acres, which was subsequently subdivided. Pico sold his fourth to Juan Pablo Bernal. This grant extended from the Suñol to the Livermore Valley, and reached nine and a half miles east and west, and twelve and a half north and south. The center of the grant was near Duerr and Nussbaumer's house, just eighteen miles from the center of Mount Diablo. The parties first applied for the grant in 1832, but it was not made until 1839. The Bernals had been Presidio soldiers, serving at San Francisco and San José, and were entitled to grants. Stock-raising was the only occupation, and in a short time 15,000 cattle covered the hills and valleys, extending from the Mission San José to Livermore. Only a little corn, beans, &c., were raised, exclusively for domestic use. The next settler was John W. Kottinger, a native of Austria, who came to California in September, 1849. In 1850 he married a daughter of Juan Bernal, brother of Augustine, and one of the grantees. He removed to Alasal from Santa Clara, his object being to raise stock. Juan Bernal came in 1852, and there were soon Bernals in abundance. A blacksmith named Gamble put in an early appearance in the place, but did not stay long. A Mr. Whitman came in 1854. Ladd had been living at the junction of the two roads, near Duerr and Nussbaumer's, before that. Kottinger removed to Alasal, from his ranch, in 1855, built the first house and started store. In 1857 he rented his house and sold his goods to Duerr & Nussbaumer, and

they started the first public-house in the place, at the same time carrying on the store.

In 1854 Samuel and J. West Martin bought the Alviso or Santa Rita rancho, adjoining the San José ranch on the east. They purchased it at administrator's sale for $10,000. They got a great bargain, for it is said there was cattle enough sold from it to provide the purchase money. The extent of land in this original grant was 8,858 acres, of which the Martins got about 5,000 acres. Never stood better land out of doors, and it goes on cropping year after year, without much apparent diminution in its productiveness. It has been known to yield as high as 75 and 80 bushels of wheat to the acre.

In 1861 J. A. Neal, one of the pioneers of Murray Township, and one of the founders of Pleasanton, settled there. He had previously ranched at a point north of Livermore's, but had been engaged in the Livermore ranch as overseer, and soon acquired a knowledge of the Spanish tongue. He was not long in his new location before he contracted a matrimonial alliance, having the next year married a daughter of the lord of the soil, Augustine Bernal, and by which alliance he acquired 530 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Pleasanton.

Chas. Garthwait was one of the early settlers in this vicinity, where he located in 1859, and lived four years opposite Augustine Bernal's, on the county road, keeping store.

Joseph F. Black, one of the leading farmers in the county, and one of its largest landholders, settled near Pleasanton in 1864, after having farmed near Dublin three or four years. He was the first to rent land, and paid Augustine Bernal $2,000 a year for his present ranch, of which he cultivated about 800 acres. The first year he got a splendid crop of wheat, barley and potatoes. The land yielded 40 sacks to the acre, and some 50 sacks. Land was then selling for $4.00 an acre, but people had no correct idea of its value. Soon it went up to $7.00 and $8.00, and now the same land is worth $100 per acre, although some can be purchased for as low as $15.00 to $25.00.

Some trouble occurred with squatters on the Bernal and Alviso ranches in 1859, parties having come in and settled upon them in the belief that they were government land; but they soon moved away or purchased, discovering that the land was private property.

The first school was opened at Pleasanton in 1864, and the teacher was a man named Powell. The present handsome school-house was built in 1870.

The first survey of the town of Pleasanton was made for Mr. Neale by Mr. Duerr, in August, 1868, and on Dec. 1st, 1869, a revised map was made; and filed in the County Recorder's office, Feb. 24th, 1870. J. W. Kottinger's map was made Sept. 20th, 1869. The land on which the town is laid out belonged to Neale and Kottinger. Pleasanton has undergone considerable improvement during the past few years, and is now in a flourishing condition, as the large ranches in the vicinity are being constantly subdivided, thus making way for increased population. Pleasanton has a couple of fine hotels, some good stores, Post-office, express-office, grain warehouses, and everything that goes to make a prosperous town, and has a bright future before it.

The Suñol is a deep valley, situated between Pleasanton and Mission San José, rimmed around with mountains, and a more beautiful and inviting spot does not ornament the earth. The attractiveness of its appearance is such that, a few years ago, an English nobleman, traveling on the cars to San Francisco, was so much struck with the glimpse he got of it, passing hurriedly by, that he made it his business some days afterwards to go back and visit it, in order to deliberately discuss its beauties. The Suñol Valley formed part of the great Valle de San José grant, and is called after one of the grantees, Antonio Suñol, who was a mayor-domo at the Mission. He never settled on the ranch himself, making his home at San José. The partition line between Suñol and Augustine Bernal's ranches was a little north of the railroad bridge across the Laguna creek, near Duerr and Nussbaumer's. The Suñol grant covered the Suñol Valley, the Vallecitos, and a portion of the lower range of the Mission hills. It extended about six miles east along the San Antonio creek, among the mountains, and four miles south, along the Alameda creek, making altogether over 14,000 acres. The country is very rugged. The general character is high hills and small valleys. The mountains culminate in Mission Peak, 2,566 feet above the sea, according to Whitney. Eight miles east of Mission Peak is Mount Louis, with at least an equal elevation. The mountains are generally unfit for cultivation, being steep and poor soil, hardly fit for cattle-ranges. When Ladd came to Suñol Valley, in 1851, there was no house there but young Antonio Suñol's. Ladd built a frame house, with six rooms, on Augustine Bernal's property. He lived there six years and sold out to José Higuera. The following year, or 1852, one Bertrand built the house now occupied by Madam Argenti. The next settler was George Bidner, who still resides there.

Samuel Mossman was an early settler, having lived in the house now owned by Duerr and Nussbaumer. Young Suñol lived in an adobe on the premises now occupied and owned by Charles Hadsell. It is claimed that Robert Livermore cultivated the earth of the Suñol Valley, and lived in the Suñol house, before he took up the Las Positas rancho, and that it was here Noreiga, an old acquaintance and his subsequent partner, met him. The murder of Suñol by a man named Wilson is detailed elsewhere. The last rodeo was held in the Vallecitos, in the spring of 1851. A man named Pedro de Sessett married Suñol's widow, who owned 3,251 acres. Duerr and Nussbaumer purchased over 3,000 acres of the Suñol grant.

In the fall of 1862, Charles Hadsell, the present owner and occupant, rented the Suñol property of 1,500 acres.

In December, 1863, Mr. Hadsell went to Washoe, and came back in July, 1864, $10,000 out of pocket, and with the conviction that the best mine was a good farm. In the Fall of 1865 Mr. Hadsell purchased of the administrators of the Suñol estate eighty-eight acres. In the Fall of 1866 he purchased one-eighth of the estate, and in the Fall of 1867 an undivided two-eighths; and went on purchasing and accumulating until he possessed, in 1874, no less than 4,500 acres belonging to the original Suñol grant. Land, at the time of purchase, was worth $5 per acre—is now worth $25 to $40. The best of it is capable of raising all kinds of grains and vegetables, and all good fruit land—growing grapes as well as other tender fruits.

In 1862, the year of the flood, when the valley was submerged, Mr. Hadsell got an idea of the advantages of the valley for a water reservoir. In March, 1873, he put up notices of intention to condemn the waters of the Alameda and tributary creeks, for the purpose of supplying pure, fresh water to Oakland and San Francisco. In 1853 he formed a company with a capital of $5,000,000, and commenced cutting a dam on the 4th of April of the same year. The company subsequently consolidated with the Calaveras company, and sold their rights to the Spring Valley company of San Francisco. In October, 1873, Mr. Hadsell leased his farm to Stephen R. Millard, who has since worked it successfully.

Pleasant View, at the entrance to the Vallecitos, now owned and occupied by Thomas Scott—a gentleman who twice represented Alameda County in the State Assembly—was first occupied by George Foscalini. Bachman, storekeeper at the Mission, was an early resident of the valley. Michael Rogan settled in Suñol Valley in 1864,

and bought 1,100 acres of land, some of which he purchased of old man Suñol himself, paying $20 an acre, and higher for the remainder, costing him in the average about $25 per acre. Mr. Rogan has farmed very successfully, and is considered wealthy; his ranch, however, is on the Washington side of the Calaveras, which marks the boundary. There is a station of the C. P. Railroad at Suñol Glen, and quite a village has sprung up there, and representatives of nearly every handicraft required in the country have established themselves about it. There is now a large grain warehouse, a post-office and express-office, and about 100 families are now settled on the Suñol grant.

Dublin, originally known as Amador, and sometimes called Dougherty's Station, is the oldest place in the township. It is situated at the West side of the Amador Valley, about six miles North from Pleasanton, where it is nearest to the railroad. It is also eight miles East of Haywards. The first settler here was José Maria Amador, a Mexican soldier, a mayor-domo at the Mission, a manufacturer, stock-raiser, etc., and one of the most enterprising of the native Californians. He was born in San Francisco, in the year 1772, and is now 94 years of age. He was the grantee of the original San Ramon rancho, of four square leagues, situated in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, and which was granted to him in the year 1835. He was the first manufacturer, as well as the first farmer in the county. He made leather, soap, wagons, saddles, harness, blankets, shoes, etc., at which he employed Indians, as well as Mexicans. His ranch, at one time, was stocked with 300 to 400 horses, 13,000 to 14,000 head of cattle, and 3,000 to 4,000 sheep. After him is called Amador County, in this State. When Fremont rode through this section of the State, in 1846, he took 57 saddle-horses from Amador's rancho. He became embarrassed in his affairs, however, and in 1852, J. W. Dougherty, the present owner, purchased his vast estate for $22,000. With the exception of Chas. McLaughlin, the railroad contractor, he is the most extensive landholder in the county. Mr. Dougherty is a native of Mississippi, and came to California in 1849, on a sea voyage for the benefit of his health. The majority of the first settlers in the neighborhood being Irish, the place got the name of Dublin, which seems to have stuck, and some three miles east of it another hamlet was christened Limerick, and it, too, adheres.

Amador did not sell all his land to one man. As settlers came in and wanted land, he sold to them. From him purchased Michael

Murray, the man whose name has been given to the township; Leo Norris, Joel Harlan and Fallon. Norris and Harlan were pioneers of 1846. The latter was a brother-in-law of Henry C. Smith, and died last year. Norris secured a very considerable tract. Mr. Dougherty associated with him for a time, in his farming operations, William Glaskin. Glaskin was the first man, European or American, to put up a fence in the Livermore Valley.

Among the early settlers were M. Devany; John Green was a subsequent settler, having purchased Murray's place. Murray now resides in San Francisco, having abandoned the sheep business a few years since. He was a prominent man in politics, and while he exercised an influence, the township always went strongly Democratic.

The first church in the township was built at Dublin. The first settlers in the township were mostly Catholics, natives and Irish. Dublin has not kept pace in growth with other portions of the township, on account of the land being held in large tracts, but a change is now taking place in this respect. Among the other old settlers here, whose names deserve mention, is John Scarlett, who built a hotel, and followed sheep-raising; and George Johnson, who is yet in the latter occupation. Dublin has two stores, two hotels, a wagon and blacksmith shop, a church, a school, a shoemaker, carpenter, etc. Mr. Dougherty rents a great deal of his land. He is a considerable stock-raiser, principally of Clydesdale horses, of which he was one of the first importers into the township. The population of the village of Dublin is about 250 souls.

At the late election Murray Township cast 717 votes, indicating a population of 4,302, or about the same as Eden Township. Notwithstanding the set-back caused by the dry years of 1870 and 1871, when the settlers suffered much distress, the township has since greatly advanced and increased in population. There are fewer Chinamen to be found in Murray than, perhaps, any other part of the State, the farmers preferring to employ natives or Europeans. The Portuguese, latterly, are finding their way into it, raising vegetables, cutting wood, and cultivating small farms.

There is a Post-office at Altamont, in the Livermore hills, Livermore, Pleasanton, Suñol and Dublin; and all are on the railroad, excepting the latter place. Zimmerman's Mountain House is the outpost of the county on the north-east, and, before the railroad, was on the highway to Stockton, Sacramento and the mines.

There are 88 persons in Murray Township who pay taxes on more than $5,000 of property, the highest assessment being $275,102.

EVENING DEMOCRAT

Published every evening, Sundays excepted, by the

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

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SIX MONTHS,	4.00
ONE YEAR,	7.00
ONE WEEK, (delivered dy Carrier)	15

The only Democratic Daily in the Second District; has a larger general circulation than any other newspaper published in Alameda County, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the State.

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Special Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Standing Specials at reasonable rates.

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OLDEST PAPER IN OAKLAND

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

OAKLAND DAILY NEWS

Published every morning, (Sundays excepted) and delivered throughout the city at 6 A. M.

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O. L. C. FAIRCHILD, President.

STATISTICAL.

CHAPTER XXXV.

President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant; *Secretary of State*, Hamilton Fish; *Senators from California*, Aaron A. Sargent and Newton Booth; *Representative Second Congressional District*, H. F. Page.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, William Irwin; *Lieut.-Governor*, Jas. A. Johnson; *Secretary of State*, Thos. Beck; *State Controller*, W. B. C. Brown; *State Treasurer*, José G. Estudillo; *Attorney-General*, Jo. Hamilton; *Surveyor-General*, Wm. Minis; *Superintendent Public Instruction*, Dr. Ezra S. Carr; *State Superintendent of Printing*, Frank P. Thompson; *Adjutant-General*, Col. F. P. Walsh.

SUPREME COURT.

W. T. Wallace, *Chief Justice;* A. L. Rhodes, A. C. Niles, E. W. McKinstry, J. B. Crockett, *Associates;* D. B. Wolfe, *Clerk;* Chas. A. Tuttle, *Reporter;* Carl C. Finkler, *Secretary and Librarian.*

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA. — UNDER THE SPANISH COLONIAL AUTHORITY

Eight Governors ruled California: Gasparde Partola, 1769; Felipe de Neve, 1775; Pedro Fages, 1782; José Roman, 1792; Diego Borica, 1795; José Joaquin Arrilaga, 1806; José Maria Arquello, 1812; Pablo Vicente Sola, 1851.

UNDER THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES

Were nineteen Governors: Pablo Vicente Sola, 1822; Luis Arguello, 1823; José Maria Echeandia, 1825; Manuel Victoria, 1839; J. M. Echeandia (in the south), Aug. V. Zamordin (in the north), 1830; José Figueroa, 1833; José Castro, 1835; Nicolas Gutteriez, 1835; Mariano Chico, 1836; Nicolas Gutteriez, 1836; Mariano G. Vallejo, 1836; Juan B. Alvarado, 1836; Carlos A. Carillo, 1837;

J. B. Alvarado, M. G. Vallejo, 1838; M. Micheltorena, 1842; Pio Pico, 1844; José Castro, Com. Gen., to conquest in 1846.

Then came the Mexican war, the conquest of California, and its rule by United States Military Governors, among whom there was some contest as to rank. Mexico formally ceded California to the United States February 2, 1848; and the State was admitted into the Union September 9, 1850. Under the constitution of the State, the governor held office two years; and this continued to be the term until the election of Low, who entered upon a four years' occupancy in 1863. Under the two years' rule the governors were inaugurated in the January following election, while it is now done in the following December.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNORS,

With the dates of inaugural, are as follows—the date opposite the name of each being the date of termination of the rule of his predecessor: Peter H. Burnett, December, 1848; John McDougal, January, 1851; John Bigler (two terms), 1852; J. Neely Johnson, 1856; Charles L. Weller, 1858; Milton S. Latham, 1860; John G. Downey, 1860; Leland Stanford, 1862; Fred. F. Low, December, 1863; Henry H. Haight, 1867; Newton Booth, 1871; Romualdo Pacheco, 1875; William Irwin, 1875.

By the resignation of Burnett, in 1851, McDougal became Governor. By the election of Latham to the United States Senate, a short time after his inauguration, Downey took the office vacated. By the resignation of Booth, Pacheco succeeded as Governor.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA FROM 1849 TO 1877, FOR THE COUNTIES OF ALAMEDA, CONTRA COSTA AND SANTA CLARA.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AT MONTEREY, IN 1849.

Elam Brown of Contra Costa, and J. Aram, K. H. Dimmick, J. D. Hoppe and A. M. Pico, of Santa Clara, representing the San José District.

MEMBERS OF SENATE.

1850—W. R. Bassham, *W. D. Fair, representing the San José or Fifth Senatorial District, comprising Contra Costa and Santa Clara.

* Elected to vacancy, March 26th, 1850.

1851—G. B. Tingley, Contra Costa and Santa Clara.
1852—G. B. Tingley, Contra Costa and Santa Clara.
1853–54—Jacob Grewell, Alameda, Contra Costa and Santa Clara.
1855–56—Sherman Day, Alameda and Santa Clara; W. H. McCoun, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
1857–58—S. B. Bell, Alameda and Santa Clara; A. R. Meloney, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
1859—R. A. Redman, Alameda and Santa Clara; G. W. Dent, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
1860—R. A. Redman, Alameda and Santa Clara; G. W. Dent, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
1861—A. L. Rhodes, Alameda and Santa Clara; F. M. Warmcastle, Contra Costa and Santa Clara.
1862—A. L. Rhodes, Alameda and Santa Clara; F. M. Warmcastle, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
1863—A. M. Crane, Alameda; J. S. Wallis, Santa Clara; C. B. Porter, Contra Costa and Marin.
1863–64—W. W. Crane, Alameda; W. S. McMurtry, Santa Clara; C. B. Porter, Contra Costa and Marin.
1865–66—Henry Robinson, Alameda; Wm. J. Knox, Santa Clara; C. B. Porter, Contra Costa and Marin.
1867–68—Henry Robinson, Alameda; Chas. McLay, Santa Clara; Jas. J. Green, Contra Costa and Marin.
1869–70—Edward Tompkins, Alameda; Chas. McLay, Santa Clara; Jas. J. Green, Contra Costa and Marin.
1871–72—Edward Tompkins, Alameda; Chas. McLay, Santa Clara; David Goodale, Contra Costa and Marin.
1873–74—Edward Gibbons, Alameda; Thos. H. Laine, Santa Clara; David Goodale, Contra Costa and Marin.
1875–76—Edward Gibbons and Jas. Beazell, Alameda; Thos. H. Laine and W. Z. Angney, Santa Clara; Paul Shirley, Contra Costa and Marin.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1850—Elam Brown, J. Aram, Benj. Corey, *J. Cave, representing San José District, including Contra Costa and Santa Clara.
1851—Elam Brown, A. C. Campbell, Thos. Bodley.
1852—N. B. Smith, Jas. T. Thompson, W. S. Letcher.

* Elected to fill vacancy March 2d, 1850.

1853—Horace W. Carpentier, Contra Costa; W. S. Letcher, Henry C. Smith, Alameda.

1854—Jos. S. Watkins, Alameda; F. M. Warmcastle, Contra Costa; W. S. Letcher, J. McKinney, Santa Clara.

1855—Jas. S. Watkins, Alameda; W. Brown, Contra Costa; C. T. Ryland, W. R. Gober, Santa Clara.

1856—T. M. Coombs, Alameda; A. R. Meloney, Contra Costa; Geo. Peck, Caswell Davis, Santa Clara.

1857—Jas. B. Larue, Alameda; A. Inman, Contra Costa; N. Palmer, J. A. Quimby, Santa Clara.

1858—J. A. Hobart, Alameda; F. M. Warmcastle, Contra Costa; W. W. McCoy, Solon S. Simons, Santa Clara.

1859—Wm. P. Rogers, Alameda; Benj. S. Hines, Contra Costa; Jas. P. Springer, E. C. Tully, Santa Clara.

1860—F. K. Shattuck, Alameda; Cor. Yager, Contra Costa; J. M. Williams, D. B. Bailey, Santa Clara.

1861—F. F. Fargo, Alameda; Chas. B. Porter, Contra Costa; H. W. Briggs, J. H. Morgan, Santa Clara.

1862—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Alameda; C. B. Porter, Contra Costa; John Zuck, Chas. Maclay, Jos. E. Brown, Santa Clara.

1863—Thos. Scott, Henry Robinson, Alameda; T. G. Wright, Contra Costa; J. J. Owen, J. W. Owen, D. W. Herrington, Santa Clara.

1864—Thos. Scott, Asa Walker, Alameda; T. G. Wright, Contra Costa; J. J. Owen, W. Erkson, H. D. Van Shaick, Santa Clara.

1865–66—Thos. Eager, J. L. Wilson, Alameda; Thos. A. Brown, Contra Costa; John Zuck, J. M. Corey, A. B. Hunt, Santa Clara.

1867–68—John W. Dwinelle, A. M. Church, Alameda; Thos. A. Brown, Contra Costa; John H. Moore, C. T. Ryland, W. Z. Angney, Santa Clara.

1869–70—E. D. Lewelling, Daniel Inman, Alameda; J. H. Carothers, Contra Costa; W. B. Shoemaker, B. D. Murphy, T. R. Thomas, Santa Clara.

1871–72—E. H. Pardee, E. T. Crane, Alameda; Jos. W. Gallaway, Contra Costa; J. P. Sargent, F. E. Spencer, F. C. Frank, Santa Clara.

1873–74—I. A. Amerman, W. J. Gurnett, Alameda; A. W. Hammett, Contra Costa; Thos. Rae, F. C. Franck, Alex. Hay, Santa Clara.

1875–76—Theo. F. Bagge, M. W. Dixon, D. W. Gelwicks, Alameda; Chas. Wood, Contra Costa; Lawrence Archer, S. I. Jamison, Cyrus Jones, Santa Clara.

MAYORS OF OAKLAND.

March.	March.
1854—Horace W. Carpentier.	1866—J. W. Dwinelle.
1855—Charles Campbell.	1867—W. W. Crane, Jr.
1856—S. H. Robinson.	1868—Samuel Merritt.
1857—A. Williams.	1869—John B. Felton.
1858—A. Williams.	1870—John B. Felton.
1859—F. K. Shattuck.	1871—N. W. Spaulding.
1860—J. P. M. Davis.	1872—N. W. Spaulding.
1861—J. P. M. Davis.	1873—Henry Durant.
1862—George M. Blake.	1874—Henry Durant.
1863—W. H. Bovee.	1875—Mack Webber.
1864—Edward Gibbons.	1876—E. H. Pardee.
1865—B. F. Ferris.	

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP AND OTHER OFFICERS IN AND FOR ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

The following is a correct list of county, township and other officers in and for this county, holding on the 10th day of November, 1876.

The principals, excepting the Judges, are elected for two years, and their terms expire in March, 1878:

Sam Bell McKee, District Judge; salary, $6,000; elected for six years; term ends December 31st, 1881.

Stephen G. Nye, County Judge; salary, $2,500; elected for four years; term expires December 31st, 1879.

Chas. G. Reed, County Clerk and *ex-officio* County Auditor; $3,000; term expires, March, 1878.

John Yule, Deputy County Clerk, $1,500.

Eben C. Farley, Deputy County Clerk, $1,500.

George W. Reed, Deputy County Clerk, $1,500.

D. W. Pratt, Deputy County Clerk, $1,500.

Rod. W. Church, Deputy County Clerk, $1,500.

Thomas A. Smith, County Recorder, $3,000.

A. S. Cheminant, Deputy County Recorder, $1,500.

Geo. D. Cobb, Deputy County Recorder, $1,200.

Henry N. Morse, Sheriff, $4,500.

Jeremiah Tyrrel, Under Sheriff, $1,500.

Wm. S. Harlow, Deputy Sheriff, $1,500.

Fred. Bryant, Deputy Sheriff, $1,500.

Chas. E. Palmer, County Treasurer and *ex-officio* Tax-Collector, $3,000.

Peter R. Borein, Deputy Treasurer, $1,500.

Luis Castro, County Surveyor, fees.

Joseph Smith, Draughtsman.

C. B. Rutherford, Public Administrator, fees.

Wm. Helmer, Coroner, fees.

J. R. Glascock, District Attorney, $3,500.

Robert L. McKee, Deputy District Attorney, $1,200.

W. F. B. Lynch, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, $1,800.

A. Judson Farley, Deputy County Superintendent, ——.

Frederick Gerstenberg, Steward County Hospital, $1,200.

C. S. Coleman, Hospital Physician, $1,440, including the furnishing of medicines.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	When appointed.	Residence.
Brearty, F. J.,	June 26, 1876.	Oakland.
Benedict Newton,	Sept. 18, 1876.	Oakland.
Beck, D. H.,	May 13, 1876.	Centreville.
Church, A. M.,	Dec. 8, 1875.	Livermore.
Dusinbury, M. T.,	Jan. 4, 1876.	Oakland.
Hoskins, Wm.,	Dec. 8, 1875.	Oakland.
Liston, W. M.,	Dec. 7, 1875.	Alvarado.
Love, M. P. H.,	Dec. 14, 1875.	Livermore.
Leake, Henry A.,	Sept. 28, 1876.	Oakland.
Lawrence, D. W. C.,	June 26, 1876.	Oakland.
Millard, T. W.,	June 3, 1876	Harrisburg.
Metcalf, Geo. D.,	May 2, 1876.	Oakland.
Oakes, A. G.,	Sept. 23, 1876.	Haywards.
Palmer, John R.,	May 5, 1876.	Pleasanton.
Palmer, N. W.,	March 10, 1876.	Alameda.
Smith, Geo. E.,	Aug 7, 1876.	Oakland.
Sessions, John W.,	Sept. 20, 1875.	Oakland.
Thomson, A. D.,	June 28, 1875.	Oakland.
Webster, A. B.,	Jan. 7, 1875.	Brooklyn.
Yates, L. G.,	Sept. 7, 1876.	Centreville.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A. M. Church, L. A. Coates, Murray Township; H. L. Smith, L. G. Yates, Washington Township; S. Wootten, Jos. Collingridge, Eden Township; J. W. Clark, C. M. Radcliff, Alameda Township;

Asa Howard, Jas. B. Merritt, Brooklyn Township; W. M. Graham, Jas. Lentell, Oakland Township. Justices receive fees and hold office from January 1st, 1876, to January 1st, 1878.

CONSTABLES.

S. McConky, Ralph Faville, Murray Township; J. A. Trefry, Cyprian Nial, Washington Township; Geo. H. Horn, J. H. Sherley, Eden Township; S. Orr, G. H. Moulton, Alameda Township; Jas. Triplett, A. Gilardin, Brooklyn Township; W. T. Myles, G. H. Tilley, Oakland Township. Constables receive fees and hold office the same as Justices.

ASSESSORS.

N. Ingram, R. Faville (Deputy), Murray Township; L. E. Osgood, Washington Township; A. R. Hall, Eden Township; E. M. Smith, Alameda Township; A. B. Webster, J. A. Webster (Deputy), Brooklyn Township; W. F. Boardman, Oakland Township. Assessors receive $6 per day from first Monday in March to first Monday in July, and Deputies $5 per day during that time.

ROAD OVERSEERS AND DISTRICTS.

H. E. Carleton, Ocean View; J. B. Baxter, Bay; H. C. Babcock, Peralta; J. D. Mullikin, Temescal; Thomas Molloy, Brooklyn; Leonard Stone, San Lorenzo; Orin Dennis, Mt. Eden; D. C. Kennedy, Castro Valley; E. D. Brown, Redwood; Wm. Hayward, Laurel; J. H. Davis, Eden Vale; W. M. Liston, Alvarado; James Hawley, Alviso; M. J. Overacker, Centreville; C. G. Haley, Lincoln; J. C. Whipple, Cosmopolitan; H. Kirke Geary, Mission San José; John Madden, Suñol; N. L. Babb, Mowry's Landing; Geo. W. Peacock, Warm Springs; G. A. Babb, Washington; J. D. Farwell, Stony Brook; M. Farr, Murray; John Reagan, Townsend; S. Zimmerman, Summit; Henry H. Strang, Dublin; Peter J. Harrington, Inman; Geo. F. Gilson, Pleasanton; Chas. Duerr, Vallecitos. Overseers receive $3 per day and hold office for one year, or during the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND FOR 1876.

Mayor, - - - - - - - - - - E. H. Pardee
Superintendent Public Schools, - - - - F. M. Campbell
Treasurer and Clerk, - - - - - - H. Hillebrand
Marshal and Tax-Collector, - - - - Perry Johnson
City Assessor, - - - - - - - Joseph M. Dillon
Police Judge, - - - - - - - - A. H. Jayne
Clerk of Police Court, - - - - - - - John Ames

City Attorney, - - - - - - - - Henry Vrooman
City Engineer, - - - - - - - Thomas J. Arnold
Marshal's Clerk, - - - - - - - - J. J. Porter
Deputy City Clerk, - - - - - - C. J. Robinson
Health Officer, - - - - - - - - Geo. E. Sherman
Chief of Police, - - - - - - - - D. H. Rand
Chief of Fire Department, - - - - M. de la Montanya
Justices—James Lentell, G. H. Fogg, Asa Howard, Wm. Graham

City Council—Wm. Sohst, W. A. Walter, J. Dods, H. H. Watson, John Miner, J. B. Ford, Wm. Huntington. Meets first and third Mondays each month.

Board of Education—R. E. Cole, L. Hamilton, Benj. Ackerly, C. W. Kellogg, Jas. A. Folger, A. W. Swett, L. L. Alexander. Meets first and third Tuesdays.

Board of Health—Wm. Bamford, C. S. Kittridge, Wm. Bolton; L. H. Cary, Health Officer.

Police Force—D. H. Rand, Captain; H. W. Aldrich, A. Wilson, W. D. Thomas, H. Nedderman, A. Shorey, W. H. Summers, G. H. Carlton, Chas. P. McKay, J. L. Roundy, John Barnett, John A. Dodge, Chas. E. Lufkin, George Taylor, E. J. Chase, Abraham Ennis and Timothy Lamping.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF ALAMEDA.

Trustees—Henry Robinson, E. B. Mastick, W. H. Wenck, John Barton, B. F. Baker, Adolph Myrisch, Wm. Simpson.

Assessor and Street Superintendent—E. Minor Smith.

Treasurer and Tax-Collector—N. W. Palmer.

School Director—M. W. Peck.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF SAN LEANDRO.

Trustees—Joseph Demont, J. A. Estudillo, M. C. LaGrange, S. Huff, W. W. Reid. *Assessor*—S. S. Saul. *Clerk*—J. A. Murphy. *Marshal*—J. H. Shirley. *Treasurer*—H. C. Grigsby. *Justice of the Peace*—Joseph Colingride.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF HAYWARDS.

Trustees—T. A. Cunningham, John Manzer, J. Pimentel, L. Liniken. *Assessor*—John Wootten. *Clerk*—W. W. Allen. *Marshal*—Geo. H. Horn. *Justice of the Peace*—S. Wootten.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF LIVERMORE.

A. J. McLeod, Jesse Bowles, N. B. Holmes, Moritz Hupers, R. N. Caughell. Marshal, R. Campbell; Assessor, H. Bailey.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Alameda,	Arthur S. Barber
Altamont,	A. P. Harlan
Alvarado,	D. C. Owens
Berkeley,	Frank I. Adams
Brooklyn,	Thos. C. Steere
Centreville,	H. C. Gregory
Decoto,	Andrew J. Hare
Dublin,	John Green
Haywards,	Wm. Hayward
Harrisburg,	Geo. W. Peacock
Livermore,	J. A. McLeod
Midway,	Philip Fabian
Mission San José,	J. P. Chamberlain
Mount Eden,	F. Brustgrun
Niles,	Wm. Snyder
Oakland,	John E. Benton
Pleasanton,	Isaac W. Goldman
San Leandro,	R. C. Nabb
San Lorenzo,	J. L. Shiman
Suñol Glen,	Mark Ager
Washington Corners,	Wm. H. Mack
West Berkeley,	Jas. S. Higgins
West Oakland,	Henry Y. Baker

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Broadway, Oakland, to places in Alameda County:

	Miles.		Miles.
Alameda,	3½	Haywards,	14
Alvarado,	21	Harrisburg,	31
Altamont,	49	Livermore,	41
Berkeley,	6	Livermore Coal Mines,	47
Brooklyn,	1½	Lorenzo Station,	12
Castro Valley,	15	Long Wharf,	4
Centreville,	26	Melrose,	4½
County Hospital,	13	Midway,	57
County Line (Castro's)	8	Mission San José,	33½
Clark's Landing,	5	Mount Eden,	13
Corrall Hollow,	50	Mountain View Cemetery,	4
Deaf and Dumb Inst.	5½	Mountain House,	59
Damon's Landing,	6	Newark,	29
Decoto,	20½	Niles,	23
Dublin,	22	Oakland Point,	2
Dumbarton Point,	31	Piedmont,	3¾
Eden Landing,	15	Pleasanton,	35
Fruit Vale,	3½	Redwoods,	7
Fitchburg,	6	Roberts' Landing,	15
Greensville,	44	Summit House,	7

	Miles.		Miles.
San Lorenzo,	13	Temescal,	3
Suñol,	29½	Warm Springs,	31
Seminary Peak,	6	Washington Corners,	27
Santa Clara Line,	33	Wick's Landing,	9
San Leandro,	9		

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND, TO PLACES IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Alamo,	21	Nortonville,	38
Antioch,	45	Pacheco,	24
Concord,	24	Pinole,	20
Clayton,	32	San Pablo,	11
Dannville,	23	Summersville,	39
Fish Ranch,	10	Summit of Mount Diablo,	30
Lafayette,	15	Walnut Creek,	18
Martinez,	30		

OTHER PLACES.

	Miles.		Miles.
San Francisco,	7	San José,	40¾
San Quentin,	19	Stockton,	85
Sacramento, by Vallejo,	91	Los Angeles, by rail,	450
" " river,	125	San Diego, by steamer,	475
" " Stockton	133	Chicago,	2,404
Virginia City,	338¾	St. Louis,	2,403
Salt Lake City,	912½	New York,	3,298
Portland, Oregon,	677	Panama,	3,277
Victoria, V. I.,	780	Acapulco, Mex.,	1,843
Hong Kong,	8,197	Honolulu, S. I.,	2,087

OAKLAND SCHOOL CENSUS.

The school census of Oakland City, taken in the month of June, 1876, by Chas. Z. Merritt, and returned to the Board of Education, June 29th, showed the following enumeration:

Wards.	Bet. 5 and 17 years old.	Under 5 years old.	Total.	Rank of Wards as to number of children.
First,	1,078	717	1,795	First.
Second,	898	484	1,382	Third.
Third,	665	297	962	Sixth.
Fourth,	1,121	564	1,685	Second.
Fifth,	455	177	632	Seventh.
Sixth,	633	358	991	Fifth.
Seventh,	892	406	1,298	Fourth.
Totals,	5,742	3,003	8,745	

There were 348 Mongolian children under 17 years of age; making the grand total under 17 years, 9,093.

The number of children returned by the Census Marshal, in 1875, was 7,225; in 1874, 6,117; gain of white children in two years, 2,628; gain during the last year, 1,520.

Of the 8,745 children (white and black), 4,708 were native-born, both parents being natives of the United States; 756 were native-born, with one parent of native birth; 2,890 were natives, with parents of foreign birth; and 391 of foreign birth. The number of children between the ages of five and seventeen, who have attended public schools at some time during the year, was 3,712. The number who attended private schools at the same time during the year, was 469. The number of children between five and seventeen, who had not attended any school, was 1,591. Of these a large number were between five and six years, and not admissable to the public schools; six years being the age required for admission.

ASSESSMENT-ROLL FOR 1876–7.

Following is a recapitulation of the assessment-rolls of the different townships, for the year 1876–7. It shows a falling off of $2,945,741, from last year's assessment. This is partly due to the repeal of the tax on mortgages and solvent debts, which makes a difference of two or three millions, and has necessitated an increase of the rate of taxation for this year.

According to City Assessor Dillon's estimate, the assessment of property in Oakland City is nearly three millions of dollars greater than last year; but according to the books of Edwin Hunt, late Assessor of Oakland Township, the amount is some three millions less than last year. Mr. A. G. Lawrie, searcher of records, has made a careful examination of the assessment-roll of Oakland Township, as made by Edwin Hunt, and finds that many lots, buildings and other assessable property do not appear thereon at all. The difference between Mr. Dillon's and Hunt's assessment is nearly ten million dollars, in Oakland City property:

Alameda,	$2,139,525
Brooklyn,	5,003,210
Eden,	3,236,670
Murray,	2,890,019
Oakland,	19,727,232
Washington,	3,393,155
Total,	$36,389,811

VOTE AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF ALAMEDA COUNTY, BY TOWNSHIPS, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1876.

Townships.	Vote.	Population.
Alameda,	479	2,874
Brooklyn,	890	5,340
Eden,	734	4,404
Murray,	717	4,302
Oakland,	4,918	29,508
Washington,	570	3,420
Total,	8,308	49,848

VOTE AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF OAKLAND CITY BY WARDS, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1876.

Ward.	Vote.	Population.
No. 1,	989	5,934
" 2,	576	3,456
" 3,	596	3,576
" 4,	1,077	6,462
" 5,	461	2,766
" 6,	744	4,464
" 7,	655	3,930
Total vote,	5,098	Total population, 30,588

VOTE AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND AND TOWNS OF ALAMEDA, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1876.

Towns.	Vote.	Population.
Oakland City,	5,098	30,588
Brooklyn (included in Oakland City),	655	3,930
Alameda,	479	2,874
Temescal (in. whole precinct),	316	1,896
Berkeley, do.	158	948
San Leandro,	229	1,374
Livermore,	170	1,020
Haywards,	153	918
Total vote,	7,258	Population, 43,548

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1876.

Alvarado, 400; Centreville, 300; Mission San José, 300; Pleasanton, 300; Washington Corners, 300; San Lorenzo, 200; Dublin, 200; Fitchburg, 100; Niles, 100; Suñol, 50; Mount Eden, 50. Total, 2,300.

VOTE OF 1876.

Second District.

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Page.	Carpenter.
Alameda,	4,938	3,348	5,005	3,258
Alpine,	110	65	110	65
Amador,	1,172	1,315	1,191	1,292
Calaveras,	885	936	916	903
Contra Costa,	1,184	837	1,188	834
El Dorado,	1,331	1,441	1,357	1,362
Nevada,	2,300	1,905	2,318	1,886
Placer,	1,610	1,278	1,668	1,220
Sacramento,	3,837	2,484	3,873	2,449
San Joaquin,	2,272	1,850	2,310	1,806
Tuolumne,	808	917	879	841
Totals,	20,447	16,376	20,815	15,916

Majority for Hayes, 4,071; for Page, 4,899.

Grand Totals.

Hayes,	78,608
Tilden,	75,841
Majority for Hayes,	2,767

Majorities.

Davis, First Cong. District,	2,771
Luttrell, Third Cong. District,	836
Pacheco, Fourth Cong. District,	1
Whole number of votes cast,	154,459

PARTY VOTE OF ALAMEDA COUNTY SINCE 1860.

Previous to 1861, Alameda County always gave Democratic majorities. Since then it has given the following votes and Republican majorities:

Year.	Rep. Vote.	Dem. Vote.	Total.	Rep. Maj.
1861	1,932	867	2,799	1,065
1863	1,401	804	2,205	597
1867	1,266	1,117	2,383	149
1868	1,861	1,262	3,123	599
1872	2,567	1,253	3,820	1,314
1875	2,896	2,483	5,379	413
1876	5,004	3,335	8,339	1,669

In 1861 the vote was for Governor, Stanford being the Repub-

lican candidate. The majority is that received over the combined vote of his opponents, Conness and McConnell. In 1863 the vote was between the two party candidates for Governor. In 1867 the vote then given was against Haight and Fay, and the majority is the smallest ever polled here since the county became Republican. In 1868 the vote was between Grant and Seymour. In 1872 the vote was between Grant and Greeley. For 1875 the vote cast for Phelps and Bidwell is put down as Republican, although not strictly correct.

VOTE OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The vote of the Electoral College is ascertained to be as follows, as near as can be ascertained at time of going to press :

FOR HAYES.		FOR TILDEN.	
Illinois,	21	Alabama,	10
Iowa,	11	Arkansas,	6
Kansas,	5	Connecticut	6
Maine,	7	Delaware,	3
Massachusetts,	13	Georgia,	11
Michigan,	11	Kentucky,	12
Minnesota,	5	Maryland,	8
Nebraska,	3	Mississippi,	8
Nevada,	3	Missouri,	15
New Hampshire,	5	New York,	35
Pennsylvania,	29	North Carolina,	10
Rhode Island,	4	Tennessee,	12
Vermont,	5	Texas,	8
Colorado,	3	Virginia,	11
California,	6	West Virginia,	5
Ohio,	22	New Jersey,	9
South Carolina,	7	Indiana,	15
Oregon,	3		
Wisconsin,	10		
Totals,	173		184

IN DOUBT.

Louisiana,	8
Florida,	4
Total,	369

THE VOTES FOR THE PRESIDENTS.

Year.	Candidates.	Popular Vote.	Elect'l Vote.
1789—	Geo. Washington,		Unanimous.
1796—	John Adams,		71
	Thos. Jefferson,		69

Year.	Candidates.	Popular Vote.	Elect'l Vote.
1800—	Thos. Jefferson,		73
	Aaron Burr,		73
	John Adams,		65
1804—	Thos. Jefferson,		148
	C. C. Pinckney,		28
1808—	James Madison,		122
	C. C. Pinckney,		47
1812—	James Madison,		128
	DeWitt Clinton,		89
1816—	James Monroe,		183
	Rufus King,		34
1820—	James Monroe,	Only 1 electoral vote in opposition.	
1824—	John Q. Adams,	105,321	84
	Andrew Jackson,	155,872	99
	W. H. Crawford,	44,282	41
	Henry Clay,	46,587	37
1828—	Andrew Jackson,	637,231	178
	John Q. Adams,	509,099	83
1832—	Andrew Jackson,	637,502	219
	Henry Clay,	530,189	49
	John Floyd,		11
	William Wirt,		7
1836—	M. Van Buren,	761,549	170
	W. H. Harrison,	736,656	121
1840—	W. H. Harrison,	1,275,011	234
	M. Van Buren,	1,135,761	60
1844—	Jas. K. Polk,	1,337,243	170
	Henry Clay,	1,361,362	105
1848—	Zachary Taylor,	1,360,099	163
	Lewis Cass,	1,220,544	127
	M. Van Buren,	291,263	
1852—	Franklin Pierce,	1,601,474	254
	Winfield Scott,	1,542,403	42
1856—	Jas. Buchanan,	1,838,169	174
	John C. Fremont,	2,215,798	122
1860—	Abraham Lincoln,	1,866,352	180
	J. C. Breckenridge,	2,810,501	123
1864—	Abraham Lincoln,	2,216,067	213
	Geo. B. McClellan,	1,808,725	21
1868—	Ulysses S. Grant,	3,015,071	214
	Horatio Seymour,	2,709,613	80
1872—	Ulysses S. Grant,	3,596,070	300
	Horace Greeley,	2,834,079	66
1876—	Samuel J. Tilden,		
	Rutherford B. Hayes,		

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, HELD IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL., NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

Candidates:	ALAMEDA		BROOK'N		OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.								EDEN TOWNSHIP.					WASHINGTON T'P.				MURRAY T'P.				TOTALS	MAJORITIES
Precincts:	Precinct No. 1	Precinct No. 2	Precinct No. 1	Precinct No. 2	First Ward	Second Ward	Third Ward	Fourth Ward	Fifth Ward	Sixth Ward	Berkeley	Temescal	San Lorenzo	San Leandro	Haywards	Mt. Eden	Castro Valley	Alvarado	Centreville	Mission San Jose	Niles	Pleasanton	Livermore Precinct No. 1	Livermore Precinct No. 2	Altamont precinct No. 3		
CONTROLLER:																											
D. M. Kenfield	338	79	401	124	592	359	469	540	301	414	117	196	69	101	100	42	72	120	132	52	61	113	88	107	18	4935	1670
W. B. C. Brown	96	66	254	114	409	222	127	443	166	333	36	133	94	126	52	32	43	50	56	69	24	154	87	137	22	3345	....
CONGRESSMAN:																											
H. F. Page	238	79	401	124	592	359	469	540	301	414	117	196	69	101	100	42	72	120	132	52	61	113	88	107	18	5005	1747
G. J. Carpenter	94	66	251	110	391	215	126	429	159	327	36	121	94	125	52	31	43	52	56	71	20	158	81	128	22	3258	....
ELECTORS:																											
John F. Miller	240	80	398	115	580	353	468	630	295	410	115	183	69	103	101	41	73	122	132	55	57	117	82	98	18	4938	1593
M. M. Estee	240	80	398	115	580	353	468	630	295	410	115	183	69	103	101	41	73	122	132	55	57	117	82	98	18	4938	1592
D. A. McKinley	240	80	398	115	580	353	468	630	295	410	115	183	69	103	101	41	73	122	132	55	57	117	82	98	18	4938	1592
John P. Felton	240	80	398	115	580	353	468	630	295	410	115	183	69	103	101	41	73	122	132	55	57	117	82	98	18	4938	1592
J. H. Jewett	240	80	398	115	580	353	468	630	295	410	115	183	69	103	101	41	73	122	132	55	57	117	82	98	18	4938	1592
H. J. Ostrander	240	80	398	115	580	353	468	630	295	410	115	183	69	103	101	41	73	122	132	55	57	117	82	98	18	4938	1592
J. Campbell Shorb	93	66	257	120	409	221	127	444	166	333	37	133	94	126	52	32	43	56	56	68	24	154	88	138	22	3348	....
John S. Hager	93	66	257	120	409	221	127	444	166	333	37	133	94	126	52	32	43	56	56	68	24	154	88	138	22	3348	....
Stewart M. Taylor	93	66	257	120	409	221	127	444	166	333	37	133	94	126	52	32	43	56	56	68	24	154	88	138	22	3348	....
James H. Budd	93	66	257	120	409	221	127	444	166	333	37	133	94	126	52	32	43	56	56	68	24	154	88	138	22	3348	....
Barclay Henley	93	66	257	120	409	221	127	444	166	333	37	133	94	126	52	32	43	56	56	68	24	154	88	138	22	3348	....
Frank Ganahl	93	66	257	120	409	221	127	444	166	333	37	133	94	126	52	32	43	56	56	68	24	154	88	138	22	3348	....
SUPERVISORS (DISTRICT NO. 3.)																											
J. B. Marlin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99	87	88	50	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	386	49
J. Demont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	135	64	23	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	337	....
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(DISTRICT NO. 4.)																											
W. C. Mason	190	70	367	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	747	174
Wm. Kennedy	108	71	285	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	545	....
F. Halley (1)	32	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	....
(DISTRICT NO. 7.)																											
J. A Chase	..	....	....	....	596	....	....	....	....	....	102	147	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	845	302
Samuel James	....	....	....	....	344	....	....	....	....	....	48	151	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	543	....
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

There were 12 votes cast for the Peter Cooper Presidential Electors.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE POPULATION AND WEALTH OF THE FIVE CENTRAL COUNTIES, FOR 1876, BASED UPON THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION:

	Alameda.	Con. Costa.	Sant. Clara	S. Joaquin	Sacram'to
Number of Voters	9,500	2,250	8,957	6,361	9,300
Estimated Population	49,848	10,300	35,000	26,000	38,000
Assessed Value of Real Estate	25,668,004	5,256,594	19,316,528	11,820,786	5,255,555
Assessed Val. of Improvem'ts.	7,092,975	805,680	4,875,269	2,805,574	8,122,180
Assessed Val. Personal Prop'ty	3,628,982	1,162,891	5,710,839	3,244,169	4,660,665
Total Value of Property	36,389,961	7,225,145	29,902,636	17,870,529	18,038,400

The number of votes accredited to Alameda is that on record at the Presidential election. Contra Costa's vote is approximated. She cast 2,000 votes at the Presidential election. Her population is the estimate of the Surveyor-General, as are also the votes and populations of Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Sacramento; and the property values are all official. Alameda's vote, in comparison with her population, is the smallest of any county, showing that she has more unnaturalized citizens, women, children and Chinamen in proportion to population. Alameda's population is estimated on her vote at the Presidential election, which was 8,308; 1,192 less than the number registered.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

The population of the leading cities and towns of California, by estimates based upon the number of votes cast at the presidential election and by the number of school-children, respectively, is as follows:

	By children.	By votes.
San Francisco,	263,004	249,876
Oakland,	32,706	30,570
Sacramento,	22,320	26,550
San José,	16,795	18,702
Stockton,	10,381	10,656

The process is, in the one instance, to multiply the number of children under eighteen years, exclusive of Chinese, by 3.4, and adding ten per cent. for the Chinese population; and in the other, by multiplying the number of voters at a presidential election by six.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The author has attempted to make a complete statistical table from the reports of the County Assessors and Surveyors, as published by the Surveyor-General, in order to denote our agricultural and

industrial progress, and the increase of our products and animals; but from the loose or indifferent manner such statistics have been collected and compiled, they are next to worthless, and call for reform in the statistical department of our State Government.

As a sample, there is represented to have been under cultivation, in 1854, 61,000 acres of land; in 1858, 56,000 acres; in 1860, 75,000; in 1870, 117,763; in 1874, 91,062; and in 1875, exclusive of Oakland Township, which was not reported at all, 97,418. This, however, is far from being the worst sample. Manufactures, animals and products are made to appear and disappear, increase and diminish, as if by magic. But the worst of all is, the acreage of our county is made to shrink and expand with a dash of the pen; thus, in 1870, the acreage of the county was stated to be 301,415; and in 1875, 424,881. The areas of townships, as given in this work, were taken from the report for 1870, before the author was aware of any such inconsistencies. The people would do well to consider if some other qualifications are not necessary in our officers, besides mere political partisanship.

THE COURTS.

The Third District Court (Judge McKee), embracing Alameda County and a district of San Francisco, sits in Oakland on the third Monday of February, June and October.

The County Court (Judge Nye) sits on the third Monday of February, June and October.

The Probate Court (Judge Nye) also sits at the same time.

The time fixed by the Code for the regular meeting of the County Supervisors is the first Monday of February, May, August and November, but they adjourn from time to time, as occasion requires, meeting generally about once a fortnight, on Monday mornings.

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN ALAMEDA.

Although the census of 1850 gave Contra Costa, which included Alameda, with the exception of Washington Township, only a population of 722, the population of the territory now comprising Alameda County must at least have been equal to that, as it included the Mission; and in the absence of any certain data, it is placed at the same. The following figures indicate how Alameda has gained in population:

The estimated population, in 1850, was 722; in 1852, 2,745; of 1856, only the vote and number of school children is attainable; the former was 1,665, and the latter 847; in 1860 the population, accord-

ing to the U. S. census, was 8,926; and in 1870, 24,237; in 1874, as estimated by the Surveyor-General, 36,500; in 1876, as indicated by the vote at the Presidential election, 49,848.

HOLD-OVER SENATOR.

Fifteenth Senatorial District—James Beazell. Term expires December, 1879.

BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Elected for three years. Three retiring in 1876; two in 1877, and two in 1878.

First District—Murray Township—V. Alviso; appointed in 1875 to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Jas. Beazell. Term expires December, 1877.

Second District—Washington—H. Overacker. Term expires December, 1878.

Third District—Eden—J. B. Marlin. Term expires December, 1879.

Fourth District—Alameda and Brooklyn—W. C. Mason. Term expires December, 1879.

Fifth District—Oakland—Peter Pomyea. Term expires December, 1878.

Sixth District—Oakland—O. H. Burnham. Term expires December, 1877.

Seventh District—First Ward, Oakland, and all outside corporation limits in township—J. A. Chase. Term expires in December, 1879.

The new Board take their seats on the first Monday in December; meet on Monday mornings about once a fortnight, and, at least, once a month. Members retired in 1876, Messrs. Case, Shattuck and Marlin; the latter re-elected.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ALAMEDA COUNTY, ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876.

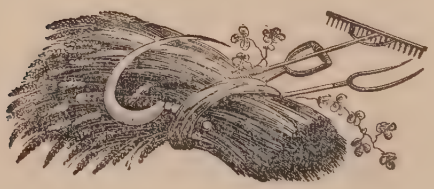
Funded debt,		$246,944.00
Floating debt,		119,827.00
Rate of interest, per cent.		7
Description and value of property owned by the County:		
Court-house and fixtures,	$215,000.00	
County Jail and fixtures,	60,000.00	
County Infirmary lands,	6,000.00	
County Infirmary building,	10,000.00	
Court-house block,	50,000.00	
Franklin Plaza,	50,000.00	

Total value of property owned by the County, -		391,000.00
Cash in hands of County Treasurer, - - - -		46,287.32
Value of real estate in the county, -	$25,668,904.00	
Value of improvements, - - -	7,092,075.00	
Total value of real estate, - - - - -		32,760,979.00
Value of personal property, - -	$3,578,106.00	
Value of money, - - - - - -	50,876.00	
Total value of personal property, - - - -		3,628,982.00
Total value of all property, - - - -		$36,389,961.00
Rate of taxation—$1.56 on - - - - -		$15,381,425.00
" " —$1.31 on - - - - - -		21,008,537.00
Amount of taxes, - - - - - - -		520,511.07

The interest on $200,000 of funded debt is 8 per cent.; on balance, 10 per cent.

The floating debt consists of outstanding warrants on Treasurer, and will nearly all be paid in February, 1877.

The County tax is 57½ cents on each $100, and the State tax 73½ cents. The State tax amounts to $267,466.21, and the County tax to $209.242.27 ; there is also a road tax of 25 cents. Last year the tax rate was $1.05 ; the increase of 26 cents per $100 is half on the State tax and half on the County tax.



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REV. HENRY DURANT, LL.D.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

REV. HENRY DURANT, LL. D.

Without doubt, the foremost man of our new commonwealth was the late Henry Durant. His name was as familiar in Oakland mouths as a "household word." His presence in our midst was a security, and his word a law. Endowed with a noble heart and a cultured mind, his influence was everywhere felt; with lofty aims, unselfish motives and self-sacrificing principles, he formed a rare figure on the virgin soil of a young California city.

Henry Durant was a native of Acton, Middlesex County, New Hampshire, and was born on the 18th day of June, 1802. Like many other men of mark he was nurtured on a farm; in the pure atmosphere of the country he received his instincts and imbibed his first principles. His organization was delicate and his feelings sensitive. At the age of twelve he lost his father, but he found friends who provided him the means of education. He studied first at Phillips' Academy, at Andover; entered Yale in 1823, and graduated in 1827. Dr. Horace Bushnell was a class-mate, and the late N. P. Willis his room-mate and friend. He studied theology, and became a Congregational clergyman. For sixteen years he was the pastor of a church, the only one he ever served. A domestic affliction—the loss of an only daughter—affected him much. He was induced to turn his thoughts Californiawards; and, with grand educational ideas in his head, he landed here in May, 1853. Although he had a plan, he was without a place, and circumstances were to dictate where and how he was to begin his career of labor and usefulness. After a conference of friends, of the Congregational denomination, held at Nevada City, with reference to the location of the College, Oakland was selected. With this, the Rev. S. B. Bell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, had much to do.

Dr. Durant at this time was more than fifty years of age, full in

experience and ripe in thought—yet vigorous and enthusiastic for the work before him. What had he to begin with? Nothing but faith and hope. He opened his "College School" one month after his arrival, in the early part of June, beginning with three pupils. For his purpose he rented a building known as the Pavilion; and, in order to give an idea of his early trials and tribulations, the following anecdote, as related by himself and communicated to the *Overland Monthly* for March, 1875, by President Gilman, will, while it throws some light on his and our early condition, be sufficiently amusing to entertain:

"I began," he said, "with three pupils, in a building which I hired for $150 a month, to be paid in gold coin monthly, in advance, and to be in charge of a man and wife, whose wages were to be another $150 a month, to be paid in the same way—which made $300 a month for three pupils. The school increased a little during the first two months and a half; but the income was not sufficient to meet current expenses, and my housekeepers—Quinn was the man's name—he and his wife not having received their entire pay for that term, began to be alarmed. He said whatever did not succeed in two months and a half in California never would succeed. He could not trust me any longer. One morning I went up stairs, as usual, to my school; it got to be time for luncheon, and I went down stairs and found nothing prepared. Quinn had squatted on the lower part of the house, and put out his shingle: 'Lodgers and boarders wanted here. Drinks for sale at the bar.'"

This behavior, however, did not destroy the embryo college, the germ of the future University of California; and although Mr. Quinn, in a hasty moment, laid hands on the pioneer Professor, to eject him, he as quickly repented, remained for a long time in his service, and his son received a liberal education in the college.

At the time Mr. Durant selected the four blocks, on Twelfth street, for the site of the College of California, the squatter troubles were at their height in Oakland. The "jumpers" had assembled one day, at the end of Broadway, in large numbers, and were about to take possession of all the unoccupied ground in Oakland, when he addressed them, making known his intention of occupying the land for the purpose of establishing a college; and three cheers were given for the coming college. A committee was immediately appointed to take charge of those blocks and secure them for the purpose indicated.

While the building was being put up, the fund became exhausted, and there was danger of its loss through a mechanics' lien. Mr. Durant consulted a lawyer, and, with his advice, moved a table, chairs, etc., into one of the rooms up stairs, and went to bed. The contractor appeared in the morning to take possession, as he had expected, and was somewhat disconcerted at finding the Doctor in possession. He went off, but soon returned, accompanied by two burly companions. They presumed to take possession. The Doctor told them that by so doing they would not only commit a trespass upon his property, but do violence to his body, as he did not intend to leave that room in a sound condition. "That seemed to stagger them, and finally they left me in possession," said the Doctor.

A charter was granted to the college, in 1854, by the Legislature. There became associated with Mr. Durant, at first, Rev. S. B. Bell, subsequently one of our representatives in the State Legislature; Revs. E. B. Wallsworth, T. Dwight Hunt, S. B. Willey, and, at an after period, the late Rev. I. H. Brayton and Professor Martin Kellogg. Mr. Durant, in the school reorganized as the College of California, filled the position of Professor of Greek and of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and became the virtual head or President of the institution.

The college grew in the number of its pupils, professors and buildings. It became necessary to establish a preparatory department, separate from the college proper. Mr. Brayton took charge of the new department, as Principal. The classes were yet comparatively small, but it was a proud day for Mr. Durant and his associates when, in 1864, the first four graduates issued from the school, the first fruits of their laborious enterprise.

The site of the University at Berkeley was selected by Dr. Durant with a view to an enlarged sphere and more extended advantages in the future. It was chosen with deliberation and judgment, every feature of it having undergone a scientific and sanitary test of fitness.

Through the influence and exertions of Dr. Durant, the Berkeley property was deeded to the State for the establishment of an Agricultural College, the old college disincorporated and made a part of the new State institution. When the University was established, in 1869, the college buildings were used for its accommodation; but a president was sought outside of the State, and the claims and qualifications of Dr. Durant were almost ignored by a Board of Regents,

who were slow to appreciate the merits of a man, who, of all men, was the one they wanted. Dr. Durant held the position for two years. He saw the institution located on the site of his deliberate choice; stately buildings erected thereon; a faculty of superior capacity installed; that State institution, which had risen from his "small beginning" of three boys down in the old Pavilion, on the northeast corner of Fifth street and Broadway, and long since burnt down, splendidly endowed and a credit to the young State of California. His dream had been realized, his honorable ambition gratified, and the measure of his usefulness filled. Then he resigned his position. He had reached the allotted period of existence, three score and ten, and although still possessed of vigor, he thought it better to make way for a younger man and spend the remainder of his years free of care and professional anxiety. At his own request a successor was appointed to his place.

But the good people of Oakland would not permit him to rest, and at the first opportunity complimented him by electing him as their municipal chief, and placing upon his head the mural crown. This was in March, 1873. In 1874 he was re-elected and "died in harness," his demise having taken place on the 22d day of January, 1875.

Thus passed away one who had walked in the paths of peace, and whose highest ambition was to be useful. He loved his country and served his kind. Never was there a more unselfish man. He was simple in his habits, plain in his manner, gentlemanly in his demeanor, and unobstrusive in his conduct. He had a heart of sympathy for the suffering, a word of encouragement for the weak, and an open hand for the needy. To cherish his memory, perpetuate his principles, and hold him up as an exemplar of all that was useful, honorable and unselfish, this short and insufficient sketch has been written. It being one of the objects of this work to inculcate a local pride in the rising generation of Alameda County, and attach them to its soil and associations, it is believed no better means could be taken than to present to them this short and unfinished sketch of the career of its foremost figure and most admirable character. As such, it is humbly dedicated to their edification. Mr. Durant left behind him a most attached and affectionate wife, who ceases not to mourn his death and cherish his memory, with all a woman's intense devotion for the one she has loved and lost. He left no family.

JOHN LeCONTE, M.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The subject of this sketch is descended on his father's side from a French Huguenot family, who, near the close of the seventeenth century, emigrated from Rouen to New Rochelle, in New York. Through his mother he descends from the New England Puritans who planted (in 1695) the Dorchester colony in South Carolina, a portion of whom subsequently (in 1752) established the Midway settlement in Liberty County, Georgia. His grandfather purchased land and established himself in that locality prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution. His father, Lewis LeConte, was graduated from Columbia College, in the City of New York, in 1799, and soon after removed to Georgia, and took charge of the above-mentioned estate. There he had the opportunity of cultivating his taste for nearly all branches of natural science, including botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, etc.

John LeConte, the second son of Lewis, was born in Liberty County, Georgia, on the 4th of December, 1818. After receiving his preparatory classical education at a private school, under the tuition of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, he entered, in January, 1835, "Franklin College" (University of Georgia), and was graduated with high honors in August, 1838. He immediately commenced the study of medicine, and, in 1851, received the degree of M. D. from the "College of Physicians and Surgeons" in the City of New York. He married the same year, and, in 1842, established himself as a practitioner of medicine in Savannah, Georgia. In August, 1846, he was elected to the chair of "Natural Philosophy and Chemistry" in "Franklin College," his *Alma Mater;* this position he resigned in 1855 to become "Lecturer on Chemistry" in the "College of Physicians and Surgeons," in the City of New York. In the Spring of 1856, at the conclusion of his course of lectures in New York, he accepted a call to the "South Carolina College," at Columbia, where he had been unanimously elected to fill the chair, then first created, of "Natural and Mechanical Philosophy;" this office he held until 1866, when the "South Carolina College" was reorganized and transformed into the "University of South Carolina." Under the new organization he was unanimously elected to the chair of "Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, and Astronomy." This position he held until his removal to California. In November,

1868, he was elected to fill the chair of "Physics and Industrial Mechanics" in the "University of California," then in the incipiency of its organization. Being the first officer elected by the Board of Regents, he was summoned to California early in 1869, to assist in the organization of the new University. He arrived with his family about the first of April, 1869. In June, 1869, he was appointed Acting President of the University, drew up its first Prospectus, including a Synopsis of the Course of Instruction; and in September, 1869, initiated the exercises of the University at Oakland, with about forty students. He continued to act as President until the election of President Durant, in August, 1870. After the resignation of President Gilman, in March, 1875, he was again appointed Acting President, and on the 1st of June, 1876, he was elected full President.

His early contributions to science, from 1842 to 1846, were in the medical department; since 1846 they have chiefly related to the physical sciences. Among his more important papers, relating to *medical topics*, may be noted: "On Mechanism of Vomiting" (1842); "Extraordinary Effects of a Stroke of Lightning" (1844); "Experiments Illustrating the Seat of Volition in the Alligator, with Strictures on the Reflex Theory" (1845); "Observations on Geophagy" (1845); "Statistical Researches on Cancer" (1846); "The Philosophy of Medicine," an address (1849).

Among his principal contributions to *physical science* may be enumerated: (1) "Observations on the Exudation of Ice from the Stems of Vegetables, and the Protrusion of Icy Columns from earth" (1850); (2) "Observations on the Freezing of Vegetables, and the Causes which enable Plants to endure the Action of Extreme Cold" (1851); (3) "Influences of the Study of the Physical Sciences on the Imaginative Faculties"—an address (1857); (4) "Researches on the alleged Influence of Solar Light on the Process of Combustion" (1857); (5) "On the Influence of Musical Sounds on the Flame of a Jet of Coal Gas" (1858); (6) "On the Optical Phenomena presented by the 'Silver Spring' in Marion County, Florida" (1860); (7) "On the Adequacy of Laplace's Explanation to Account for the Discrepancy between the Computed and the Observed Velocity of Sound in Air and Gasses" (1864); (8) "Lightning Velocity of Meteoric Stones reaching the surface of the Earth" (1871); "Vital Statistics, Illustrated by the Laws of Mortality from Cancer" (1872); (10) "Heat Generated by Meteoric Stones in traversing the Atmosphere"

(1872); (11) "The Nebular Hypothesis" — a lecture — (1873).

He likewise contributed articles on "Physical Geography," on the "Mechanical Agencies of Heat," on the "Physics of Meteorology," on the "Stellar Universe," etc., which, being more of the nature of *reviews* than of *original* contributions to scientific knowledge, need not be specially noticed. He is a member of the "American Philosophical Society," of Philadelphia; a corresponding member of the "Academy of Natural Sciences," of Philadelphia, and also of the "New York Academy of Sciences."

HON. SAMUEL BELL McKEE.

The distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch needs no laudation, and it is not the purpose of the writer to pen one. No man is better known to the people of Alameda County. He came here in the early and doubtful days of our history, and brought with him his manly energy, ripe experience and scholarly attainments. He is thoroughly identified with the rise, progress and prosperity of our people.

Judge McKee is a native of the land of poets, orators and statesmen—of Moore, Sheridan and Burke—the ever-green Isle of the Ocean—and is now about fifty-five years of age. While yet a child, his family removed to the State of Georgia, where he received his education. From Georgia he went to Alabama, where he read law with Judge Collier, of Tuscaloosa; thence he went to Mississippi, showing that in his youthful days he was of a roving disposition. There, however, he married, and practiced law with much success. Matrimony, however, did not attach him to his Mississippi home. The California fever brought him to this State in 1853, and he settled in Oakland, which *attached* him at once, and here he has since remained, the pride of the bar and the ornament of the bench. Oakland was but a poor, unpromising place when he set foot in it and hung out his shingle. The prospect of a lucrative practice was not great, nor the expectation of realizing a rapid and easily-made fortune his inducement to remain. But he evidently was determined to continue here, for he has done so. His professional card, copied from the advertising columns of the first local paper of Alameda County, published in 1854, made the following announcement:

"Sam. Bell McKee, Attorney-at-Law and General Collecting Agent, Oakland, Cal., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Alameda County and the Coun-

ties adjoining. Office on the east side of Broadway, near the Plaza."

It was soon ascertained that the people of Alameda County had better use for the services of such a superior professional gentleman, as he readily proved himself to be, than as a collector of accounts; and two years after he was elected to the position of County Judge, by a majority of 850 votes, which certainly was an overwhelming indication of the popular confidence in his ability, judgment and integrity. Two years subsequent to this promotion he was nominated by the Democratic party for the high position of District Judge. The Third District then consisted of the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and Alameda. His competitors in the party convention were men of sterling worth and distinguished ability. They were Lawrence Archer and William T. Wallace, of San José. McKee received the nomination on the second ballot. The election took place on the first day of September, 1858. His opponent at the ballot-box was Judge Hester, then the incumbent of the office, and who was beaten badly.

In 1863 Judge McKee was again placed in nomination, and was again successful, notwithstanding the change that had taken place in the political sentiments of the people, on account of the war, and the overwhelming defeat of his party. He was, however, very explicit in the expression of his principles, which breathed unchangeable devotion to the Union cause. His opponent, on this occasion, was Thos. A. Brown, of Contra Costa, over whom he gained a majority of 333 votes. In 1869 he was still the favorite of the people of the district, and was again chosen. In 1875 his majority was overwhelming. In 1874 he was the candidate of the Democratic party, to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the State. There were three parties in the field—the Republican, Democratic and Independent. That year the Independents swept everything before them; and although McKee received nearly a unanimous vote in this banner Republican county, he was for the first time unsuccessful. But few men possess the rare qualities that win admiration and respect alike from rich and poor, Democrats and Republicans, advocates and clients, as does Judge McKee. His decisions are nearly always conclusive, and seldom or never set aside. His profound knowledge of the law, his kindly manner, amiable qualities and happy manner of treating both clients and attorneys, prevent any unfounded objections or unreasonable criticisms of his conduct. He is, indeed, a model judge, and the Third District is justly proud that its laws are administered by such a man.

In private life no one is more respected. He is always courteous and pleasant, is a scholar of large attainments, high-minded, tender-hearted and simple in his habits. As a speaker he is eloquent and fluent, but rarely exercises his great oratorical powers. Judge McKee looks young for one of his years. He is of medium stature, has auburn hair and a pleasant expression of countenance. He is of temperate habits; has a family of grown-up children, and an amiable lady for a wife; and, with an embowered and beautiful home in Oakland, life seems to be happy with him. He had, however, not long since, a serious fit of sickness, which endangered his life, but from the effects of which he has completely recovered. Dr. Durant was to the educational profession what Judge McKee is to the legal —a man in every way respected and admired.

J. ROSS BROWNE.

One of the names that has shed lustre on Oakland is that of J. Ross Browne. Space will not permit more than a very brief reference here to this distinguished deceased gentleman's career. He was a native of Ireland, and his father one of the race of Protestant patriots who suffered in the cause of human freedom. At the age of eighteen Mr. Browne was engaged reporting at the Capitol at Washington. At twenty-two he had rambled all over the United States; then he went to sea, and on his return published his first book, "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise." While acting as private secretary to Robert J. Walker, Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Browne got married. Desiring to visit the old Eastern world, he accepted an appointment in the revenue service and sailed for California. On his arrival here he found that his office had been abolished, and he stood penniless upon our shores. About this time the Constitutional Convention met at Monterey, and he was employed as its official reporter. He afterwards traveled in Europe and the Holy Land. A volume named "Yusef," was the outcome of his wanderings.

In 1855 he received an appointment as Special Agent of the Treasury Department in this State. It was then that he made his home in Oakland. In 1859 he commenced traveling again, leaving his family in Germany. He roamed over Europe and the northern part of Africa. Then came from his facile pen, in rapid succession, "The American Family in Germany," "The Land of Thor," and "Crusoe's Island." In 1864 Oakland saw him again. He after-

wards held the office of Commissioner of Mining; in 1868 he was appointed, by President Johnson, United States Minister to China, a position that gave him no satisfaction nor profit. He was not comfortable under "the dragon's footstool." He came back in a short time, $20,000 poorer than when he set out. His experience did not favor Chinese intercourse, and he denounced the Burlingame Treaty as a great humbug. But he could not get a hearing.

In 1869 he sold his property on Fifth street, and built his beautiful residence on Pagoda hill, about four and a half miles north of the center of the city. Here he clustered around him his sons-in-law, in houses of their own, having a strong family attachment.

In December, 1875, death came upon him suddenly. The regret for his loss was wide-spread, for who knew Ross Browne or read his works that did not admire and respect him? His widow and a large family survive him. Oaklanders will ever refer to him with pride and pleasure, for after traversing all lands, looking out for an Eden of his own, he selected this spot as the one most in conformity with his ideal.

Dr. E. H. PARDEE, Mayor of Oakland.

Enoch Homer Pardee, Mayor of Oakland, is a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he was born on the 1st day of April, 1829. His father was French and his mother German. His parents moved to Michigan when he was but seven years of age. When fifteen years old he was seized with a disease of the eyes known as Egyptian ophtalmia. After consulting the chief medical skill of the principal Eastern cities in vain, he was finally cured by a Dr. Bigelow, of Detroit, who had himself been blind for ten years. After recovering his sight, he entered upon a course of study with Dr. Bigelow, and obtained the secret of his treatment. Then he entered Ann Arbor College, in Michigan, and took a regular course of lectures in medicine. Came to California in 1849, in the steamer *Panama*, and landed in San Diego. Arrived in San Francisco on the 6th day of January, 1850. Went to Marysville and turned auctioneer, receiving as payment an "ounce" a day. Went to the mines and worked successfully, and on the Fourth of July following had $7,000 on hand, the result of hard work and perseverance. The breaking out of the cholera that year gave him abundant employment at his profession; but he caught the malignant infection and came near dying. Soon got disgusted with life at the mines and returned to San Francisco, about

February, 1851, with a capital of $12,000 to $15,000—a pretty good sum for the time spent in acquiring it.

The Doctor, after some doubt as to whether he should return East or remain in California, opened an office in Brenham Place, on the Plaza, where he continued to practice medicine and treat diseases of the eye, until burned out. His next office was at 737 Clay street, where he continued to treat patients successfully for twenty years. The writer has seen a returned Californian in the East, who declared to him that Dr. Pardee, of San Francisco, had restored his sight after two years' total blindness. Ill health caused him after a time to confine his practice altogether to diseases of the eye and ear. Patients flocked to him from all parts of the Pacific Coast, and he would frequently have from 80 to 140 patients a day visit his office. Half of his patients, at times, would have to be treated gratuitously.

In 1865 Dr. Pardee returned to the States, and graduated at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, having left his business in San Francisco in charge of a son of Dr. Bigelow. After an absence of two years, he returned to San Francisco.

His first visit to Oakland was in 1852, where he hunted quail and rabbits, and was edified with the spectacle of bull and bear fights on Twelfth street. Was attracted towards the place by the excellence of the climate and the beauty of the scenery, and would have settled in it long before he did, only for the difficulty offered to speedy transit by the bar at the mouth of the creek. Finally, the Doctor did come over, in 1867, and has been a steadfast and prominent Oaklander ever since, holding various public positions and offices of trust. In 1869 he was elected to the City Council, and was re-elected in 1870, 1871, 1872, and in 1876 was placed in the honorable position of Mayor of the city, by his fellow citizens.

The Doctor was always an ardent Republican in politics, having attended the very first meeting of that party organized in San Francisco. In Oakland he was, from the first, a leading man in the councils of his party, and was elected to the Legislature as joint Assemblyman with Mr. Crane, in 1872, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. There was no more popular member in the house to which he belonged; his genial manners and fund of anecdote, as well as his practical ability, having made him a general favorite. Several important local measures were passed through his exertions, and he received an ovation from his fellow-citizens on his return home at the conclusion of his arduous legislative labors.

He has been a successful business as well as professional man. Mining stocks had charms for him as well as others, and he has been generally successful in his ventures—as the phrase goes, "coming out ahead."

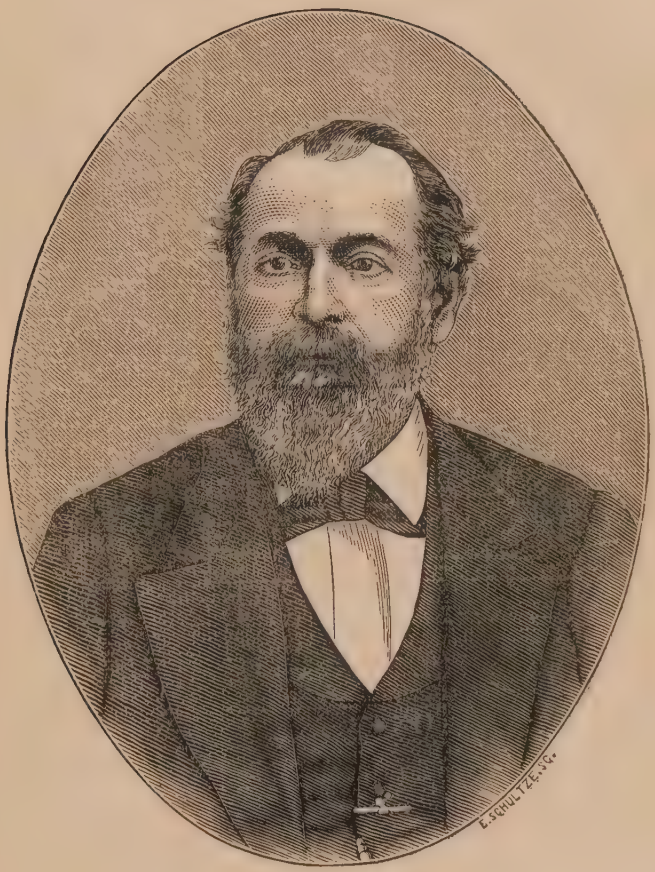
Dr. Pardee is distinguished as a marksman, having made shooting a hobby nearly all his life. In 1866 he made his best score; he shot with Warren Land, at San Bruno Station, for $1,000—making, in one hundred successive shots, 131 inches, from center of target to the bullseye—the best target known to the world. The demand upon him for fac-similes of that target was so great that he had them lithographed, and they have been sent to all parts of the world.

Dr. Pardee was married in 1855 to a young lady of his own name in San Francisco. In 1857 his only son and child, now a fine young gentleman attending the State University, was born. His wife died in 1870, and he has been since a widower. There are few more elegant homes in Oakland than that of the Mayor, on the corner of Eleventh and Castro streets, where he dispenses hospitality to those friends whom he is happy to have about him. He is yet a comparatively young man, and looks good for much future service.

FRANCIS KITTRIDGE SHATTUCK.

No man in this community has worn so well in public life as the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Essex, Essex County, New York, where he was born in the year 1825, and reared on a farm. Before coming to California, he both farmed and merchandized in his native State. He came to California on Feb. 22d, 1850, in the steamer *Oregon*. Among his fellow-passengers was the late Geo. M. Blake, with whom he subsequently ever remained on terms of intimacy. He went to the mines, and continued mining for a couple of years with indifferent success.

In the month of January, of the year 1852, he settled in Oakland Township, and farmed out at Berkeley in company with his late partners, William Hillegass and Mr. Blake. At this time there were but about fifty to one hundred people in Oakland, including Carpentier, Moon, Adams, A. W. Burrell, S. H. Robinson, Samuel J. Clark, L. J. Hardy and Edward Gibbons. He and his partner were the first American farmers in the township, and his residence there was a reason for the prominence and importance subsequently attained by the locality since named Berkeley, and which title was the suggestion of Frederick Billings. The land was very productive,



HON. F. K. SHATTUCK.

prices were good, and farming paid well. After a while he and his partner started a livery stable, at the foot of Broadway, and took up his residence in Oakland. He was elected to the City Council in 1856 ; as was also his partner, Mr. Hillegass. Mr. Shattuck continued to fill the position of Councilman for three or four years, and in 1859 was elected Mayor of the city. Honors continued to crowd thickly upon him. In 1858 he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the newly-organized Agricultural Society ; and, in the same year that he was elected Mayor of the city (1859), he was elected an Assemblyman to the State Legislature, as a Broderick Democrat, serving the following year. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors since 1860, with the exception of two years.

In 1861 he and his partner invested in Mount Diablo coal-mines, having purchased the Stewart mine, which was by them called the Central mine. They formed a company to work it, and incorporated it in 1863, Mr. Shattuck holding the position of President, and which he has held ever since. This mine worked from fifty to one hundred men, whose wages varied from $2.50 to $4 per day. Their coal was teamed to vessel at Antioch, and was disposed of by contract. It was worth $7 per ton, delivered at the landing. It is principally used for generating steam and manufacturing purposes. This mine is estimated to be worth now $150,000, although not in actual operation. The investment in this enterprise always paid well. Mr. Hillegass died at the beginning of the present year, leaving a fortune estimated at $200,000.

The firm, amid their various other enterprises, engaged in raising stock and dealing in real estate. Messrs. Shattuck and Hillegass may, with propriety, be called the pioneers of Berkeley. There was not a house within sight when they settled there, and they labored persistently for its selection as the site for the State University, coöperating in this regard with the late Doctor Durant. The State University grounds constitute a portion of the land originally held by them. Mr. Shattuck has served his last term on the Board of Supervisors, and desires hereafter to avoid public life. He is also contracting his business operations, having sold his livery stock in November of the present year. It should have been mentioned in the proper place, that in 1869 Mr. Shattuck was the Republican candidate for State Senator, and was defeated by the late Edward Tompkins, one of the ablest men that ever entered the California Legislature. In the affairs of 1869, as printed in their proper place in this

volume, by some mistake, Mr. Tompkins' majority has been credited to Mr. Shattuck. He is yet a comparatively young man, and in the prime of life. But few have served the public so long and so faithfully, and he is now entitled to a respite, at least, from the cares and labors of public life. Mr. Shattuck was married, in New York, in 1855, having made a trip home for the purpose, but possesses no family.

COL. JOHN C. HAYS.

There is probably not a man in Alameda County with a more interesting personal history than "Col. Jack Hays, the Texan Ranger." He was distinguished before he came to California for his military career in border warfare. That, however, which has most direct interest, is the fact that he is one of the founders of Oakland.

Colonel John Coffee Hays is a native of Wilson County, Tennessee, where he was born in the year 1817. He was raised on a farm, but went to Texas when he was but seventeen or eighteen years of age, and entered the military service of that revolted State under General Sam Houston. Texas remained an independent State from the year 1835 to 1846, when she was taken into the Union. Her military force at first consisted of volunteers, but subsequently a regular but small army was organized, of which Col. Hays was placed in command. When the Mexican war broke out, he commanded his *corps* of Texan troops under General Taylor, which consisted partly of several companies of cavalry. He distinguished himself especially at Monterey, where the Texan soldiers led the van and bore the brunt of the battle. When General Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, surrendered to General Scott, he was made Colonel Hays' prisoner. The war was ended and peace proclaimed in 1848. The richness of the California gold mines soon spread far and wide, and called hither the adventurous and daring of every land. Col. Hays was in the van of the gold-seekers, although he never mined after he came here. He crossed the plains to California in 1849, making San Francisco his objective point. The State and city governments were being organized when he got here, and the People's party enthusiastically elected the young Texan hero the first Sheriff of San Francisco, an office he held for four years. In 1852 he purchased, in connexion with others, the site of the City of Oakland, and successfully entered upon a career of city-building, laying out the place in town lots and disposing of them. The names of Hays and Caperton (his partner) have been affixed here to many a title-deed. In 1853 Mr.

Hays was appointed United States Surveyor-General by President Pierce, which office he filled to the satisfaction of all.

Col. Hays resides on a farm in the foothills of Oakland Township, where he possesses a very pleasant place. He is one of the leading Democrats of the State, and was a delegate from California at the late Presidential Convention at St. Louis. He is a man of family, and has a full-grown son who bears his cognomen. Col. Hays, although now fifty-nine years of age, is an active business man and an untiring worker.

In personal appearance, he is of medium height and slim. He is what is called an active, wiry man. His reputation as a business man is excellent, and his word is reputed to be as good as his bond.

DR. EZRA S. CARR,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a citizen of Oakland. He was born in Stephentown, Renssalaer County, New York, in the year 1819, and was educated in the Renssalaer Polytechnic School, Troy, New York, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineering; was three years an assistant in the New York Geological Survey; graduated in Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1842; was professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the above-mentioned institution eleven years; was also Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Philadelphia Medical College, Pennsylvania. In 1853 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Albany Medical College, and of Chemistry Applied to the Arts in the University; was Professor of Natural Science in the New York State Normal School, and Chemist to the State Agricultural Society. In 1856 was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, and of Agricultural Chemistry in the State University of Wisconsin; also, a Regent of said University; was one of the Commissioners appointed to make a geological survey of the State; was three years acting Professor of Chemistry in the Rush Medical College, Chicago; received the degree of LL. D. from Lawrence University; in 1868 removed to California, and in 1869 was appointed Professor of Agriculture, Chemistry and Horticulture in the University of California; in 1875 was elected Superindent of Public Instruction in this State; has been President of two State Medical Societies and Vice-President of the National Medical Association; has been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since its foundation; has been a constant contributor to medical and educa-

tional literature, and is the author of a work, issued in 1865, entitled "Patrons of Husbandry of the Pacific Coast." Although placed in nomination by the Republicans, Dr. Carr is no politician, and his election by a large majority over a popular man, is an indication that, in making choice of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, the people considered fitness and capacity as the best tests of merit. Dr. Carr is fortunate in his helpmeet, Mrs. Jennie C. Carr, who is a lady of culture and scientific attainments as an educator, and ably assists him in the performance of his official duties.

THOMAS EAGAR.

There are few men now among us who have seen more of California life than Thomas Eagar, or that can weave a more interesting narrative of his experiences. He came to California with the first American colony that landed upon our shores, and was one of the very first Americans to explore the Contra Costa.

He is a native of Sing Sing, New York, where he was born in 1830. He arrived in California in July, 1846, in the ship *Brooklyn*, being then 18 years of age. Space will not now permit a recital of that vessel's voyage, the character of her passengers, the objects and aims of the colonists, her stay at the Sandwich Islands, etc. Suffice it to say that the passengers were for the most part a Mormon colony, headed by the well-known Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco. Mr. Eagar's narrative has more than a personal interest, and is here given in as few words as possible.

He says that within a week or ten days after their arrival in San Francisco, a party of six, of which he was one, crossed over to the Contra Costa in a whale-boat, to Victor Castro's rancho, and went hunting. They returned to the boat on foot, after camping out a night. The next morning they proceeded with their boat in the direction of Martinez, desiring to reach the Marsh ranch, of which they had heard. When within sight of the Straits of Carquinez and Napa river, they did not know which direction to take, and it being evening, they went ashore and camped until morning. Then they saw by the flow of the tide which direction to sail. They proceeded up the straits and landed at Benicia, where there was not then a habitation, nor even an embarcadero, and landed on the beach or bank. The whole slope now occupied by the town was then covered with wild oats. From there they crossed to Martinez and found a good place to land below the tules. It was then known as

HON. THOMAS EAGAR.

the Welch ranch. They went ashore, lighted a fire, shot a mess of quail and had supper. On the shore they found a heap of elk horns. There they camped all night, and did not seek the house.

Next morning they proceeded toward Dr. Marsh's ranch, on the north side of the peninsula; they did not find the house, and got lost in the tules for two days, having passed by the present site of Antioch. There was not a solitary habitation in view. They then made their way back, touching where the New York landing is now. The party started off to kill something for supper, and left Eagar in charge of the boat; while there alone he saw an Indian—the first human being they had met—crossing from the Montezuma hills in a tule, or rush, boat, which he managed very expertly; it was in form almost square, about six feet, and was propelled with a paddle. He approached and behaved in a friendly manner, and waited until the hunting party returned with a beef and cooked a part of it, of which he partook. At Martinez they camped for the night. Wild cattle were plentiful everywhere, and the whole country was covered with wild oats; antelope, deer and elk were in great abundance. One of the party wantonly set fire to the wild oats, to see how it would burn, and the result was a prairie fire which spread all over the country. Next morning they sailed for Yerba Buena, and got home that night, after an absence of nine days. About two months later Mr. Eagar crossed over again, on an invitation to visit the Estudillo ranch, and landed from a boat at the embarcadero, up San Leandro creek. He was hospitably received, and entertained for a week by the family. On the ranch they raised corn, melons, beans and wheat; each ranch had a mill worked by horse-power. Beans and tortillas were present at every meal, as well as plenty of beef. The children of the family received their education at home, there being no schools. There was always plenty of company and plenty of saddle-horses to ride at the ranch; while there saw both deer and antelope.

Mr. Eagar betook himself to Monterey, then the capital of the State, in the Spring of 1847; was there at the same time that General Sherman was. Thence he went to Los Angeles, which appeared then to be a nice town. There, for the first time, he saw California gold, which was brought down from the San Fernando mountains, back of Los Angeles. Stevenson's regiment was there at the time. Was there about three months, when he returned to Monterey and clerked; was there when the rumor came that electrified the world—that of the discovery of gold at Sutter's mill at Coloma. At first the

report was received with incredulity; but, in a few weeks, it was confirmed, and then there was a commotion, everyone who could get away being soon on the march for the mines. There was then at Monterey a number of American families—the Larkens, Leeses, Stokes and others—that made an agreeable society of themselves.

He was soon *en route* for the new El Dorado, with three yoke of oxen and an adobe cart, loaded with dry goods. The journey occupied twenty-one days to the dry-diggings on the Consumnes river. On his way up he saw General Sutter, who had about one hundred Indians at work making a *passio*, or road, into the mountains. Was accompanied by a negro, and his brother William, who came out with him as a printer for Sam. Brannan. He pitched his tent in a desirable place, and sent his brother and the negro down to the creek for water. Remaining too long, he went down after them, when he found his colored companion with $15 worth of gold and his brother with $10 worth, taken out of the river. Had some silver coin with him, and bought gold dust for $5 an ounce. After a while he pulled up stakes and went to the dry-diggings, afterwards called Hangtown, and now the well-known town of Placerville. It was soon the mining center of California. There were there then about a hundred cabins, occupied by a number of families. There were a good many women and children. Here he cleared about $10,000 by trading. Among the people he knew there were Michael Murray and J. A. Neal, both subsequently pioneers of Murray Township in this county. Murray had splendid diggings. Left the mines in the following Spring and returned to Monterey, where he was present during the session of the Constitutional Convention, the meetings of which he attended as a spectator. Visited Sacramento, Marysville and Stockton, before they were laid out and named towns.

In 1849 Mr. Eagar went to San Francisco, where he remained till the year 1854. In 1854 he went to lumber-making at Corralitos, in Santa Cruz County, and made some money. The price of redwood lumber was then but $12 per 1,000 feet, yet it was profitable. Left there the same year and entered the Brooklyn or San Antonio redwoods, where he formed a partnership with a man named Brown, and started a steam saw-mill. Among those who made lumber there were T. B. and William Prince, Spicer, Thorne and Plummer. All combined produced about 12,000 feet of lumber per day, which was hauled to Larue's wharf, at San Antonio, by Michael Murray, Antonio Peralta, Albert Eldred and others. There it was worth $25 to

$35 per 1,000 feet. Lumber operations were very profitable. There were some very large trees in these redwoods, one measuring at the base 13 feet 9 inches in diameter. The forest was thick, and was about one and a half miles long by three-fourths of a mile wide. The trees were all cut down by 1858.

In 1859 he pulled up stakes again and went to Santa Cruz, where he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. In 1860 was elected to the Legislature again for the same county, and the following year was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. As will be seen by the annals of each year, Mr. Eagar took a prominent part from the first in the affairs of Alameda County. From 1861 to 1869 he spent most of his time engaged in the lumber business, in Washoe, Nevada, holding his residence here. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of California for Alameda County. He built his first house in Clinton, in 1854. There was quite a little village in San Antonio. The only houses in Clinton were Patten's, Chase's, Lacey's, Dr. Wentworth's, Mrs. Prescott's and Ault's. The people were very sociable, and parties were of constant occurrence. Returned to Brooklyn in 1869, and remained a year, when he again returned to Washoe. In 1871 he built a framing-mill for mines, in Carson, with peculiar machinery, for which he procured a patent. Is still running this mill, which is paying handsomely.

Mr. Eager married in Brooklyn, in 1854, taking for wife a Miss Angelina Ann Tupper; the union proving a most happy one, and a large family, consisting of what are now mostly young men and women, the result. Mr. Eagar has a beautiful and comfortable home, and is now in a position to rest on the labors of many years. It is pleasant to sit at his fireside and hear him tell of his pioneer experience. He is yet a young man and in the prime of life. A more agreeable couple than himself and wife, and a more amiable family, are hard to find.

E. D. BLOCK.

Emanuel D. Block, of Oakland, is now the pioneer merchant of Alameda County. He is a native of Bavaria, but came to the United States when very young. In 1852 he reached California from New York, and soon sought out a desirable location in which to commence merchandizing. His natural sagacity soon convinced him that this side of the bay would rapidly develope, and he selected San Leandro

as the most desirable and central place in which to locate in the newly-formed County of Alameda. There, then, he established himself in the year 1853. He was young; so was the county; and both had a bright future before them. Both have now absolutely realized that future. San Leandro soon became the county seat, and business flourished. The store occupied by Mr. Block in San Leandro is the one now occupied by Mr. Ferdinand Meyers.

In 1863 Mr. Block opened a dry-goods store in Oakland, still carrying on his general store in San Leandro. The place he first occupied at the present county seat was in Valdez' block, on the east side of Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets. His next move was to Delger's old block, on the opposite side of the street, and there he continued, gaining customers and increasing his business, till October, 1869, when he removed to the then new block on the corner of Broadway and Ninth streets, "away up town." Here his business so increased that the aid of a desirable partner became necessary; and in 1871 he admitted Mr. Andrew Barnes Bennison, a young gentleman who, by his address and tact as a dry-goods clerk, had won very favorable opinions, into partnership with him. Since then the business has gone on increasing in a remarkable manner. In 1874 it became necessary to build an addition of forty feet to the store, and now its full length of 100 feet is shelved and filled to the ceiling with all kinds of seasonable fancy and staple dry goods, the stock on hand at present being very extensive. Twelve persons, including the principals, are employed in this mammoth establishment, and it is enlivening to behold the stream of richly dressed ladies that are constantly entering and departing. It is encouraging to see a pioneer thus prosperous.

JAMES BUSKIRK LARUE.

In 1850 Brooklyn, now East Oakland, was only known as the embarcadero of San Antonio, so named after the Peralta rancho. Unlike Oakland it consisted of rolling ground, and was "out of the woods." It commanded beautiful views and presented a handsome site for a town, mayhap a city. Vessels of considerable size were able to sail up to it and load and discharge freight.

The late Jas. B. Larue was the first man to fully appreciate the advantages of this beautiful location. In 1851 he moved from San Francisco, bought land from Antonio Peralta, and settled there with the determination of building a town and establishing a commerce.

HON. JAS. B. LARUE.

There is no grander spectacle in our civilization than of those daring, persevering men going forth to subdue the wilderness and build up communities. Who that has not passed through it can appreciate the ordeal of labor, anxiety, suffering and disappointment that they have to endure? Mr. Larue is recognized as the pioneer of Brooklyn, and as such he is treated here.

He was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, on the 6th day of February, 1800, and died in Brooklyn, in this county, on the 7th day of January, 1872, after a protracted illness of several months. Mr. Larue was "a man of affairs," as the French say—always planning some new enterprise or perfecting some old one.

In his native State he was engaged in the manufacture of paper; but feeling that the boundless West offered opportunities and openings for his active enterprise and unlimited energy, he set out for Michigan in 1836 and settled there. He entered largely into the business of lumber-making in that State, and pursued it successfully for a period of years. But a crisis came; lumber was a drug in the market; and ends had to be met. No matter how good a manager, how able a financier, how shrewd a calculator, disaster from depression of business will overtake the best, and in this way Mr. Larue had to succumb to misfortune. He behaved honestly, and gave all he had up to his creditors. While a resident of that State his worth and wisdom were appreciated, and at one time he was put forward as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated because the party that nominated him was defeated.

He started for California in 1849, in company with a number of others. He worked a short time in the mines, then returned to San Francisco for a while, and in 1851 permanently located on the bright side of the bay at San Antonio. Here he kept store, sold lumber and dealt in real estate. He owned the whole of the land on the south side of the hollow and a good deal on the other.

In the year 1857 he became associated with a number of persons in establishing an opposition ferry line between Oakland, Brooklyn and San Francisco, believing, as he did, that the rates of fare and freight then charged were excessive and detrimental to the interests of this side of the bay. Upon the formation of the company, which was called the "Oakland and San Antonio Steam Navigation Co.," he was chosen President. The steamer *Confidence* was bought. Out of her was built the steamer *San Antonio*, which commenced running in April, 1858. The rate of fare was reduced to 25c., one-half

the former rate, while the rates of freight were reduced, in many instances, two or three hundred per cent. In the Fall of 1858 the steamer *Oakland* was built, and during the following Summer a very lively opposition was kept up between the old and the opposition lines, during which time the steamer *Contra Costa*, of the Minturn line, was blown up and several lives lost.

The enterprise did not pay as well as its promoters anticipated, and a large majority of them were anxious to sell out. The California Steam Navigation Company bought quite a large amount of the stock and tried very hard to get a majority of it. Thus he was forced to buy a sufficient amount to control the whole business or allow the whole scheme to fail; and, in doing so, he became largely involved. In 1862 the Oakland and San Francisco Railroad and Ferry line was established, and the steamers were sold to that company. But the great object which he sought to establish, viz.: frequent and rapid communication with San Francisco, with low fares and freights, was accomplished. The large amount of real estate which he then owned he retained, and since has largely increased in value.

Very few men were possessed of a better judgment of "men and things" than James B. Larue. In matters of law his judgment was superior to many professional lawyers. One instance may be cited to show what faith he had in his own judgment and how persistently he followed it up. When the opposition ferry line was established, the Contra Costa Steam Navigation Co., Charles Minturn, agent, was supposed to have the exclusive right to run and maintain a ferry between Oakland and San Francisco, under a contract with Carpentier and others, and suit was commenced against the opposition company. Many lawyers said it would be useless to resist, for Minturn undoubtedly had an exclusive right. The suit was finally decided, in the U. S. Supreme Court, in favor of the opposition company. One of the best lawyers of the San Francisco bar once said: "If I could beat J. B. Larue in a law-suit, it would be a big feather in my cap." He was warm-hearted and genial in his nature, and beloved by his family and by all who knew him intimately. He gave freely to all public institutions of the town. He presented the lots on which the Presbyterian church is built; also, the Episcopal; also, the lot for the engine-house, besides being the largest contributor to buy a fire-engine. He was a member of the Legislature of the State of Michigan before his departure, and of the State of California subsequently. He was possessed of fortitude to a remarkable degree, which, coupled

with his great financial ability, always enabled him to extricate himself from the troubles to which his enterprise sometimes subjected him.

Before his last and fatal illness he commenced the erection of the most elegant residence is East Oakland, but which he did not live to see completed, much less enjoy.

He left, besides his wife, a family consisting of four sons and one daughter, all well-known and respected members of the community. His son James, who succeeded him in business, displayed his father's shrewdness and enterprise, and continues to devote his best energies to the advancement of his adopted home—beautiful Brooklyn.

After Mr. Larue's death, his widow, who was also his cousin, returned to the old family homestead at Bergin, where the Larues and Buskirks are long remembered, and made a protracted visit. The old pioneer pair are now no more, for she followed her husband to the better land last year.

WILLIAM HAYWARD.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is about as well known as any man in Alameda County. After him is named the beautiful little town in Eden Township, originally the homestead of one of the numerous Californian family of Castro, who owned so many leagues of land and whose thousands of cattle covered hill and plain.

William Hayward is a native of Massachusetts, in which State he was born in the year 1815. After many mishaps by sea on his voyage hither from New York, he landed in San Francisco on the last day of October, 1849, having been six months and eight days making the trip via Cape Horn. He came to California, like everyone else, to make his fortune and return. After his arrival in San Francisco he started with some companions for the mines, where he had indifferent success, but met many adventures. After getting thoroughly disgusted with life at the mines, he returned to San Francisco and engaged in road-making. After finishing a contract to build the old Mission road, tried the mines again in the Mariposa country. From there he entered the Livermore valley, in 1851, and stopped awhile. He went thence, via Martinez, to San Francisco, and purchased a scythe to cut hay, which latter he stacked in the Amador valley, between Dublin and Limerick, with old Amador. His next location was the Palomares cañon, between his present residence and Dublin. Here he found good water, pitched his tent and remained a month, shooting deer.

He found a note left in his tent one day, informing him that he was a squatter. Then Castro, the owner of the ranch, sent for him, and offered him land for a farm. Was of the impression before that it was all Government land. He accepted the offer and pitched his tent on the ground opposite his hotel, in the Fall of 1851. Had made the acquaintance of Jas. B. Larue, when in San Francisco. He had a dairy there near the Mission Dolores, and there milked Spanish cows for him. When Hayward settled on the Castro ranch he went across to San Francisco, and purchased some cows for his new farm, of Mr. Larue. Besides farming, Hayward started a small store, while yet residing in his tent, and improvised hotel accommodations. In the following Fall he built 30 feet of his long house. He also engaged in road-making, and constructed most of the roads in his neighborhood, for the county. Was a stock-holder and Director in the Larue Steamboat Company, and lost $10,000 in the speculation. A. W. Swett, of Brooklyn, and himself, stood by Larue to the last, in that enterprise, which, however disastrous to themselves pecuniarily, was of great service to the county. Served the county in the Board of Supervisors, and was once a candidate for the Legislature.

Guillermo Castro, the owner of the ranch, held six leagues of lands in the hills. He employed about 100 persons, Mexicans, Indians and South Americans. Among the latter were a number of exiles. Castro's first bad move, he says, was made in 1852, when he took $35,000 with him to the southern country, to buy new stock, and employed 150 to 175 vacqueros to drive them to his ranch. He could not keep the money until he made his purchase, and spent it in gambling. In 1856 he mortgaged his ranch. Then he sold enough land to Hayward, Hughes, Maddox, Corey and others, to get out of debt, besides $3,000 to $10,000 which he unprofitably spent in San Francisco. It was then that he had to mortgage to Atherton, who got hold; and finally, in 1864, gave him $30,000 to give the ranch to him. Then Castro went to South America, taking all his family with him, excepting a daughter, married to one of the Peraltas, and Louis, the present County Surveyor. Messrs. Chittenden & Simpson, Attorneys, had the legal management of the ranch. The once opulent lord of so many leagues and so many herds, employing as many servants as a feudal baron, died some years since in his South American exile home, no doubt bitterly regretting the misuse he had made of his splendid opportunity.

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hayward got married, the particular year the writer does not now remember, but knows, as a guest at her hotel, that Mrs. H. is a good housekeeper. Mr. H. is now in independent circumstances; owns a popular family hotel, which is full of guests in the summer months; farms about 60 acres of land; has a town named after him, and is *ex-officio* Postmaster. He has had a most eventful career, and were all the incidents of his life narrated, they would make a most interesting volume.

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Few men in Alameda County are better known than Duncan Cameron. He is a native of O'Delltown, County of Huntington, Canada, close to the New York border. He came to California via Cape Horn, from New York City, and arrived in San Francisco September 24th, 1849. On the voyage he was twice shipwrecked, and suffered considerable privations. In San Francisco he for a short time traded in groceries, and in January, 1851, went farming in Pacheco Valley, and continued all winter. Here he turned up the virgin adobe for the first time, and found it hard work. He returned to San Francisco for a spell, and lost all his capital in trade. After this he worked for a while at Sacramento. Disliking the place on account of its unhealthfulness, he sought another location and pitched upon San Antonio, which he reached via Martinez, on horseback. He started the first livery stable in the place with three horses, which he kept in a yard. It was for a time precarious work, but the business lived.

At that time there was no wharf, merely a little embarcadero, in the place. The means of communication with San Francisco was by launches and whaleboats manned by Portuguese, who would pull across the bay when there were passengers enough to make a load. The charge for crossing in this manner was $2.00 a trip, and it took about four hours to make it. The only inhabitants of the town then were a butcher named Fuller, Allen, Chase, Larue, the Pattens, Michel, and Lemoine, besides some Portuguese who boated, fished, and raised poultry. There were some Mexicans and Californians who were employed about the ranches. One hundred Chilanos made the place at one time a rendezvous. There were two saw-mills then in the Redwoods, and two more were built afterwards. They were Prince's, Spicer & Witherill's, Tupper and Brown's, and Thorne's. They continued about five years, until the timber was all cut down.

The livery business did well, and in 1853 he built a large stable and had eight or ten horses. This he sold out within a year, and in

1854 bought a piece of ground and built upon it, concluding to make Brooklyn his permanent home. Purchased the Post-office block, now the most valuable property in the town. In 1854 married Miss Annie Lydia Maddox, of Castro Valley. At this time there was no farming done, only what was done by the Pattens and Chase. In fact, none was done down the valley nearer than San Lorenzo. On the Alameda encinal there were only Wickware, Hibbard, Aughenbaugh and Brower, who raised tomatoes and other vegetables on the edge of the peninsula, close to the estuary. Larue and Patten had some squatter troubles, Larue having pre-empted some water front claimed by the latter; but in a lawsuit the latter was beaten.

It was in 1856 that Mr. Cameron started in the stage business, which brought him his special popularity and local fame. He started an opposition line to McLaughlin's, then running. The run to San José was very lively. For a time the fare was only $1 per passenger between San Antonio and San José, and the trip was most expeditiously made. The opposition was kept up for several years, when Cameron was compelled to withdraw.

"Dunk," as he was familiarly called, filled various public positions, from Constable to Supervisor. He was Road Overseer and Public Administrator; for three years he filled the position of County Supervisor. He took always an active and earnest part in politics, and was in succession a Whig and a Republican.

In 1858 he bought a quantity of land for farming purposes, which, however, he partly disposed of in 1861. Previous to the real estate excitement of 1868, he purchased a tract of land north of the town of Brooklyn, known as the Cameron Tract, for $18,000, which he disposed of within a year for $50,000. Mr. Cameron has a brother, now in the East, named Carlysle, who was for a while Justice of the Peace for Brooklyn Township, and a frequent contributor to the columns of the local press, always writing in a pleasant, humorous vein. Mr. Ashley Cameron, for many years a prominent resident of Washington Township, is also a brother. His aged father lived in this county for a number of years, and his was the oldest name on the great register of Alameda County, before he returned to his old Eastern home.

Having acquired a considerable competency, Mr. Cameron has given his two children, a son and daughter, a superior education, and amuses himself with occasional trips from home, seeing the world, and comparing other places with that in which he lives. He never

wavers in the opinion that there is no place like Alameda County. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron being among the first American couples married in this county, there has always been an interest attached to them by the old settlers.

WILLIAM MEEK.

This gentleman is the model farmer of Alameda County. His residence is at San Lorenzo, and his ranch extends towards Haywards more than three miles. He left Van Buren County, Iowa, on the first day of April, 1847, and crossed overland to Oregon City, where he arrived on the 9th day of September, the same year, with a large party of immigrants. Among Mr. M.'s effects was a wagon loaded with fruit trees and seeds. This constituted the first lot of grafted fruit trees on the Pacific Coast. There were seedlings already in the country, introduced by the Hudson's Bay Company. Located at the town of Milwaukee, on the Willamette river, five miles from Portland, and went into the nursery business in June, 1848, with Mr. Henderson Lewelling, whom he had known in Iowa. In the Fall of 1848 he went to the California gold mines with an ox team, and remained till the following May. The party he came to California with, made the first wagon track from Oregon to California, passing through the Modoc country, and skirting the lava beds. On his return to Oregon, continued fruit-growing and lumbering, till December, 1859. That year sold out in Oregon, and removed to San Lorenzo, in Alameda County. His first purchase of land was 400 acres, of H. W. Crabb. This land originally belonged to the Soto grant. He subsequently bought 1,600 acres more, which made 2,000 acres. At first he devoted his attention to grain-growing and general farming. He managed his land with skill, and followed a system of rotation. In 1864 Mr. Meek farmed 2,200 acres of land, on which he had 20,000 almond trees, and sold from his nursery that year a similar number. He also planted out 7,000 more. He had 4,200 cherry trees, 3,000 plum and prune trees, 225,000 currant plants, making altogether 260 acres of fruit trees. No man bestows more care and attention on his land or experiments more successfully. He has a water reservoir in the foothills, about three and a half miles from his home, and the water is conducted in pipes through his lands for irrigation. In 1870 he erected the finest farm house in the county, which cost him $20,000, and the furniture $5,000 more. He has 90 head of horses, including 50 work horses and mules. He milks about a dozen cows,

and pastures 800 to 1,600 sheep, according to the season. He employs a large number of hands, but not Chinamen.

When he raised fruit in early days in Oregon, prices were very high and produced fortunes. Apples sold by the box, which was then about a bushel measure, for $1.50 a pound weight; cherries sold for $2 a pound, and plums $1. The year 1856 was the most profitable time for cherries; 1856–7 for apples. It was no uncommon thing to pay a dollar for an apple. He netted $45,000 in two years' business.

Mr. Meek has grown on his present land 80 acres of corn, producing 70 bushels shelled, to the acre. In 1874 he grew a marrowfat squash that weighed 149 lbs. In his nursery he grows oranges, lemons and limes. In one late year, he raised 50 acres of tobacco, which was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and which was highly prized. Mr. Meek's plan of rotation is as follows: Pastures 500 to 600 acres in one year; next year sows wheat; next barley, and next Chevalier and common barley. He makes cash rent out of the pasture. In 1873 Mr. Meek raised 30,000 centals of wheat and barley; but the writer has not learned of his operations during the past two years, which he has no reason to suppose have diminished.

Mr. M. was elected a County Supervisor for four terms, commencing in 1862. He is a married man, has raised a family, and unless the writer is mistaken, is a grandfather. He is a native of Ohio, and is now in his sixtieth year.

CAPT. THOS. WILLIAM BADGER.

Captain Thos. W. Badger, the subject of this sketch, is a well-known, enterprising citizen, and a pioneer of the State. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in the year 1828. Until his fifteenth year he was brought up on a plantation, when he went to sea, and followed a seafaring life until he came to San Francisco, on the 5th day of August, 1849, *via* Cape Horn. In San Francisco the Captain engaged in the shipping business, and had many vessels employed in the China, Australian, Mexican and coast trade, all of which he sold when he retired from the trade and opened his public park in Brooklyn, in 1872. He was also employed as Marine Surveyor for one of the principal insurance companies.

In December, 1856, the Captain was married in San Francisco; and, in September, 1857, he went with his wife on a trip to the east, taking passage on the ill-fated steamer *Central America*, from Aspin-

CAPT. T. W. BADGER.

wall. The steamer experienced very rough weather on the passage to New York, and the sea having put her fires out, she was at the mercy of the waves and wrecked. She had on board 600 passengers, 400 of whom were drowned. The captain and chief officers were among the lost, and Captain Badger took in hands the management of the wreck, which he kept afloat until relief came in the form of a Norwegian bark, which took on board the survivors. She would have gone down in twelve hours after her engines struck, but by his skill and management succeeded in keeping her afloat thirty-six hours. Four hours after relief came she sunk. To his efforts was attributed the saving of nearly 200 valuable human lives. On his arrival in New York he was presented with a silver trumpet, by a committee of citizens, as a token of their appreciation of his humane services, a memento which he will preserve until the day of his death. This trumpet bears the following inscription :

"Presented to Capt. Thos. W. Badger, by the *Central America* Fund Committee, in token of their high appreciation of his conduct on board the steamer *Central America*, at the time of the loss of that ill-fated vessel. PELETIA PERIT, President; LLOYD ASPINWALL, Secretary. New York, May 17th, 1858."

By this sad disaster Captain Badger lost $20,000 in gold coin, which he had with him at the time.

Under the administration of Governor Haight he held the position of Pilot Commissioner for the Port of San Francisco, which position was renewed to him by the present Governor, and which he holds at present.

In 1861 Captain Badger purchased his beautiful place in Brooklyn, and removed to this side of the Bay. Here he resided for several years; cultivating and ornamenting the ten acres of lawn, which he has since converted into a public garden.

In the beginning of 1872 he commenced building his great pavilion, and preparing his grounds for the reception of the public, and in April of the same year, after an expenditure of from $40,000 to $50,000, he threw Badger's Grand Central Park open to the public. The result was an almost immediate success. The great dancing hall is in dimensions 200 by 85 feet, and substantially and conveniently fitted up with seats, gallery, etc. The park comprises about ten acres of highly ornamented ground, being planted with rare trees and laid out in lawns and walks. Since the first opening, the proprietor, every winter, has made expensive additions of various kinds, and now

the park comprises, besides the pavilion, a large restaurant, dining room, ten-pin alley, museum, amphitheatre for games, menagerie, flower-garden, sailing-pond, etc., etc. The locality furnishes beautiful scenic advantages, and is always worthy of a visit. He has lately purchased another block of land adjoining his park on the west, and also owns the property on the north. It is his determination to keep on improving and beautifying until his grounds are absolute perfection and peerless. The leading Societies of the State now regularly choose this park for their annual celebrations, and it is engaged generally several months in advance. It is the proprietor's intention to fit up the pavilion for evening parties, and probably by next winter it will be the scene of nightly gaiety and festivity. Most people doubted the wisdom of Capt. Badger's enterprise when he first entered upon it; and no doubt it would have caused many less determined men to falter; but he has gone on steadily and his faith and perseverance have made his efforts eminently successful.

JOHN W. KOTTINGER.

This gentleman is a native of Austria, and came to California in 1849. If not the actual founder of Pleasonton, he is the next thing to it. He was the first settler after the grantee of the land, and was the first to start business there. He is an educated gentleman, and has always been highly respected as a citizen. At his house the first election for Murray Township took place after the organization of the county. He built his house there in the Summer of 1851, but became a settler in the Spring of 1850. His son Frank was born in 1852, the first child born in the place. Mr. K. is 56 years of age.

AUGUSTINE ALVISO.

Augustine Alviso was born at the Presidio of San Francisco, on the 28th day of August, 1809, and is the son of José Ygnacio Alviso and Margarita Bernal, two of the founders of California. At an early age he removed with his parents to the Mission of Santa Clara, where he grew to manhood. Here he was engaged, under his father, who was then administrator of that mission, in various capacities, mostly in the cultivation of the soil, overseeing and directing improvements then being made. On the 1st day of May, 1840, he was appointed by José Maria Amador foreman (mayor-domo) of the Mission of San José. He received from his predecessor as property belonging to said mission over 25,000 head of cattle, 40,000 head of sheep, and over 1,000 head of horses. There were also over 1,000 tame

Indians, most of them engaged in various industries, and under the control of the mission authorities. In the year 1841 there was a great drought. The scarcity of feed was such that it was necessary to send the Indians to the nearest forests of trees to chop the limbs for the stock to feed on. The year 1842 was a favorable one for rain, the low lands being all inundated. On the 5th day of May, 1842, he commenced to build a house on the Rancho Potrero de los Cerritos (in Washington Township), having obtained permission from the Governor of California to do so. In December of the same year he removed, with his family, to the rancho; and shortly afterwards obtained a grant of three leagues of land, in company with Tomas Pacheco, his brother-in-law, on which he continued to reside up to within one year past. While on his rancho, he engaged in the raising of horned cattle, sheep, horses, and in the cultivation of the soil. In the year 1844 he raised over 600 fanegas (120 lbs.) of wheat, 200 of beans, and over the same quantity of corn. The market for all these products was the Presidio Ruso, in Bodega. The price of wheat then was $3 for a fanega; for beans, $1.50; for corn, $3; the price of cattle was $1.50 per head.

In the year 1844 he took part in expelling Governor Micheltorena from the country, and was taken prisoner by Gen. John A. Sutter. Through the assistance of his friend, the late Robert Livermore, in the autumn of the same year, while camping near the latter's house in Livermore Valley, he escaped. Augustine Alviso married Maria Antonia Pacheco, the daughter of two colonists, on the 7th day of May, 1831. There were born to them five children—one girl and four boys—all of whom are now living. His wife departed this life on the 15th day of June, 1871.

Many of the immigrants and early settlers of the valley of Alameda will remember his hospitality and kindness of heart. It is gratifying to the members of his family that during his long life he has never been accused or even suspected of a dishonest act, or of breaking a promise, when once made. He is a good citizen and a distinguished patriot. At the time of the intervention against the Republic of Mexico by France, England, and Spain, in order to establish the empire of Maximilian, still retaining his liberal sentiments, he aided General Placido Vega, the representative of the Juarez Government in this State, with his means and influence. Señor Alviso has a worthy descendent in his son Valentine, at present Supervisor for Murray Township.

HENRY C. SMITH.

Henry C. Smith, a son of the late Maj. Timothy S. Smith, was born at Fort Defiance, Ohio, October 25th, 1824. Removed with his father to South Bend, Ind., in 1826, and the following year to St. Joseph, Michigan. In July, 1845, he emigrated to California. He left Fort Independence, Missouri, August 12th, 1845, and, after passing through many perils and hardships, arrived at Sutter's Fort, California, on Christmas-day of that year. In 1846 he entered upon military service under the celebrated Bear Flag, and served under General Fremont in his battalion, and remained in the service of the United States until peace was declared between Mexico and the United States. He was one of the first Alcaldes appointed by Gen. Riley, Military Governor of California. He was elected to the Legislature in 1852, from Santa Clara County, and acquitted himself with much credit, and organized Alameda County out of Contra Costa and Santa Clara. He was elected a Supervisor from Washington Township, in March, 1855, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of California, entitled: "An Act to create a Board of Supervisors for the County of Alameda," approved March 8th, 1855. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county, under that Act, was April 2d, 1855. September 3d, 1855, he was re-elected to the Board, and on its organization, September 12th, 1855, was elected chairman, which position he held while he continued a member, to December 1st, 1856, when he was succeeded by Joseph R. Mason. In 1859 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for County Clerk, but was unsuccessful—his opponent, Joseph R. Mason, being elected by a majority of 13 votes. In 1861 he removed to the State of Nevada with his family, and remained there till the summer of 1864, when he returned to this county. While in Nevada, he ran for the Assembly, but was defeated. In 1867 he removed to Livermore Valley, where he settled on a quarter section of government land, and continued to reside there till within a few weeks of his death. He was elected a Justice of the Peace for Murray Township in October, 1871, and assumed the duties of his office on the 1st day of January following. He resigned his office in December, 1872. He died in Livermore, November 24th, 1875, aged 51 years and 1 month, leaving a wife and grown-up family. Mr. Smith was a very genial and warm-hearted man, who never tired of serving his friends and making himself useful in the com-

HON. HENRY C. SMITH.

munity. His career was a very eventful one. He commenced to write his memoirs some time before his death, but made little progress with them.

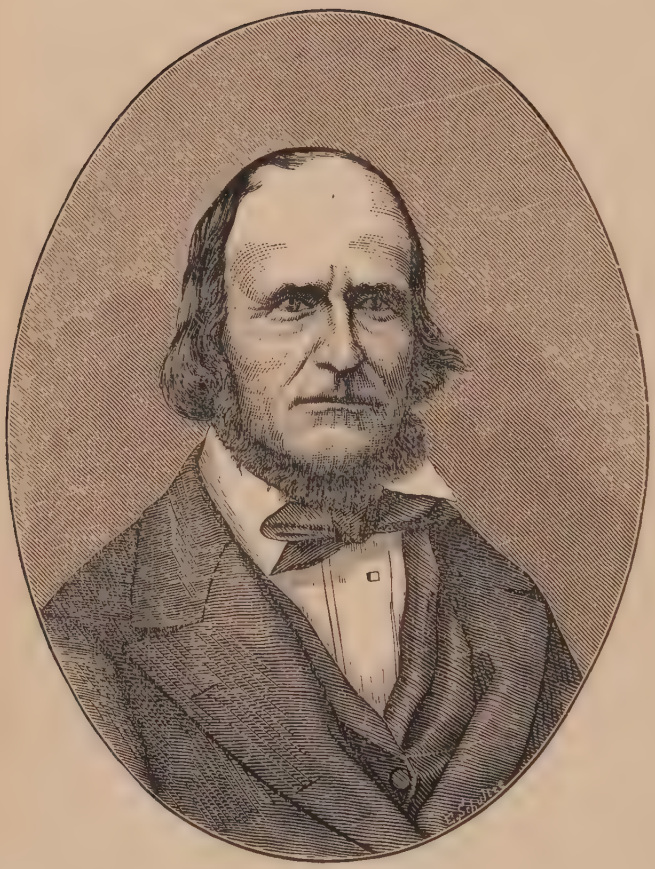
JOSÉ DE JESUS VALLEJO.

The name of Vallejo is one of the most illustrious in Californian history. The family is of Castilian origin. The subject of this sketch was one of thirteen children born of the same parents. He is an elder brother of Gen. Mariano de Guadalupe Vallejo, who has for many years been a prominent person in the country. His father was a native of Spain. His parents emigrated to Mexico when he was but an infant, and settled in the State of Guadalajara. They intended to educate him for holy orders, which he disliked, and he secretly joined Captain Rivera's expedition for the exploration of Upper California. One day, in the year 1771, when in the vicinity of the Mission of San Luis Obispo, and during the first months of its foundation, he beheld for the first time the woman who was destined in after years to be his wife. It was the day of her birth. He unexpectedly met a lady in travail, and about to bring a new being into the world ; and as there was no one, save her husband, to assist her, he acted as holder (tenedor). The lady was safely delivered of a girl, whereupon young Vallejo solicited of the parents the hand of their child, and a formal agreement ensued between the parties, conditioned that if at mature age the girl should willingly consent to the union, the ceremony should be duly performed. Time rolled by, and year after year transpired, until the *muchaca* had reached her fourteenth year, when the marriage took place ; and of the offspring of that union, already referred to, the subject of this sketch was the second son. The name of his mother, who was so romantically wooed and won, was Dona Maria Antonio Lugo. His father's occupation of a soldier required his presence in different localities at different times, and his family lived wherever he happened to be located. Sometimes he would be at Monterey, sometimes at San Francisco, and sometimes at San José. The General was born at Monterey in 1808, and Jesus was born at San José about the year 1800. Monterey, however, has always been the headquarters of the family, whose scattered members make pilgrimages thereto, as if to a Mecca. The education of the family probably was altogether domestic, although some schools were established. Somewhere about the year 1837 Señor Vallejo was appointed administrator of the Mission of San

José; since which he has resided there, and received the grant of the Arroyo del Alameda rancho of four square leagues, from Governor Alvarado, in 1842. In 1850 he built his present house, which occupies a prominent position nearly opposite the church. In 1853 he erected his extensive grist-mill, with its long water-flume, which cost a great deal of money. Señor Vallejo is a very retiring old gentleman, and is blessed with an interesting, grown up family of sons and daughters.

AUGUSTUS M. CHURCH.

This gentleman is a pioneer of Alameda County, and was its first County Clerk. He is a native of Allendale, Ontario County, New York, and came across the plains to California in 1849, in company with Lucius and Socrates Huff, James Morton, and one Pinney. After working for a time in the mines, he returned home, and came out again. In the Winter of 1851–2 he hunted deer in the Alameda hills with H. Cronkhite, George Fay, and Riley Gregg, and killed from fifteen to twenty a day. Sometimes would find as many as one hundred deer on the side of a mountain. What they killed were shipped to San Francisco from New Haven or Alvarado. Settled in Alvarado in the Spring of 1852, where his family joined him. There he merchandized until he was elected the first County Clerk, on the organization of the county, in 1853, when he sold out his store to Henry C. Smith. He served in the County Clerk's office, altogether, nine years, seven as principal and two as deputy to Joseph R. Mason. In 1857–8 Mr. Church was elected to and served in the Legislature with John W. Dwinelle. Left Alvarado for a year and resided in Brooklyn. Started store subsequently in Healdsburg, and lost $10,000 in merchandizing, in consequence of the extension of the railroad to Cloverdale. In December, 1872, removed to his ranch in Livermore Valley. In October, 1873, succeeded the late Henry C. Smith as Justice of the Peace for Murray Township, in conjunction with Dr. Marks, of Pleasanton, which office he still holds. Mr. Church was so unfortunate as to meet with a serious accident by the upsetting of a Concord coach, which tumbled over a precipice, in a cañon between Healdsburg and Calistoga, in April, 1859, which lamed him for life. A daughter, who accompanied him, also suffered injuries. Mr. Church, as a hunter, killed deer in the States of Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, coming across the plains, and in California. During the war he belonged to the Alvarado volunteer company. Is the father of nine children, of whom



ROBERT LIVERMORE.

five are living, as well as his wife. Has three sons and two married daughters. Owns a ranch of 320 acres in the Livermore Valley. Mr. Church was sixty years of age in June, 1876. Alameda County has no more respected citizen.

ROBERT LIVERMORE.

Robert Livermore, after whom is named the Livermore Valley, was a native of Bethnal Green, London, England, where he was born in the year 1799. In 1823 he entered the naval service of England on a man-of-war, and took part in several engagements. He subsequently entered the merchant service, and, in the year 1829, found his way to the port of Monterey, in California, then almost the only place in Upper California known to the rovers of the sea. In 1830 he found himself at San José, where he became first acquainted with his subsequent partner, Noreiga. He worked for some time at San José with one Juan Alvarez on his farm; there he learned the Spanish tongue. Being fair-haired, unlike the native race, he soon became a favorite, especially with the opposite sex. He subsequently found his way to the Rancho Agua Caliente, or Warm Springs, where he lived for some time with the Higuera family, and in the eyes of one of the females of which family he found favor and secured her for a companion through life.

He was next heard of in the Suñol Valley, where he built an adobe castle, and raised grain and cattle on the ranch now belonging to Charles Hadsell. Here his old acquaintance, Noreiga, found him, and the two friends resolved to secure a rancho in the great neighboring valley, then a barren waste. They settled in the Livermore Valley, on the Las Pocitas ranch, in 1835, and secured the grant in 1839. He subsequently purchased Noreiga's interest, and left the whole as an inheritance to his family of eight children and his good wife, who is yet alive. His death took place in February, 1858.

Livermore was a good and brave man. He was an excellent neighbor, and his house was always open to all comers. He had many encounters with the savages, who would prowl around and steal his horses and cattle, and plunder his place whenever they could. It was no joke to settle down in an open wilderness, menaced not only with wild cattle, but also wild men. His only neighbor was Amador, some five miles distant, at whose place his children chiefly resided. He cultivated the first land in that beautiful valley of which he turned the first earth, raising for his own use wheat, barley,

grapes and vegetables. Stock-raising, of course, was his principal occupation. As late as 1850 there were as many as 30,000 head of cattle in the valley, many more than there are now in the whole county. The spot where now is spread out the thrifty town which bears his name, was his rodeo ground, and here the daring vaqueros came with their bellowing and tumultuous herds, to have them counted and branded. How very different is the scene to-day. The pastoral life within those sunny valleys has, perhaps, forever passed away. The husbandman has come and is cropping the soil until it already gives signs of premature decay. The memory of the bold and adventurous little Englishman is deserving of all honor, and will be held in veneration by future generations.

HON. EDWARD GIBBONS.

State Senator Dr. Edward Gibbons is one of the pioneers of Alameda County, having arrived here in 1851. He is one of a numerous family who have made their homes in Alameda County, and contributed to its prosperity. Of the same family are Dr. Wm. Peters Gibbons, of Alameda, Rodmond Gibbons, of Oakland, and Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., of San Francisco. They are natives of Wilmington, Delaware, where Senator Gibbons was born in 1816, and is, therefore, in his sixtieth year. He graduated from the University of New York in 1841 and 1842, and removed to Memphis, Tennessee, the latter year. He there studied law for four years, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1848 he returned to Delaware and was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of that State. In 1850 he came to California on the steamer "Republic," then making her first trip, and was accompanied by his brother Rodmond. The two brothers went to the mines for a short time, after which they returned to San Francisco. Here the Senator, who was then prepared to fill any position in law, medicine or legislation, was appointed physician to the cholera hospital.

In the Fall of 1851 he set foot upon the soil of Oakland and settled there, practicing his profession of medicine. In 1855 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the City Council, and was re-elected in 1856. In 1857 he was elected Clerk and Treasurer, and was successively re-elected to the same position every year until 1863, when he was succeeded by E. P. Sanford. Having received the nomination for Mayor of the city, in 1864, he was elected to that honorable position; and again in 1865, went back to the Board as a Councilman, and was chosen for the position of President of that body.

The system of farming out the indigent sick that prevailed here for many years, was very repugnant to him, and he induced the Board of County Supervisors to establish an hospital, or infirmary, the plan for the building of which he drew out, and when established, he gratuitously gave the county the benefit of his services for one year, as physician. In 1868 he went East and remained absent for several years, visiting and living in different localities, as fancy or taste suggested. In 1873 he returned, and was a few months after nominated by the Independent Convention for State Senator. He was elected by a handsome majority, and has proved a most useful member of the State Legislature. In December, 1877, his term expires. Senator Gibbons is a thoroughly independent man in his political opinions; he has studied deeply the genius of American institutions, and has marked well the tendency of the evils that now fasten on the body politic. He is an ardent advocate of reform in the civil service of the Government, favoring competitive examinations for office. The Senator was married in 1852, and has one daughter, an only child.

JAMES BEAZELL.

Hon. James Beazell, Joint Senator and hold-over for Alameda County, is a native of Pennsylvania and 46 years of age. He came to California in July, 1852, and settled in Washington Township, where he started the first blacksmith shop in Centreville. He subsequently removed to Washington Corners, where he carried on business as a member of the manufacturing firm of Beazell, Crowell & Rix. A few years since he established a branch of the business in the new town of Livermore, where he has since resided, gaining success in his business and the esteem of his neighbors. On the retirement of Mr. Neal from the Board of Supervisors, in 1874, Mr. Beazell was elected in his stead for Murray Township. Having been elected State Senator in 1875, he resigned the position of Supervisor. He is a married man and a Democrat in politics.

M. W. DIXON.

Mathew William Dixon is one of the Assemblymen for Alameda County. He is a native of Virginia, and came to California from Jackson County, Missouri, in 1849, and is now 47 years of age. He settled in Santa Clara County, and resided there, farming, till 1865, when he moved to Alameda County. Mr. Dixon is an extensive farmer, with the greater portion of his land in Santa Clara County and

his residence in Alameda. Is acquainted with Alameda County since it was part of Contra Costa and part of Santa Clara. When he first came here it was owned by a very few persons, divided into large ranchos and covered with horses and cattle. The first occupants were a happy, contented people; but very few of them now enjoy the fortunes they then possessed. Mission San José was the only town in the county, and Oakland was only an embarcadero. The ground now occupied by the town of Livermore was used by Robert Livermore, Senior, as a rodeo ground, and Mr. D. was there present on several occasions when so used. The ground now occupied by the Town of Pleasanton was used for raising vegetables by the Bernals, who employed Indians to cultivate them.

Mr. Dixon is married, and has a family. He was elected to the Assembly last year as an Independent Democrat, and gave none but independent, honest votes, as the writer had opportunities to know. His Post-office address is Harrisburg.

D. W. GELWICKS.

Daniel William Gelwicks is one of the three Assemblymen for Alameda County. Is a native of Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland. Arrived in California, July 24th, 1849, from Illinois. Is a printer and journalist, and was for a number of years publisher of the *Mountain Democrat*, at Placerville, El Dorado County. Was State Printer from 1867 to 1871. Took up his residence in Oakland, a few years ago, and was elected to the Assembly by the Democratic party in 1875. Is 54 years of age and married.

T. F. BAGGE.

Theodore Ferdinand Bagge is an Assemblyman for Alameda County, having been elected on the Democratic ticket in 1875. Is a native of Denmark, and arrived in California December 30th 1851. His occupation embraces farming, gardening and manufacturing hermetically-sealed goods, being a member of the firm of James King of William & Co., San Francisco. He is an old resident of Oakland, and has grown with its growth, being indebted altogether to his perseverance and industry for his present independent position. He is a married man, 56 years of age, and, as is well known, an ardent Democrat.

E. T. CRANE.

Emerson Timothy Crane is a pioneer resident of San Lorenzo, and one of the leading fruit-growers in Alameda County. He is a native of New York, but started for California from Lafayette, Indiana, on the 12th day of February, 1850, and arrived in San Francisco on the 6th day of July following. In the same party came Rev. W. W. Brier and wife, Mrs. E. L. Beard and two sons. Spent the first two years of California life at the Mission of San José, farming, and removed to San Lorenzo in the Fall of 1852, where he has since resided. He has taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his own particular locality and the county generally. Mr. Crane has always been an ardent Republican, and attended the first convention of the party held in Alameda County in 1856, with Judge Hastings as chairman; and in 1872 was elected to the Legislature as Assemblyman. Mr. Crane is a brother of Addison Moses Crane, the first Judge of Alameda County, and one of the gentlemen most actively engaged in its organization.

ISHAM CASE.

This gentleman is a native of New York State, and is an old citizen of Alameda County. He has just retired from the Board of Supervisors, in which he has held the position of President for five years. He became early identified with the interests of Brooklyn Township, and was an officer of the Larue steamboat line when in operation. He is the father of a family, and is connected with the Larues, having married the only daughter of the late Jas. B. Larue. Mr. Case's most active occupation, of late years, has been that of farming in the Livermore Valley, where he owns a large ranch. He has also operated largely in mining stocks. He has ever been an active politician, and is a man who wields no inconsiderable influence in the Republican party. He is 43 years of age.

J. A. NEAL.

Joshua Ayres Neal is a native of New Hampshire, and came to California in March, 1847, in a sailing vessel. Sailed for some time up and down the coast, as a seaman. In 1848 was employed in a mercantile house, in San Francisco, and in '49 went to the mines. First appeared in Livermore Valley in December, 1850, and remained two years. Took up a ranch there, in 1854, and in 1863

removed to Pleasanton, of which he is one of the founders. Was married there to a daughter of the late Augustine Bernal, but has for a number of years been a widower. Mr. Neal is a gentleman with a long experience of California and Alameda County, and is universally respected. Served on the Board of County Supervisors for Murray Township, from 1871 to 1874, when he retired. Is 50 years of age.

HOWARD OVERACKER.

This gentleman is a native of Ohio and an old resident of Washington Township, of which he is one of its leading farmers. First served as a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1862, and continued to serve until 1866. Was again chosen in 1871, and has been a member ever since, serving more terms than any other member, excepting Mr. Shattuck. Mr. Overacker has many relatives in Alameda County, and is the father of an interesting family. His eldest son, now employed in the Tax Collector's office, is a graduate of the University of California. Mr. Overacker is 46 years of age.

O. H. BURNHAM.

Ozro Hill Burnham, Supervisor for the Sixth District, Oakland City, and the new President of the Board, is a native of New York. Was formerly a farmer, but for a number of years has been the leading member of the wood-milling firm of Burnham, Standeford & Miller, in Oakland City. Mr. Burnham was first elected to the Board in 1874. He has filled various public positions of late years in the City of Oakland, and seems destined for a career of further public usefulness. He is 44 years of age and married.

J. B. MARLIN.

Joseph Brady Marlin is a native of Pennsylvania. He emigrated to Oregon in 1853, but removed thence to San Lorenzo, where his brothers—John and Washington—also settled, in 1854. He is a prominent farmer and fruit-grower, and one of the popular men of the county. Was first elected County Supervisor in 1865, and has represented the township ever since on the Board, with the exception of the years 1869 and 1870. He is in his 50th year.

VALENTINE ALVISO.

This gentleman is a son of Augustine Alviso, whose biography is given elsewhere, and is "to the manor born." He received the best

part of his education in an Eastern college, and is the only native Californian who has ever occupied a seat on the Board of County Supervisors. He was appointed by Judge Nye to fill the vacancy in Murray Township, caused by the resignation of Senator Beazell in the Fall of 1875. He is an old resident of Murray Township, and is now in his 37th year.

W. C. MASON.

William Cowan Mason, Supervisor-elect for Brooklyn and Alameda Townships, is a native of Vermont and 46 years of age. Has resided in Brooklyn since 1870, where he carries on an extensive mercantile business, as a member of the firm of W. C. Mason & Co. Is a practical business man, and will, no doubt, be a very useful member of the Board. Mr. Mason is a man of family.

PETER PUMYEA.

This gentleman is Supervisor for the Fifth District, Oakland City, and was elected in 1875. He is a native of Illinois, a farmer and livery-keeper by occupation. Is the youngest member of the Board of Supervisors, being only 33 years of age.

J. A. CHASE.

Jerry Ancil Chase is Supervisor-elect for the Seventh District, comprising the First Ward and the outside portion of the Township of Oakland, until lately represented by Mr. Shattuck. Mr. Chase is a native of Maine, and a member of the mercantile firm of Chase & Baker, at Oakland Point. He is 40 years of age.

THE PERALTA FAMILY.

Luis M. Peralta, the grantee of the San Antonio rancho, died at San José, in 1851, at the advanced age of 96 years. His son, José Domingo, died at his residence near Berkeley, on the 3d day of April, 1865, and was about 60 years of age; Vicente, who died at his residence near Temescal, in June, 1871, was 59 years of age; Ygnacio, who died at his residence near San Leandro, in 1874, was 84 years of age; and Antonio Maria, the only surviving son, who resides at Fruit Vale, is about 75 years of age. One daughter, Guadaloupe, resides at San José, and is about 63 years of age; another, Louisa, died at Santa Clara in November, 1873; Trinidad died at Santa Clara, in 1872; Josefa, died at San José in 1862; and another

daughter of the old patriarch, died about twenty years ago. These daughters were the alleged claimants under the famous Sisters' title, which so long clouded titles to land in the City of Oakland and vicinity.

DANIEL INMAN.

Daniel Inman is the representative granger of Alameda County. He is a native of Tennessee, and came to California in 1849 from a Western State. Has been successively engaged as a miner, mechanic, farmer, cattle-trader and legislator, since he came to California. Is an old settler of Alameda County, and resides in the Livermore Valley, between Livermore and Pleasanton. Has always taken a lively interest in the public affairs of the country, and entered ardently into the granger movement on its introduction to this State, and is now president of the Grangers' Business Association. Served as Supervisor for Murray Township in the years 1867 and 1868. Mr. Inman was elected to the State Assembly, on the Independent ticket, in 1869, with Senator Tompkins and E. D. Lewelling; and was again nominated in 1873 for the same position, but was defeated. He is an active advocate of a narrow-gauge line of railroad from Livermore to Martinez, to which he has given a good deal of attention. Is a man of family, and forty-six years of age.

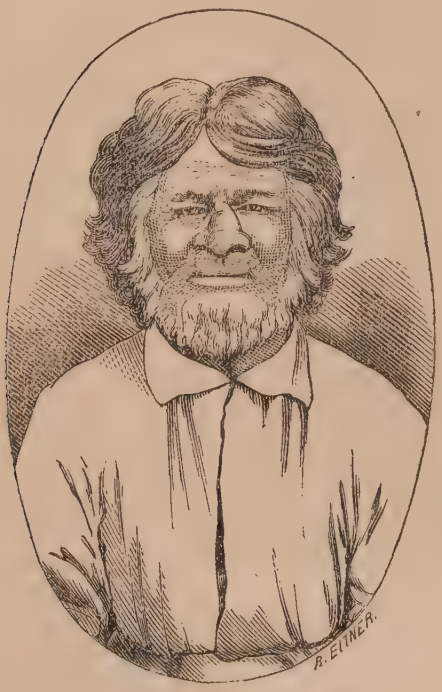
AUGUSTINE BERNAL.

This old native settler of Alameda County died at his residence in Pleasanton, on the 19th of June, 1872, in the 87th year of his age. He was born at the Santa Terrissa rancho, in Santa Clara County, Cal., and served under the Mexican Government as a lieutenant for more than twenty years. For his faithful services as a soldier, the same government granted him eleven leagues of land in the San Ramon and Livermore Valleys, known as the "Rancho el Valle de San José," and which he generously divided equally with his brother, Juan Pablo Bernal, and two sisters. The rancho, as patented, contained 48,000 acres, and extended from Suñol Valley to Livermore. He was twice married, and left a widow and large family of sons and daughters to mourn his loss. He was much respected for his honesty, integrity, genial and generous disposition, and a large concourse of friends and neighbors followed his mortal remains to their last place of abode, in the Old Mission churchyard, at the Mission San José. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in Murray Township, and was composed of upward

of sixty carriages. Previous to his death Mr. Bernal had been in feeble health for two or three months, and when his time came, breathed his last in peace, thus crowning a long and useful life with a Christian death in a ripe old age.

He was an exception to the general run of his countrymen. He was very careful and held on well to his property, and made it secure by dividing it in time among his children. The result is that the Bernals hold their ground on the original grant better than any other of the native families.

BRUNO, A MISSION INDIAN.



The above engraving is an exact likeness of "Old Bruno," the last of the Mission Indians, said to be nearly one hundred years of age, and who boasts that he remembers the building of the first mission of San José. He is now in the Almshouse at San Francisco.

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IMPORTER OF CARPETS

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MISCELLANEOUS.

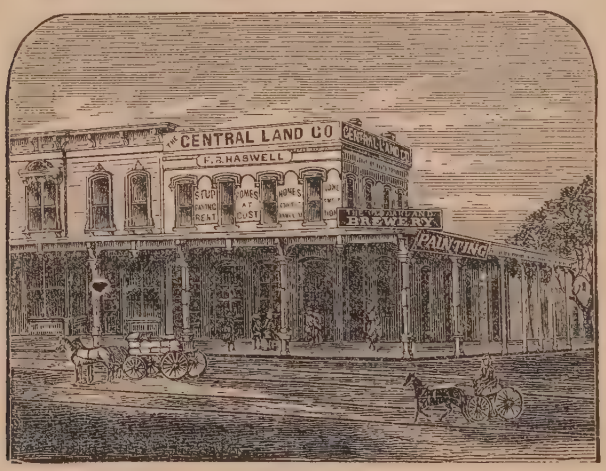
BUILDING PROGRESS.

The progress made in building for the past few years has been something marvelous, especially in the City of Oakland. And it rather increases than diminishes. At Oakland Point, Berkeley, Temescal, East Oakland, Alameda, San Leandro, Haywards, Livermore, the same evidences of increase are perceptible, as in the central portion of the City of Oakland. Houses are built and occupied as if the work of magic.

In 1864, by actual count, 1063 houses were erected in Oakland city alone, and the ratio of increase for 1875 and 1876 has greatly augmented. During the present year the era of brick structures may be said to have fairly commenced. Strangers, as well as citizens who have been some time absent, are astonished at the number of stately and substantial structures that have sprung up in our business centres within the present year. On the corner of Ninth and Washington streets three beautiful brick blocks have been erected simultaneously; on one block of land on Broadway, above Twelfth street, two magnificent three-story brick blocks have been built, besides a large brick livery stable and a double warehouse. One of these buildings is the property of the Oakland Bank of Savings, and is an ornament to the city; the other building is the property of Charles Jurgens. On Twelfth street, between Broadway and Washington, has been also put up a very fine three-story brick block, with four stores; and another adjoining the City Market. Then there is the Oregon block, on Broadway and Thirteenth streets, immediately above the buildings already referred to; and a little further up Broadway, on the corner of Fourteenth street, the new Delger block; and immediately north of that again, on the gore bounded by San Pablo and Telegraph avenues, the new two-story Potter block, also of brick; and again, on the next gore north, a large two-story brick and wood block; all presenting the pleasing spectacle of a section of the city building up at once. Besides these have been built, or are now building, several single brick business houses. There is also building, on the corner of Seventh and Washington streets, a very fine brick block. The vicinity of the City Hall

has all been built up during last year and this. The new structures in this neighborhood include no less than three elegant churches and three fine hotels of wood. The number of superior private mansions put up is very considerable, while the cheaper order of houses, for the working classes, have greatly increased. The past two years have been remarkable for the diffusion of business by the starting of corner groceries, almost before unknown in Oakland.

There is now unlimited faith in Oakland's growth and future prosperity, and capital is flowing into it for investment, and people are making it their home for the enjoyment of its multifarious advantages. They come from Nevada and Oregon, as well as other portions of this State and the East; and as it becomes the ambition of the European who has made or inherited money, to live in Paris, so it is the heart's desire of the Pacific coaster, who finds himself possessed of a competency, to seek the smooth streets, salubrious air, umbrageous oaks and flowery lawns of Oakland for his future place of residence.



THE CENTRAL LAND COMPANY.

This Company was organized two years ago for the purpose of assisting in supplying the demand that had sprung up in Oakland for homesteads, in consequence of the rapid increase of population. It has been ably, energetically and liberally managed. The President is Leander G. Cole; the Vice-President is John L. Beard; and S. B. Haswell is Secretary and Treasurer. The tract that these gentlemen

and associates purchased, was sub-divided into two hundred and seventy-two building lots, which now constitute one of the most desirable localities in the city for private residences. Handsome macadamized streets have been constructed, trees planted out, water and gas pipes introduced, and everything done to give purchasers of property superior advantages for convenience and comfort.

The Central Land Company's tract is situated in the northern part of the city, between San Pablo and Telegraph avenues, the two main arteries of Oakland, and in the immediate vicinity of McClure's Military Academy, the Golden Gate Academy, and Durant Grammar School. Since it was put in the market, stores have been erected and churches and schools built, and it is already one of the most thriving and desirable localities in the rapidly rising City of Oakland. Horse-cars now run every few minutes along both the avenues that border upon it, and it is within ten minutes' ride of the local trains on Seventh street. During the present year San Pablo avenue has been beautifully macadamized, making it one of the most delightful of drives; the property adjoining this on the south is now being subdivided and intersected with streets, and the march of improvement on all sides is rapid and continuous. During the two years of the Company's organization it has done wonders. The land is now dotted with elegant cottages and stately mansions and occupied by a respectable and prosperous class of citizens.

The Company have built most of the houses erected for their purchasers and have facilities for making improvements cheaper than any individual purchaser. They build and sell on the installment plan and are prepared to meet the wants of people of small as well as large means.

Parties desiring homesteads cannot do better than call at their office and interview the obliging secretary and manager, Mr. Haswell, who is also a leading stock-holder.

THE CALIFORNIA BRIDGE AND BUILDING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in Oakland March 4, 1874, with a capital stock of $100,000. The present officers are: Alfred W. Burrell, president; J. C. Cotton, secretary; and Alfred W. Burrell, J. C. Colton, C. M. Kelly, Albert W. Burrell, and F. E. Cotton, directors.

The operations of this company, since its organization, includes the erection of three county court-houses, five county jails, two bank buildings, several school-houses, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, and churches. Among the latter is included the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oakland, on Fourteenth street. They also erected the new building for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Berkeley; besides a large number of dwellings in various portions of the State, including some of the most attractive in Oakland.

The engineering work of the company embraces the construction of fifty-one bridges, in various counties of the State, including one

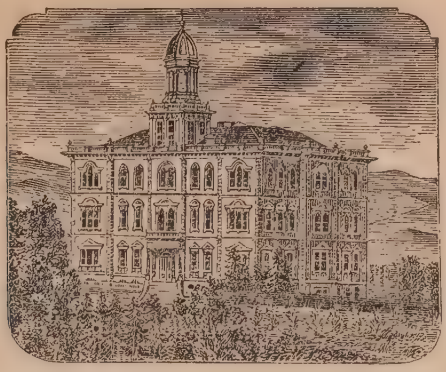
over the Sacramento river at Red Bluff—the largest bridge on the Pacific Coast—just completed.

In 1875 the company purchased ground on First, Grove and Second streets in Oakland, and erected thereon the Enterprise Planing Mill, for the manufacture of bridge work by machinery, and also to manufacture general house-furnishing mill-work—sashes, doors, blinds, etc. Increase of business has lately caused them to provide more shop-room and machinery, and they now employ over seventy men—which is a great increase to the industrial force of the city. Their works are centrally located, and convenient for transporting materials both by ship and car. It is pleasant to notice the development of such an extensive mechanical and constructing enterprise in our midst, managed and owned by old residents of the city. The California Bridge and Building Company, if we are to judge the future by the past, is destined to become a very extensive institution. We hope to see many more like it rise and flourish in our midst.

CHRISTIAN SCHRIEBER'S MAMMOTH FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of Oakland than the growth of its furniture business. Last year Mr. Christian Schrieber saw that the increase of Oakland's population was going to be immense, and the demand for household furniture very great, and he resolved to set to work and meet the necessity. He had specially built a mammoth warehouse on Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, measuring one hundred feet by fifty, and two stories high, which he took possession of in November, 1875, and stocked with an immense supply of Eastern and home-made furniture, specially selected and made to meet the requirements of this market.

There were some who shook their heads and predicted that Mr. Schrieber was in advance of the times. The undertaking, however, heavy as it was, and much as it was calculated to tax the resources of one man, has prospered beyond expectation, and the result is that the people of Oakland are placed in as good a position to-day, as regards facilities for furnishing their houses, as those of any Eastern city. In Mr. Schrieber's warehouse is not only to be found an immense stock, but a great variety of the latest and most fashionable styles of furniture, upholstery, bedding, etc., suitable for the requirements of all classes—of bonanza kings and merchant princes, as well as mechanics and laboring men. The warehouse is No. 1105 and 1107, west side of Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of the improvements in this recently-constructed portion of the city. Mr. Schrieber's warehouse is well worthy of a visit from citizens as well as strangers.



CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, OAKLAND.

One of the flourishing institutions of this city is the school conducted by the Sisters at the Convent above-named, of which the above engraving represents the edifice. It is located on a picturesque and commanding position, at the head of Lake Merritt, giving a fine view of the beautiful city of Oakland, the Bay, and the Golden Gate. It was founded in 1868 by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, under the patronage of Rev. M. King, Pastor of Oakland. This religious Order is chiefly devoted to teaching, and the members are specially educated and trained for that most important office. The new building, erected in 1872, is 110 by 75 feet. It has all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary for the comfort of the pupils. The basement contains a gymnasium provided with wands, dumb-bells, rings, and Indian clubs; refectories, pantries and kitchen. The first story contains parlors, music rooms, museum and library. Through the kindness of the numerous friends of the Institution, valuable additions are constantly made to the museum; already the various specimens are of great service to the pupils of the senior classes. The library counts over 900 volumes; many of them have also been presented by friends. The second story contains class-rooms, oratory and recreation-halls. The third story, dormitories, toilet-room and bath rooms. The attic is used for the trunks and clothes of the pupils. From the roof, which is flat, a magnificent view of the Bay and surrounding country is obtained. On bright starry evenings, the senior pupils use it as their observatory. The Chapel, drawing-room and infirmary are in the old building, in the rear of the new Convent. On Lake Merritt, which washes on two sides of the grounds, three boats are provided for the young ladies, who find much pleasure in rowing over the placid waters. Various other amusements, such as swinging, playing croquet, etc., are allowed to them. The course of study embraces the various branches that constitute the elementary and higher departments of education, including polite literature, physic, metaphysics, and mathematics; also, music, singing, drawing, painting and ornamental needlework. The useful is not sacrificed to the ornamental; the important branch of housekeeping is not neglected; the pupils are taught plain sewing, sweeping, dusting and cooking. Three times a week, two pupils, appointed by the Principal, don large calico aprons, descend to the kitchen, where, under the superintendence of two Sisters, they learn to prepare not only ornamental desserts, but the more substantial dishes of a good dinner. At present the institution numbers 21 professed Sisters, 2 novices, 2 postulants, and over 80 boarders.

THE OAKLAND REAL ESTATE UNION.

This Association was organized in 1874, and incorporated November 12th, of the same year, with an authorized capital of $400,000. It is managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of Horace D. Randlett, Wm. H. Jordan, A. W. Burrell, C. H. Gorrill and C. H. Holt. Horace D. Randlett is President; Wm. H. Jordan, Secretary and Manager; and the Union National Gold Bank, Treasurer. The office of Vice-President is at present vacant, Mr. J. V. B. Goodrich, who filled that position, having left the country. This Association possesses facilities for purchasing land and building houses equal to any Association in the State; and they build and sell houses on the installment plan on terms most advantageous to purchasers. The office of the company is in Room 12, Wilcox Block, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

OAKLAND CITY FLOUR MILL.

The Oakland City Flour Mill, situated on Third street, and formerly known as the "Venus" Mill, was destroyed by fire in the early part of November, 1876, causing a loss to the owners, Messrs. Babcock & Gould, of about $20,000. The ashes had scarce grown cold when the proprietors, nothing daunted, had men at work clearing away the rubbish to rebuild on a larger and more magnificent scale. The new mill has ten run of stone, and is able to turn out 480 to 500 barrels of flour per day. The latest styles of machinery known to the milling business have been introduced in the new mill, and the finest flour that can be made is now turned out. Enterprise and energy such as Messrs. Babcock & Gould have displayed, is deserving of commendation.

PATRONS' DIRECTORY.

The following is a list of the original patrons of this work:

Amerman, I. A., U. S. Mail Agent, Poplar street.....Oakland
Adams, Geo. A., Real Estate, corner Seventh and Washington.....Oakland
Auld & Barfred, Stationers, 457 Ninth street.....Oakland
Allen, M. W., Carriage Builder, corner Tenth and Franklin.....Oakland
Alviso, Valentine, Farmer and Supervisor.....Livermore Valley
Alexander, I., Boots and Shoes, 845 Broadway.....Oakland
Atchinson, B. M., 603 East Fourteenth street.....East Oakland
Agard, A. H., physician, SE corner Ninth and Broadway.....Oakland
Ames, John, Clerk Police Court, City Hall.....Oakland
Boardman, W. F., Civil Engineer, Court House.....Oakland
Brooks, Frank H., Deputy Recorder, 713 Tenth street.....Oakland
Bacon, Jas. H., Confectioner, 965 Broadway.....Oakland
Baker, Peter, Grocer, 823 Broadway.....Oakland
Bryant, F., Jailor, Court-house.....Oakland
Benton, J. E., Postmaster (2).....Oakland
Brown, James, Livery, 804 Broadway.....Oakland
Bishop, A. W., Editor *Daily Transcript*.....Oakland
Becht, Geo. J., Plumber, 1014 Broadway.....Oakland
Beman, M. A., East Fifteenth street.....East Oakland
Baldwin, Alex., Sunnyside House, Harrison street.....Oakland
Brennan, Jas., Livery.....West Berkeley
Ball, Thos. M., Printer, *Tribune* Office.....Oakland
Borein, P. R., Deputy County Treasurer, Court-house.....Oakland
Brink, M., Hatter, 925 Broadway.....Oakland
Burnham, Standeford & Co., Planing Mill, First street.....Oakland
Babcock, Geo. W., contractor, East Sixteenth and Eleventh... East Oakland
Bauder, Chris. & Co., Golden Star Hotel, 838 Broadway.....Oakland
Berger, L. P., Watchmaker and Jeweler, 967 Broadway.....Oakland
Benedict & Ayer, Real Estate, 917 Broadway.....Oakland
Barbagelata, F. & Co., Hardware, Crockery, etc., 1070 Broadway...Oakland
Bowman, H., Druggist, 913 Broadway.....Oakland
Barter, Geo. W., Publisher Brooklyn *Vidette*.....East Oakland
Beaudry & McAvoy, Undertakers and Livery, 835 Broadway.....Oakland
Babcock & Gould, Millers, 413 Third street.....Oakland
Barnes, H. W., Doors, Sashes and Blinds.....East Oakland
Bellars, Wm. T., Carpet-beating, 361 Ninth street.....Oakland
Bailey & Co., Nurserymen, Twelfth street.....East Oakland
Brown, Spencer C., Real Estate, Pagoda Hill.....Oakland Township
Black, Jos. F., Farmer.....Pleasanton
Clements, John, Contractor.....San Francisco

Carleton, Geo., Superintendent Police Telegraph, Blake House.....Oakland
Campbell, F. M., City Superintendent of Education.....Oakland
Cronin, S. D., Grocer, San Pablo avenue.....Oakland
Crane, W. W., Jr., Attorney, NW corner Twelfth and Market.....Oakland
Campbell & Spiars, Chop House, 19–23 City Market.....Oakland
Carrique, E. T., Insurance Agent, 462 Eighth street.....Oakland
Connell, Miss Maria, Dressmaker, 321 Grand Central Hotel.....Oakland
Clarke, Hon. Jonathan, Physician.....Eureka
Cronin, J. M., Billiard Saloon, 409-411 Twelfth street.....Oakland
Carey, John, Gardener, Thirteenth avenue.....East Oakland
Campbell, Wm. Jr., Farmer.....San Lorenzo
Cochran, J. F., Sign Painter, Myrtle street.....Oakland
Central Land Company, corner Ninth and Broadway.....Oakland
Caddigan, Jas. J., Merchant, corner Broadway and Twelfth.....Oakland
Case, Isham, Farmer, Twelfth avenue.....East Oakland
Cole, W. J., Coal Dealer, 410 Ninth street.....Oakland
Cole, L. G., Capitalist, Webster street.....Oakland
Christie & Webster, Attorneys-at-Law, Benitz Block, Broadway.....Oakland
Castello & Whitehead, Attorneys and Agents, 828 Broadway.....Oakland
Cunningham, Mrs. Margaret, Milliner, 960 Broadway.....Oakland
Carter, John, Merchant Tailor, 466 Eighth street.....Oakland
California Bridge Company, Second and Grove streets.....Oakland
Cohen, A. A., Capitalist.....Alameda
Cobb, Geo. D., Clerk Recorder's Office.....Alameda
Carter, J. W., Attorney-at-Law, corner Ninth and Clay.....Oakland
Cameron, W. W., Capitalist, Oak street.....Oakland
Cordes, Herman, Wholesale Merchant, Sixth street.....Oakland
Cameron, Duncan, Real Estate.....East Oakland
Chappellet, F., Artificial Building Stone, 472 Seventh street.....Oakland
Carr, Dr. Ezra S., State Superintendent Education (2).....Sacramento
Convent of the Sacred Heart, Webster street.....Oakland
Davenport, G. L., Surveyor, with M. G. King.....Oakland
Dillon, Jos. M., City Assessor, City Hall.....Oakland
Doe, Luke, Real Estate, 958 Broadway.....Oakland
Davis, P. E., Ag't Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 1012 Broadway.....Oakland
Dieves, J. P., Proprietor Three-Mile House.....Brooklyn
Dixon, M. W., Farmer.....Harrisburg
Durant, Mrs. Mary E., Franklin street.....Oakland
Dyer, E., Surveyor.....Alvarado
Dunham, M., Photographer, corner Eleventh and Clay streets.....Oakland
Dalziel, James, Stoves and Tinware, 1149 Broadway.....Oakland
Dalziel & Moller, Gasfitters, etc., 1147 Broadway.....Oakland
Dinsmore, W. G., Druggist, 1059 Broadway.....Oakland
Diamond Press, 468 Twelfth street.....Oakland
Dargie, Wm. E., Manager *Tribune* Publishing Company.....Oakland
Duerr & Nusbaumer, Farmers.....Pleasanton
Dietz, A. C., Proprietor Dietz Hall, San Pablo avenue.....Oakland

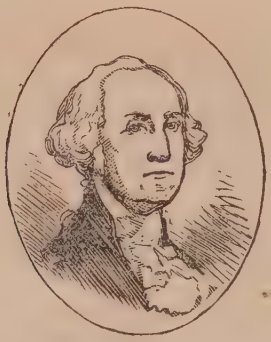
Emerson, D. L., Capitalist, 907 Broadway (2)..... Oakland
Edwards, Geo. W., Notary Public, San Pablo avenue ..... Oakland
Eagar, Thos., Capitalist, Thirteenth avenue ..... East Oakland
Enright, Joseph, Manufacturer..... San José
Eells, Chas. P., Attorney-at-Law, U. S. Bank Building, Broadway.. Oakland
Francis, S., Merchant Tailor, 1006 Broadway..... Oakland
Freeman & Jaffe, Wood and Coal Merchants, 411 Eighth street..... Oakland
Field, Miss H. N., Home School, Hobart street..... Oakland
Fennessy, John, Billiard Saloon, 863 Broadway..... Oakland
Ford, J. B., Lumber Merchant..... East Oakland
Foulkes, Dr. Jas. F., Physician, 1068 Broadway..... Oakland
Fogg, Geo. H., Justice of the Peace, Seventh street..... Oakland
Foster, Thos., (O'Brien & Co.,) Dry Goods Merchant, Broadway..... Oakland
Fish, Dr. W. W., Physician, East Fourteenth street..... East Oakland
Farrelly, R. S., Capitalist..... Brooklyn Township
Fernandez, J. L., Grocer, San Pablo Avenue..... Oakland
Farley, Eben C., Deputy County Clerk, Court-house..... Oakland
Glascock, John R., District Attorney, Court-house..... Oakland
Goodman, Geo., Schillinger's Patent Stone, 956 Broadway..... Oakland
Green, John, Merchant..... Dublin
Greenhood, J. & Bros., Merchants, 1053 Broadway..... Oakland
Glover, G. F. M., Stock Broker, Chester street..... Oakland
Glascock, W. H., Attorney-at-Law, 921 Broadway..... Oakland
Glenn, Jas. T., Capitalist, 702 Tenth street..... Oakland
Ghirardelli, D., Merchant, 1072 Broadway..... Oakland
Gurnett, W. J., Capitalist, Twentieth street..... Oakland
Gilcrist, S. F., Attorney-at-Law, Union Bank Building..... Oakland
Gleeson, Rev. Wm., Pastor St. Anthony's Church..... East Oakland
Gibbons, Hon. Ed., Physician and Attorney..... Oakland
George, H. W., Insurance Agent, 1004 Broadway..... Oakland
Gordon, J. S. G., Agent Napa Soda & Oakland Ice Co., 469 Ninth.. Oakland
Goodall, Perkins & Co., Pac. Steamship Co., 10 Market..... San Francisco
Hamilton, Noble, Attorney-at-Law, Jackson street..... Oakland
Hanifin, J. J., Liquor Dealer, Broadway..... Oakland
Henry, A. C., President U. N. G. Bank, Broadway and Ninth..... Oakland
Hays, John C., Farmer and Capitalist..... Oakland Township
Hirshberg, D. S., Furnishing Goods, 1102 Broadway..... Oakland
How & Doolittle, Painters, etc., Ninth street..... Oakland
Hougham, H. D., Real Estate, 458 Fifth street..... Oakland
Howard, Asa, Justice of the Peace..... East Oakland
Haskins & Kellogg, Principal Golden Gate Academy..... Oakland
Hardy, W. B., Bookseller, 959 Broadway..... Oakland
Hersey, E. A., (Ives, Scoville & Co.,) 473 Fourth street..... Oakland
Hoskins, William, Notary Public, etc., 909 Broadway..... Oakland
Hauschildt, H., Boot and Shoe Dealer, 1057 Broadway..... Oakland
Hirschberg & Greenbaum, Clothiers, 871 Broadway..... Oakland
Home Mutual Insurance Co., cor. Ninth and Broadway..... Oakland

Havens, J. F. & H. H., Attorneys, 1069 Broadway.....Oakland
Holcomb & Outram, Boots & Shoes, Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th..Oakland
Haswell, F. B., Manager Central Land Co., 954 Broadway.....Oakland
Hadsell, Charles, Farmer, etc.....Suñol
Harwood, Wm. D., Journalist, 272 Fourth street.....Oakland
Inman, Daniel, Farmer.....Livermore
Ingersoll, W. B., Photographer, corner Twelfth and Broadway.....Oakland
Jurgens, Chas., Merchant.....Temescal
Johnson Perry, City Marshal, City Hall.....Oakland
Jordan, Wm. H., Manager R. E. Union, 12 Wilcox Block, Bdwy..Oakland
Kirk, O. C., Plumber, etc., East Twelfth street.....East Oakland
King, M. G., Civil Engineer, 1004 Broadway.....Oakland
Krauth, F. K., Editor *Encinal*.....Alameda
Knott, Rich., Farmer.....West Berkeley
Kane, J. J., Carpenter, Market street.....Oakland
Koenig & Brinckmann, Real Estate, 472 Seventh street.....Oakland
Kelly, E. J. & Co., Real Estate, 414 Seventh street.....Oakland
Kohler, E. F., Wines and Liquors, 1502 Seventh street.....Oakland
Koob, Adam, Butcher, Potters' Block, New Broadway.....Oakland
Lynch, John, Clerk, 315 Eleventh street.....Oakland
Lawrie, A. G., Searcher of Records, Court-house.....Oakland
Logan, O. C., Trader, 914 Harrison street.....Oakland
Lufkin, T. H., Builder, Twenty-first avenue.....East Oakland
Lulley, M. & Sons, Auctioneers, etc., 301 Twelfth street.....Oakland
Lussier & Hill, Artists, corner Ninth and Washington.....Oakland
Landon, A., President Turbine Windmill Co., 828 Myrtle street.....Oakland
Larue, Jas., Lumber Merchant, etc.....East Oakland
Little, W. C. (Taylor & Co.), Broadway.....Oakland
Lawlor & Kellogg, Proprietors Tubbs' Hotel.....East Oakland
Liston, W. M., Prop. Brooklyn House.....Alvarado
Metcalf, Geo. D., Notary Public, Union Savings Bank.....Oakland
Marlin, J. B., Horticulturist.....San Lorenzo
Montgomery, Zach., Attorney-at-Law, Wilcox Block.....Oakland
Millislovich, Louis, Chop House, 459 Seventh street.....Oakland
Morse, D. A., Deputy Assessor, Fourteenth street.....Oakland
Murphy, W. S. (Whittier, Fuller & Co.), 412-414 Twelfth street.....Oakland
McKee, Hon. S. B., Judge Third Dist. Court, Twelfth and Adeline..Oakland
McKee, Robt. L., Dep. Dist. Attorney, Court House.....Oakland
McKen, Adam, Janitor Court-house.....Oakland
McKeand, G. W., Searcher of Records, cor. Fourth and B'way, (2) Oakland
Moffitt, Jas., Liquor Dealer.....East Oakland
Molloy, Thos., Road Supervisor.....Brooklyn
Mills, Rev. C. T., Mills' Seminary.....Brooklyn Township
Martin, J. West, Pres., U. S. Bank, Ninth and Broadway.....Oakland
Martin, Jas. L. Carpenter, 319 Fourth street.....Oakland
Mather, Milbury & Co., Real Estate Agt., 907 Broadway.....Oakland
Morris, T. C., Salesman, 807 Brush.....Oakland

McCleverty & Noblett, Livery, 860 Broadway.....Oakland
McKeown, P., saloonkeeper,.....San Francisco
McGinnis, B., Real Estate.....East Oakland
Moore, A. A., Attorney-at-law, 1053 Fifth Ave.....East Oakland
Moore & Vrooman, Attorneys-at-law .....San Francisco and Oakland
McGrew, P. H., Carriagemaker, 1062 Thirteenth Ave.....East Oakland
McGill, R. H., Man. H. M. Insurance Co., Ninth and Broadway.....Oakland
Miner, J. M., Money Broker, Nicholl Block.....Oakland
Metzler, Chas., Prop. Golden Gate Hall, Eighth street.....Oakland
Myers, F. F., Dealer in Lime, Plaster, &c., Third and Washing'n..Oakland
Marston, B. S., 835 Madison street.....Oakland
Maloney, T. P., Carpenter, cor. Peralta and Twenty-eighth.....Oakland
Newsom Bros., Architects, Benitz Block, Broadway.....Oakland
Nye, Stephen G., County Judge.....San Leandro
Nunan, Hon. Edward, Contractor.....San Francisco
Nearny, Denis, Real Estate Agt., Second and Jackson .....Oakland
O'Connor, Hon. M. P., Capitalist.....Grass Valley
O'Shea, J. J., Plumbing, Stoves, &c., 1109 Broadway.....Oakland
Olney & Co., Real Estate Agents, 857 Broadway.....Oakland
Oakland Bank of Savings, 915 Broadway.....Oakland
Oakland Evening Democrat, 474 Twelfth street.....Oakland
Pacific Press, 1059 Castro street.....Oakland
Pryal, A. D., Nurseryman, Vernon Park (2).....Oakland
Plunkett, J. E., Attorney-at-Law, 954 Broadway.....Oakland
Powers & Chamberlain, *Daily Transcript*.....Oakland
Pratt, D. W. Dep. Co. Clerk, 662 Eleventh street.....Oakland
Pratt, H. G., Man. *Diamond Press*, Twelfth street .....Oakland
Palmer, Chas. E., Co. Treas. and Tax-Col., Court-house.....Oakland
Palmer, J. R., Attorney-at-Law.....Pleasanton
Plummer, J. A., Salt Manufacturer.....Centreville
Power & Ough, Contractors, &c.....East Oakland
Plomteaux, H. J., Dentist, Benitz Block, Broadway.....Oakland
Pacific Stone Co., Seventh street, near Washington.....Oakland
Posey, T. R., Man. Fire-proof Paint Co., foot of Broadway.....Oakland
Price, Jacob, Manufacturer.....San Leandro
Pichler, Chris., Wines and Liquors, 473 Ninth Street.....Oakland
Quarles, Henry, journalist.....Oakland
Reed, Chas. G., County Clerk, Court-house.....Oakland
Reed, Geo. W,, Deputy County Clerk, Court-house .....Oakland
Rector, L. J., Clerk City Marshal.....Oakland
Reilly, M. A., corner Seventh and Franklin streets .....Oakland
Ruth, John, Express and Tobacco, 1052 Broadway.....Oakland
Redman, Hon. R. H., Court Commissioner, 957 Grove.....Oakland
Rode, C. G. (Kaese & Rode), Locksmith, etc., 419 Tenth street.....Oakland
Rogan, M., Farmer.....Suñol Valley
Robinson, H., Plasterer, Willow street.....West Oakland
Redstone, J. H., Attorney-at-Law and Patent Agent, 461 Ninth st., Oakland

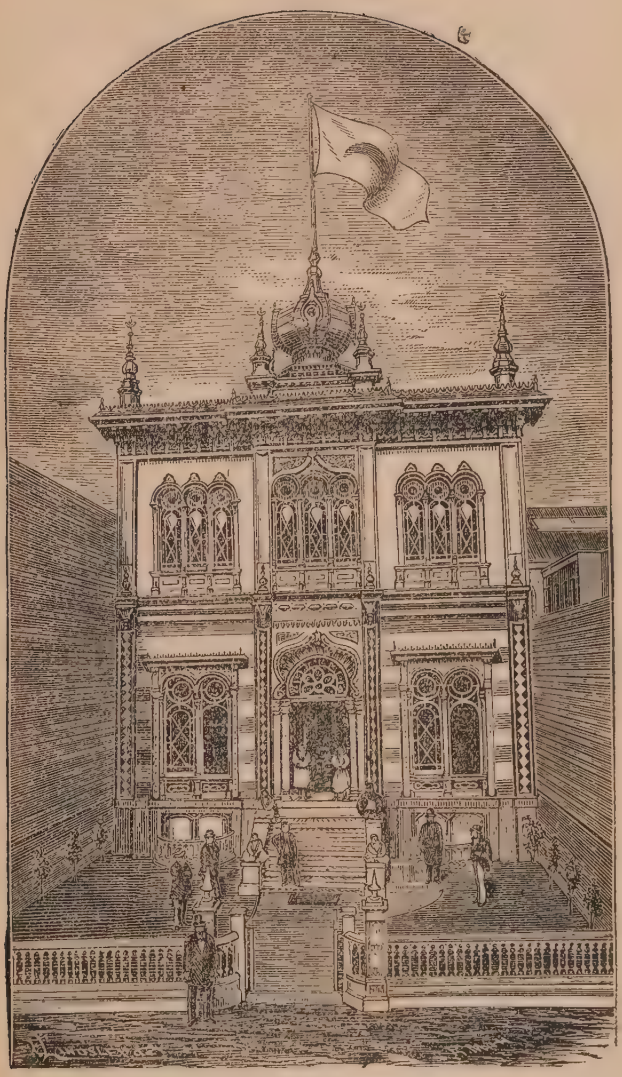
Russ, John, Route Agent, *Tribune* Office.....Oakland
Rhoda, F., Horticulturist.....Fruit Vale
Ross, John C., Painter, 370 Fifth street.....Oakland
Rutherford, C. B., Public Administrator, etc., 1016 Broadway.....Oakland
Remillard Bros., Brickmakers and Contractors, 921 Broadway.....Oakland
Ryder, And. (Cushing & Ryder), Grocers, cor Ninth and Wash.....Oakland
Rounday, J. L., Bridge Tender, 503 E. Fourteenth street.....East Oakland
Rowell, W. K., Real Estate, Broadway and Ninth.....Oakland
Roberts, Jos., Jr., 967 Alice street.....Oakland
Rice & White, Butchers, 2 and 6 City Market.....Oakland
Stevens, C. J., Capitalist.....Livermore
Smith, G. E., Real Estate Agent, corner Broadway and Fifth.....Oakland
Smith, Thos. A., County Recorder, Court House.....Oakland
Strong, J. D., Photographer, corner Broadway and Thirteenth.....Oakland
Searing, Wm. S., Wines and Liquors, cor. Broadway and Seventh..Oakland
Steen, J. F., Deputy City Assessor, Thirty-fourth street.....Oakland
Steere & Colby, Merchants and Agents.....East Oakland
Sessions, E. C., President Oakland Bank Savings, 915 Broadway... Oakland
Shakespear & Walter, Coal Merchants, 413 Eleventh street.....Oakland
Schneider, A. J., Basket Manufacturer, 962 Broadway.....Oakland
Scott, John, Real Estate, Poplar street.....Oakland
Stuart, D., Boot and Shoe Store, 1067–71 Broadway.....Oakland
Smith, Jas. R., Hotelkeeper, corner Broadway and Second.....Oakland
Strickland & Co., Stationers, Booksellers, etc., 1061 Broadway.....Oakland
Schellhaas, H., Furniture, 406, 408 Odd Fellows' Hall.....Oakland
Saint Joseph's Academy, Fifth street.....Oakland
Simpson & McKilligan, Contractors.....Oakland
Smith, Chas. H., Gents' Furnishing Goods, 953 Broadway.....Oakland
Sherman, Dr. Geo. E., Physician, 1055 Broadway.....Oakland
Smith, Henry, Manufacturer.....San Lorenzo
Stokes, Wm., Architect, 921 Broadway.....Oakland
Schutt, A. M., Manager *Oakland Journal*.....Oakland
Starkweather & Son, Carpets, etc., 1153 Broadway.....Oakland
Schrieber, Chris., Furniture, 1105 and 1107 Broadway, West side...Oakland
Schrieber, Philip, Furniture, 1064 and 1066 Broadway, East side.....Oakland
Senram, F., Boots and Shoes, 963 Broadway.....Oakland
Samm, Jacob, Miller, corner First and Clay streets.....Oakland
Slate, Walter E., Cloaks and Furs, 1013 Broadway.....Oakland
Swett, A. W., Livery Stable, etc.....East Oakland
Shattuck, F. K., Capitalist.....Berkeley
Shinn, Chas. H., Teacher.....Washington Corners
Taylor, L. W., Carpenter, 768 Fifth street.....Oakland
Tobin, John F., Confectioner.....Santa Clara
Tucker, W. J., Agent Emerson's Saws, 907 Broadway.....Oakland
Tucker, Chas. M., Clerk County Recorder's Office, Court-house.....Oakland
Teague, Chas., Farmer.....West Berkeley
Tilley, G. H., Constable, 829 Franklin street.....Oakland

Tietjen, Fred., Clerk ..... Oakland
Thayer, E. V., Wines and Liquors, 464 Eighth street ..... Oakland
Taylor, Chas. L., Carpet Warehouse, 1069 Broadway ..... Oakland
Thomson, John (Thomson Bros.), Baker, 910 Broadway ..... Oakland
Tay, John I., Agent Butterick's Patterns, 965 Broadway ..... Oakland
The Pacific Press, 1059 Castro street ..... Oakland
Turnbull, Walter, Stock-broker ..... East Oakland
Vrooman, Henry, City Attorney, City Hall ..... Oakland
Van Voorhies & Brearty, Attorneys-at-Law ..... Oakland
Van De Mark, Wm. N., Teacher of Elocution, Centennial House, Fourteenth street ..... Oakland
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Paints, Oils, Sashes, Blinds, etc., Twelfth street ..... Oakland
Wilber, Rev. Sidney ..... East Oakland
Webber, Mack, Druggist ..... Oakland
Wilcox, Herbert E., Hardware, 955 Broadway ..... Oakland
Warner & Browne, Real Estate Agents, Ninth street ..... Oakland
Winn, W. W., Farmer ..... Livermore
Warner, Franklin, Real Estate Agent, Ninth street ..... Oakland
Weston, F. E., President A. M. Co., Office 954 Broadway ..... Oakland
Woodward & Taggart, Real Estate, 460–462 Eighth street ..... Oakland
White, Jas. E., *Diamond Press*, Twelfth street ..... Oakland
Work, J. W., Capitalist ..... East Oakland
White, Jas., Editor *Signs of the Times*, 1059 Castro street ..... Oakland
Wemmer, David, Teutonia Hall, 416–418 Eighth street ..... Oakland
Wilson, Wm., Jeweler, etc., 961 Broadway ..... Oakland
Wilson, Jas., Hotel-keeper ..... West Berkeley
Wharton, J. R., Grain, Flour, Feed, Hay, 408 Tenth street ..... Oakland
Wand, Thos. N., Merchant, Middle street ..... Oakland
Wheeler, Mary E., Teacher and Stenographer ..... Alameda
Whitcher, J. E., Real Estate, corner Grove and Eighth streets ..... Oakland
Wiggin, Marcus P., Attorney at Law, over Union Bank, Bdwy ..... Oakland
Wiggin & Eells, Attorneys-at-Law, over Union Bank, Broadway ..... Oakland
Whetmore, J. L., Real Estate Agent, Union Bank, Broadway ..... Oakland
Yule, John, Deputy County Clerk, Court House ..... Oakland
Yorkey, Henry, Laborer, Twentieth street ..... Oakland
Yolland, Thomas, Rancher, 229 Twelfth street ..... Oakland
Washington, Jas., Hairdresser, 964 Broadway ..... Oakland
Zimmerman, Simon, Farmer ..... Altamont



WASHINGTON, 1776.

GRANT, 1876.



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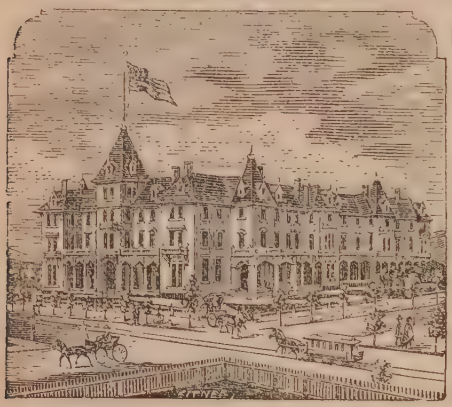

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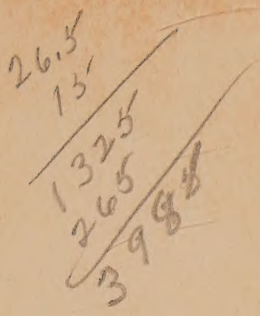
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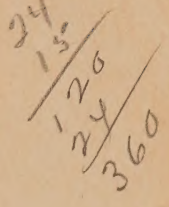
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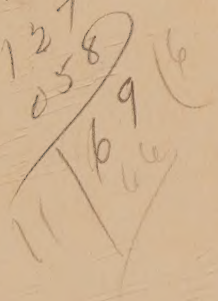
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